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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

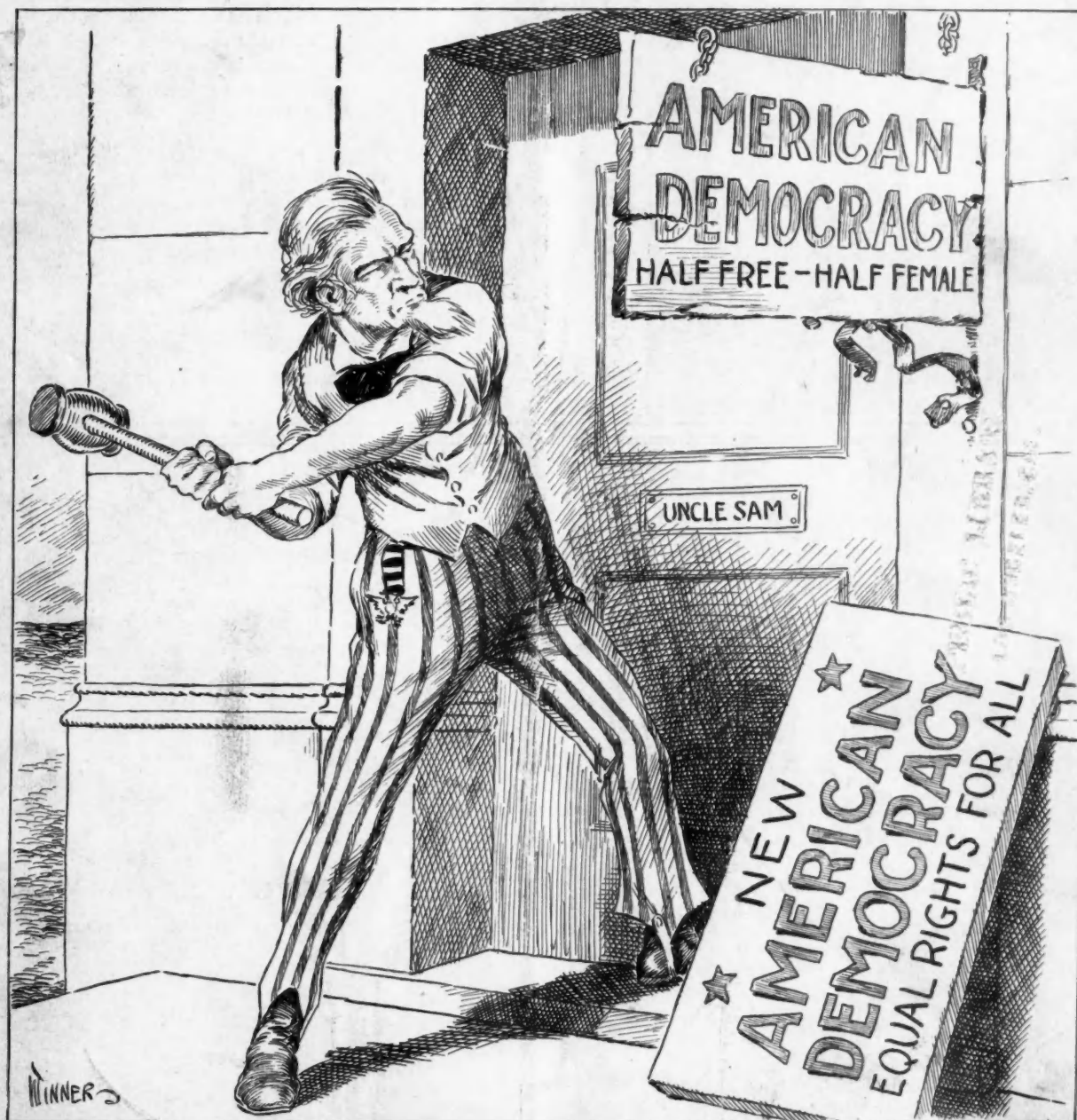
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June 7, 1919

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

JUNE 7, 1919

No. 1

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

Suffrage in the Senate; Mother, Home, and Politics; The Texas Story; Woman's Part in Americanization; Youth and Reconstruction; Suffrage in the States; A Moving Picture That Women Oppose; Women In Books; After-the-War Women and Their Wages; Japanese Women Ask For Vote; The Way Uncle Sam Wants You to Garden—Introducing An Underground Dairy Firm; Opening Doors of Opportunity; Anti-Suffrage Mud-Slinging in Texas; The Pan-American Woman Movement—Buenos Aires Conference; Broken Homes; The Log of a Woman Legislator; Congress and the Woman; Partners—An Adventure in Farming; "Stylish Stouts"; Swedish Women Win Full Suffrage.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

JUNE 7, 1919

NUMBER 1

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Senate Situation

IF the vote in the Senate on the Federal Suffrage Amendment has not been taken before these lines are read it is only because Senators Underwood and Wadsworth and their co-obstructionists are prolonging their losing game by cheap parliamentary tactics until certain of the state Legislatures which are still in session shall have closed. This would preclude the possibility of those Legislatures ratifying the amendment this year. The Senate obstructionists, together with the rest of the world, know that the amendment has more than the needed two-thirds majority in the Senate. To fight ratification is the only number left on the obstructionist program. To fight, with them, means to delay. And in these efforts at delay they present a striking resemblance to the boob who steps on the lady's dress at the party. People with no better code of etiquette really ought not to be included in parties. In spite of them the amendment's victory has been sure from the opening of Congress. Ratification, too, is sure. And means, we believe, will be found to make it immediate.

In Texas

A TELEGRAM from Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, the president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, dated May 29, says:

"In 28 rural counties so far checked suffrage was given second place on tally sheet. Fourth place ballot making confusion in counting. It also confused voters, as we had campaigned for second amendment. Because of obscure wording, amendment which took our place is leading ticket, to great surprise of everybody."

From which it will be seen that the Texas situation must wait for a full investigation to clear it up.

Up to Wednesday, May 28, the returns showed that the suffrage amendment had been passed by a majority of between five and ten thousand. It was not until Thursday that belated returns changed the face of the situation.

If it proves to be a fact that a majority of Texas men have not voted to confer the franchise on Texas women, it is one more instance of the fallacy of the idea that men can represent women at the polls; Texas women can vote in the primaries and at the primary elections they voted in such overwhelming numbers that it can never again be said, in Texas at least, that "women don't want to vote." They do want to vote; they have proved it by voting; and in not conferring full suffrage on them Texas men have betrayed them.

An Objectionable Picture

A FEW weeks ago the National American Woman Suffrage Association was asked to send representatives to a New York motion picture agency to see an advance presentation of a picture that was shortly to be released. As it happened, the picture had already been shown to some other women, notably some members of the Gamut Club. Their protest against it had been so vehement as to come on to national suffrage headquarters with no uncertain sound.

Well they might protest it. The picture which is shown under the title "O You Women," and is a "Paramount picture," damns not only itself but every subsequent output from minds that assume such premises to arrive at such conclusions. Very likely the authors thought they were making a case against woman suffrage in the picture. Very likely the distributors think so. But the picture is not anti-suffrage. It is anti-woman. In particular it belittles women's war service, by reading the meanest and lowest of self-interested motives into it. Anti-suffragists and suffragists are alike involved.

In passing upon the picture the National Suffrage Association warned the distributing agents that it was sure to call forth denunciation from women all over the country, who would deeply resent the impugnment of their war service motives. Now that the picture has been released, the Association is beginning to get the expected reaction from it. A letter just received from Greensboro, North Carolina, says: "It is a comedy of women's service in the war. The scene is laid in what they call a suffrage state and the main idea is that women refuse to give positions back to returning soldiers. It depicts the absurd and ignorant conception of the woman movement."

It does that and more. It confesses a stupendous ignorance on the part of the authors and the producers of the trend of events. And it panders to a sex antagonism that is ominous in its consequences. From the picture you easily get the idea that it has just dawned on the gentlemen and ladies of the motion picture world that woman suffrage is nearly here—they have actually heard of it. Fifteen and a half million women—more than half of all the women in the United States—will vote for the next president; yet here we have people of the stage writing and producing a picture that is one-half century behind the times. Its efforts to burlesque the woman movement of today are like efforts to burlesque the flying-machine. To the backwoodsman the aeroplane may seem unbelievable, but the world does not wait on the backwoodsman. To the women patrons of the Paramount pictures the backwoodsiness of this picture will be an eye-opening sugges-

tion to keep away from future Paramount productions save when one wishes to see the wheels of progress set back fifty years.

We spoke above of the sex antagonism engendered and stressed by the picture. No returning soldier, no man could lend himself to the picture's story without the bitterest and sorest reaction at women. While man has been away at war woman has stolen his job, stolen his office, stolen his very clothes. Although, with some strabismic notion of lifting the curse by concentrating it, the scene is laid "in a suffrage state," it has nothing to do with suffrage. It has to do with women's response to the call of country to come over into the munition works, the motor corps, the coal pits, the wheat fields, the transportation service. And it derides that response. It makes of it something little and small and mean. Worst of all it sets sex against sex in a preachment that is tawdry in its malice.

Inevitably the women of the country will protest the showing of the picture. Already they are protesting. Already they are carrying their protests to local managers in person and by letter.

Suffrage from Pole to Pole

ON the Western continent suffrage colors are being worn in stripes from north to south. But they are also being worn from east to west around the world.

So old Earth is out in summer suffrage plaids.

One of the last cablegrams of greeting from across the sea to the National American Woman Suffrage Association after the suffrage vote in the House in May was dated Buenos Aires, May 24, and was from the Feminista Nacional. It read: "Congratulations, triumph."

An earlier communication from the president of this organization, Alicia Morean, had proposed nothing less than an all-American congress of suffragists. The initial step in this idea was taken not by the older North American organization, but by young South American enthusiasts for liberty.

The plan is for a Pan-American Conference to be held in the city of Buenos Aires in July, 1921, for the study of the civil and political status of women.

"It is proposed," says Signora Morean, "that we concentrate our energies on a general movement throughout the Americas in behalf of our ideals, being confident that the co-operation of the delegates of the various countries will encourage the discussion of the different problems raised relating to the position of women and will be the means of bringing forward suggestions for the ultimate solution of such difficulties."

"We hope that our sisters in the United States of America will give us their active support; the world-wide prestige won by the part they have played in this movement and the result attained makes them stand out as an example amongst democratic institutions, and will be a sure sign of ultimate success of our work."

Behind this Conference looms the larger hope of a Pan-American organization "which would stimulate mutual help amongst all feminist associations."

The proposal for the Pan-American Conference was submitted to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, desiring her to present the plan to the Alliance and "to all others in sympathy who would be interested in furthering the work."

Women in the Argentine have come rapidly to the point of self-determination, but no more rapidly than have their sisters in old Spain. No later than August, 1918, a feminist society—the Union of Women of Spain—was started with headquarters at the Calle de Amalgio, 25, Madrid. Old Madrid—think of it!

In its scope it follows the plan of the woman's rights movement in the United States, rather than the later organizations for enfranchisement alone.

Its president is the Marquesa del Ter, who explains that the objects of her society are: The education of Spanish women, the improvement of their economic status, and the obtaining for them of all the private and civil and political rights which the laws grant to men. But to show how far from sex hostility is its spirit, it is significant that it recently took up the case of six working men, unjustly imprisoned.

The program of the Women's Union is enormous. It has projected plans for adult education, libraries for women and for a big press campaign and propaganda pilgrimages from one province to another.

Its field of labors is even more prodigious than its program, since women of Spain have now only rudimentary property rights and are still in the barbarous position of not being legal guardians of their own children. In spite of recent collegiate advances in northern Spain, there is still little provision for the education of women.

Those who know the preparatory work done for feminism by Pardo-Bazan, one of the foremost feminists in Spain, will not wonder that there is now a frank awakening of women to their humiliating position. For thirty or more years Senora Quiroga, Emilia Pardo-Bazan, has been writing and speaking about the position of women in Spain. Four of her novels, *The Swan of Villa Morta*, *A Wedding Journey*, *Morrina*, and *A Christian Woman*, have been pictures of women's status as regards law, tradition and convention. She and her predecessor, Fernan Caballero, have been editors—conducting their own journals—in itself a sharp break from Spanish tradition.

Now Spanish women of the old world and the new are breaking bonds together.

By 1920

THAT they may live up to their motto, "Every Woman An Intelligent Voter by 1920," the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana has outlined a complete year's work in citizenship. Booklets with charts and questionnaires are being prepared by Miss Martha Block of Terre Haute which will be used as text books for this course. The booklets will take up the various phases of government and the study of political parties, the discussion of suffrage and the laws governing women and children.

Not only Franchise Leagues but a number of other women's organizations throughout the state are planning to take up the course. In line with this work Mrs. Richard Edwards has under preparation a series of programs intended for women's clubs. These programs cover the work of women in the fields of art, science, and social work. Mrs. Edwards will be assisted in the preparation of this comprehensive course by well-known Indiana artists, writers, musicians and scientists. Many of the clubs will base their work for the coming year on these programs.

"As the Friends have a way of measuring what they call the solid sense of a meeting, so we may say that the weight of sound thought and active conscience in the world is decidedly with us on woman suffrage today. We see it in the good literature which advocates our case. We see it in the noble names appended to our petitions, both here and in Europe. And I must say that we often see it in the frivolous and empty arguments which are brought against our demand."

JULIA WARD HOWE.

Will They Never Learn

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS will not, perhaps they cannot, learn the lesson that mud-slinging at suffragists no longer serves a turn. The world has really grown past toleration of that sort of thing. Certainly Texas has grown past it. Below is given the reaction of the shocked and astounded legislators of Texas who found anti-suffrage literature on their desks one recent May morning. It would seem, in itself enough to set towards the paths of refinement the men and women who try to oppose the progress of suffrage:

"Whereas, The pure, patriotic women of Texas had a great part in the winning of the world war, in Red Cross, United War Work, and Liberty bond campaigns; and

"Whereas, Along with the patriotic service rendered by these good mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of the boys of the great State of Texas, they suffered untold mental anguish while the boys were at the front on the foreign field, many of them sacrificing their lives in order that the world might be made a safe place to live; and

"Whereas, The literature placed upon the desks of the membership of this House today condemning woman suffrage is nothing short of a slap in the face of these good women and of the membership who passed, by a unanimous vote at the regular session of the Thirty-sixth Legislature, the woman suffrage amendment; and

Whereas, We, the membership of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-sixth Legislature of the State of Texas, are standing unequivocally for the adoption of the woman's suffrage amendment; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the membership of the House of the Thirty-sixth Legislature of Texas in first called session, do here and now go upon record as condemning the circulation of this character of literature and opposed to the sentiments expressed therein, and here and now re-affirm our allegiance to the woman suffrage amendment, and express the hope that the majority for the amendment on May 24th will be increased by thousands as the result of the circulation of literature, the like of which was placed upon our desks today."

Amended by adding: Resolved, further, That we pledge ourselves that when we return to our homes we will do all in our power to secure the passage of the amendments on the 24th of May.

Adopted with only five dissenting votes.

Americanize the Mother

AN EPISCOPAL Deaconess, living among the poor in an Atlantic coast city, tells of the comment made by a young foreign boy upon a brutal murder which had been committed in the neighborhood:

"That fellow had never learned what it was to be a real American, or he would never have treated a woman that way!"

Americanization work of a very telling kind is carried on by the unselfish workers in these polyglot communities—women who can educate citizens, but as yet are not themselves considered fit to vote. The same Deaconess, in a private letter to a friend, gives the following glimpse of her work among children:

"Emilio with his glowing Italian face runs in, with 'the bunch,' to ask all sorts of questions. He has the true poetic spirit, and to hear that rich, musical little voice of his reciting a lovely fragmentary verse is a joy indeed. Then Santo, with his more matter of fact nature, comes to tell you about his plans for the future. He intends to be a 'practical farmer,' and one

wonders at the tenacity of purpose which makes him hold to this plan though all he knows of the country are the half-wilted vegetables which he sees in the Italian and Syrian shops of the neighborhood. Tommy, a Syrian, says he is going to be an artist—his mother's wish. If you could peep into his unusually dismal and dark tenement, see his young-old mother with seven children, and realize the struggle she has had just to feed them, you would wonder as I do that she should have this ambition for her son. Where has it come from?

"Our modern sociologists have begun to realize much more keenly that, while the main emphasis of constructive work must be placed upon young children, any program which ignores or minimizes the tremendous influence of the foreign born mothers will fail."

Yet most of the Americanization work overlooks that foundation stone of the family, the mother. Here is where the Suffrage Association, in its Americanization work, has shown itself wiser.

A. S. B.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by Secretary of War Baker, has been invited by the League to Enforce Peace to tour the country with former President Taft and President Lowell of Harvard University, on behalf of a campaign of education in relation to the Treaty of Peace. Dr. Shaw has cancelled all other engagements to do this important piece of work which comes as a climax to a record of efficient service on behalf of the government during the period of the war.

"**A**NOTHER throne has gone down, and I swim in oceans of satisfaction. I wish I might live fifty years longer; I believe I should see the thrones of Europe selling at auction for old iron." So wrote Mark Twain, thirty years ago. If he were here today, he would rejoice in seeing the fall of another throne, as senseless and unjust as any throne that was ever upheld by belief in the divine right of kings to rule over subjects—the despotism upheld for ages by belief in the divine right of men to rule over women.

A. S. B.

ACCORDING to the press reports, soldiers' widows in Australia are better cared for than almost anywhere else. They receive government grants for furniture, loans for engaging in business, rental allowances and help in handling mortgage obligations. Vocational training and support while under training, and allowances for care and education of children. Perhaps this thoughtful consideration for widows has some connection with the fact that in Australia women vote.

A. S. B.

THE Woman Citizen

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Women and Wages

THERE are many kinds of chickens coming home to roost since the war ended and one of them is hatched from the unequal pay of women who replaced men.

The question of turning women out of industry to make room for returning soldiers gets badly tangled when the facts as to what has happened to the man's pay envelope become known.

Many times—in fact most times—the soldier who takes back his old job will find it so depleted in financial value that he won't take it as a gift.

Only 9 per cent. of women replacing men during the war in plants investigated by the New York State Industrial Commission received equal pay. This Commission has reported from 117 plants in 26 cities between New York and Buffalo, including both government-owned and privately-owned businesses. It gives this account of its findings:

"In many cases the production of women was equal to that of men, in others it was greater, and in still others, less. The wages paid had little, if anything, to do with productive efficiency."

One plant reckoned women's production as 20 per cent. greater than that of the men preceding them. But this did not prevent the same plant from cutting down the women's pay one-third. That is, where men in the same positions had been paid \$21.60 a week, women were paid \$14.50. As this was a profit-sharing venture, by fair count of the increased production this group of women should have had an increase bringing their pay to \$26.50 a week. They actually got, therefore, but *little more than half of what they earned.*

Another little twist in the psychology of the plants employing women showed that the better the salary of the man the more it was pared when a woman took it. The highest wages were the worst cut. Over one-half the women received \$4.00 less a week than the men before them had received. Thirty-three per cent. received \$6.00 less, while three per cent. received \$10 less than men. "Thirty-nine out of 87 firms paid women less than 75 per cent. of men's wages.

THERE were 13,643 women in these 117 New York state industrial plants who had replaced men directly during the war. Since the armistice 6,771 have been laid off, but, of these, less than a third for any fault of their own. Only 3.9 per cent. in effect, were actually turned out to give work to soldiers or sailors. Why? Because women have snatched men's jobs and refused to give them up? Oh no. Just because manufacturers can make money faster when they get a better grade of work done for less pay.

"It requires very little analysis to see that women are staying at their new posts primarily because they permit manufacture at less cost per unit of production and with less friction between management and workers. . . . Women are by habit industrially acquiescent, pliable and submissive to routine. They are to a large degree unorganized. The employer's advantage is secure."

This is not a condition confined to the United States. A year ago women suffragists of France protested the salaries paid to women in the Government financial department. "Men and women begin with 1,800 francs and rise to 2,400 francs," they reported, "but there the women stop, while the men continue to be promoted until their salaries rise to 10,000 francs and ultimately 30,000."

At the time that discrepancy was protested by the watchful feminists of France, French telephone girls were adding their remonstrances as to rates of pay.

"People should take this into consideration when they talk about the difficulty of giving soldiers back their jobs," said Miss Frances Perkins, the only woman member of the State Industrial Commission, in connection with this report. "Until we establish the principle of equal pay for equal work," continues Miss Perkins, "there is sure to be a certain kind of employer who will underpay his women and refuse to hire men for the same jobs. In justice to the woman who does the work and in justice to the soldier who wants his old job back, equal pay is the only solution of an embarrassing situation."

AND the truth of this is seeping into the minds of laboring men, whose earlier reactions against women in industry tended towards limiting her opportunities and her pay.

They now see that it is not the working woman but her exploitation which menaces them, and that safety for both sexes lies in equality of pay.

They have not yet come all the way to the point of acknowledging equality of opportunity for women. Some are still for giving women only the left-overs of men's labor. But the war has shown even the dullest the fallacy of having woman as an industrial under-bidder.

Women as machinists were so nearly negligible at the beginning of the war that they were not well organized. Trade Union men thought of them as emergency workers only. Now that the excellence of their work in certain parts of the trade has been demonstrated, and their permanence seems liable, an effort is being made by the men's unions to organize the women in their trades.

About ten locals of the International Association of Machinists throughout New York state have admitted women members. One large Brooklyn local is composed entirely of women. A men's local has lately clarified its position towards women workers, explaining that patriotic reasons alone impelled them to permit the "dilution of the trade by the introduction of women" at the beginning of the war. They believed that the best interests of the nation demanded women's work. But finding that employers began at once to exploit women by paying them as small a wage as was possible, the men have now decided to demand equal pay for equal work.

OF course, there is an air of overlordship in the wording of this pronouncement of the men machinists. As it were, they control the trades and endure women. They shrug at women's physical weakness which makes of them a small menace. They bank comfortably on the belief that owners of small factories will not be inclined to put in the comforts which women in industry need.

Their final acceptance of women as co-workers smacks of males who think they own women as well as industry. "We have no objection to women working in the machine industry," these men concede, "PROVIDED, they receive equal pay for similar work."

This permission, such as it is, for women to hold the position they have gained for themselves, only after overcoming every disadvantage, is signed by no less extra masculine groups, among others, than the unions of boilermakers, carpenters, sheet metal workers and the International Brotherhood of Roofers.

It's a long, long way from the work of women under the roof-

tree to the work of women on it. Every step of that way woman has won for herself against the triple antagonism of the men who employed her, her male comrades in industry, and the whining of many of her own sex.

What she has wrenched from her men co-workers is given her, after all, for their protection, not the least in the world for hers. And women are less fooled about the facts than they seem.

They must get what they went out for—fair play. After all, who cares about the gestures that accompany the concessions they receive?

The Log of a Woman Legislator

THIS title has nothing to do with political log-rolling. It refers to the record of bills in which one of the two Assemblywomen in New York state was interested. And it refers to their fate.

Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, Democratic Assemblywoman, representing the Seventh Manhattan District, and possible minority leader next year, is the first woman who was ever elected by the people of New York City to represent them in any legislative capacity. She, with Mrs. Sammis of Suffolk County, is the first woman to sit in the Albany Legislature.

Mrs. Lilly, who is a lawyer when off stage, a graduate of New York University, frankly likes her job. She says so. "The work to me seems fascinating," she acknowledges. "I love the law whether in the making or in the interpreting. I am deeply indebted to the political party that nominated me and just as grateful to the voters—men and women—who elected me."

Her first year of work bears reviewing, if for no other reason than because it indicates the initial reactions of a woman legislator in her first session, the things she thought she could do and wanted to do, her unexpected rebuffs and amazements. It is fair, therefore, to let Mrs. Lilly tell her own story:

"My very first act, at the very first session of the Legislature," says she, "was to submit the resolution requesting the United States Senators from the state of New York to do all in their power to expedite the adoption of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment.

"My first bill abolished the death penalty for minors. This was lost in committee, but Mr. Donnelly's bill making the age eighteen was reported out.

"My second bill raised the age of juvenile delinquency to eighteen years of age. This was killed in committee, opposed by those who should support it, but who were against it, so they said, because an amendment was pending that would enlarge the jurisdiction of the Children's Court. This latter also died in Committee.

"THEN I brought a bill which gave political parties the right, if they so desired, to elect one woman and one man from each Assembly District to membership in the State Committee. This was killed in Committee on the ground that if the parties should so elect the State Committee would be too large.

"I brought a bill which would give an illegitimate child the right to bear its father's name, and the right to share in its father's estate. Killed, because the Committee couldn't get a quorum—at least that is what the chairman told me, although the quorum did not seem to fade away for other bills, the Carson-Martin bill for instance. (This is the street-car rate bill.)

"A bill which graded matrons in the Department of Corrections on years of service passed, and is now a law.

"A bill which cleared the title to some property belonging to one of my constituents, is now a law.

"A bill which compelled insurance companies to adopt a short form of policy, stating what the person is insured for in plain language, died in Committee, but the Superintendent of Insurance assured me that this matter would be taken up at the next convention of insurance men and the short form would in all probability be adopted. He also said he would invite me to attend the convention, for which I am grateful. This short form will correct a nasty evil which exists here in New York at least. People are induced to take out these policies which insure them against sickness and accident—or at least the insured thinks so—only to find out, after one has paid in quite a sum of money, that there are so many exceptions laid down in the policy that even the lawyer cannot dig out just what the insurance covers.

"A law which will be a boon to the people living on Riverside Drive, as it compels small boats to muffle their noises. This bill is now a law.

"A bill throwing open to the school children the use of the armories for physical training, when not in use for military purposes, is now a law—the first one of mine which the Governor signed.

"A bill making it obligatory to have a woman magistrate in the Woman's Court died in Committee.

"A resolution proposing an amendment to Article two of the Constitution, embodying the principles of proportional representation. This never came out of Committee.

"A bill providing that failure to pay alimony in installments may be punished by fine or commitment every time the installment is not paid. This bill is in the hands of the Governor.

"A bill repealing certain laws relative to paving the New York streets which would enable the city to pave its streets as it pleased, and another prohibiting garbage incinerators in certain localities, went to the Mayor for signature.

"THESE are the bills which I presented; in addition, I did what I could to advance the Teachers' Bill, and the woman's program of legislation.

"My impressions? Many of them have faded from my memory now but two strong ones remain, one, the courteous treatment which I received from the men of both parties, the other the question—why do men like those splendid up-staters, take so much trouble to protect animals, grass and trees, and remain so oblivious to the value of human life. Why do they hold life so cheap? And why are they so deaf to pleas for human betterment? Why do they characterize laws which aim at conserving the race, mere sentimentality? They sure do need the woman's point of view in the Legislature.

"Women are needed in the Legislature at all times—just as they are needed and should be represented in all departments of government, war or no war. The strongest impression remaining with me is the difficulty of getting any legislation for the benefit of women and children passed—few of the women's bills got through. The whole women's program failed and was dubbed sentimentalism by the speaker of the house. The majority, Republicans all, the men and the woman, lined up against the woman's bills.

"The new League of Women Voters is most commendable. In the hands of the women will lie the balance of power; if the vote is used wisely, this woman's league will be able to bring about splendid reforms in both parties."

MRS. LESLIE WARNER, of Nashville, president of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association, has been made a member of the national board of the Fatherless Children of France Society.

Congress and the Woman

ALL thinking people agree that the Congress just starting is to be the most momentous in our history. And all thinking people were hopeful that its organization and methods would be improved accordingly. On the contrary, with the organization of both branches now completed, it is clearly apparent that there has been a complete reversion to the worst America has ever known in legislative conditions.

Working through private caucuses, the House was organized along lines of seniority and spoils. The question of ability, or special qualification, in no case entered into the selection of committee masters. Seniority was the only consideration. If an utter idiot had happened to be at the top of a committee, he must have been made its chairman, even though civilization itself had been at issue.

More revelatory than all else, perhaps, is the fact that not a single useless committee was abolished in either branch. More than half of the standing committees of both House and Senate serve absolutely no purpose save that of being pegs upon which to hang spoils and perquisites. Less than half have legitimate public business to do. The others exist and are maintained only because they provide chairmanships and clerks and extra rooms and printing privileges.

Think of maintaining standing committees on the Disposition of Useless Papers!

In the Senate there is one committee which has not had a meeting in forty years. And yet it is continued Congress after Congress. This is the committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard. During the civil war period it did have some public business to do, business which was later taken over by the committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce. But Congress rarely buries a dead committee. They are too valuable politically to be interred. In this case for years Senator McCumber of North Dakota was chairman of the committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard. It had three committee clerks, and during his last campaign for re-election Senator McCumber asked of the Senate and the Senate granted an additional clerk for his committee which had not done a lick of public work in nearly half a century. Perhaps the far-sighted chairman scented a possible meeting and did not dare to undertake it with only three clerks, but that was three years ago and a session of that committee is still several generations in the future.

THE Senate has 72 standing committees, enough so that the majority party members can always each have a chairmanship. The best, of course, are appointed among the Senators whose party is in control, with the left-overs given to favored minority members—favored because the only active things about their chairmanships are clerks, for personal political work at public expense, and other forms of perquisites. Senator McCumber, when he served his state and nation as chairman of the committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, was one of the minority thus favored. That committee is now chaired by Senator Fletcher.

Some other dead, unburied, left-over committees of which Democratic Senators have been made chairmen are:

University of the United States (there being none), Senator Williams, chairman.

Pacific Railroads, Senator Thomas, chairman.

Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, Senator Simmons, chairman.

Disposition of Useless Papers, Senator Walsh of Montana, chairman.

Geological Survey, Senator Smith of Arizona, chairman.

Indian Depredations, Senator Myers, chairman.

Industrial Expositions, Senator Pittman, chairman.

And so on through the list.

Turning to the Senate committees that are important—and the same hopeless condition prevails in the House—with very few exceptions they are in the hands of hopeless reactionaries. Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, heading the all-important Finance committee which carries with it the boss-ship of the Senate, typifies the committee organization and leadership of both branches. Yet in brains and “reactionary honesty” he is far superior to many whom seniority and spoils have placed in authority.

Obviously there ought to be and must be a thorough house-cleaning in Congress. The women, as voters, will do much toward that end, but I guess the task will never be done completely until both House and Senate are about two-thirds women for one session.

LYNN HAINES.

The Denial

WHO denied democracy to women in Connecticut?

The little singing rills and valley-farms that border all New London; they spoke for freedom once, in '76.

Who said “O no, you are the stay-at-homes?”

The roaring factories of Meriden, of Waterbury and New Britain, where hosts of girls pour out their quick young lives ten hours a day.

Who mocked, “the men are their protectors?”

All the crashing, deafening mills of Windham where the women toil.

Who told a tale to mothers housed in crowded cities, “milk, and ice, and civic cleanliness are naught of your concern?”

It was New Haven, seat of ancient learning, where our youths are taught clear thinking, and the progress of the world.

Who said, “the power we have we do propose to keep?”

A warring voice from the Old Testament in this, our state, from Goshen's land of milk and honey, from the vale of roses off in Sharon, from the graven idols in the land of Canaan came that age-old, militant decree. And yet another spake from cemeteries of courageous dead in Guilford and in Branford who once fought to make this country free.

Who said, “Our women are not people, not being male?”

The old church-school at Middletown where Christian precepts have been taught these generations.

Is this true, this narrative?

Alas, too true, and mockery of right will stay until a spirit new shall rise from school and vale and mill to shout, like an on-marching army:

“We will *not* be shamed! We *will* be heard! Henceforth our emissaries shall be those who act not for a few secretly, but who, in open deed, for Justice build a fane with marble of the aspirations of the multitude.”

FLORENCE LEDYARD C. KITCHELT.

(After a favorable vote in the House, Connecticut women lost their presidential suffrage bill by one vote in the Senate, May 1st, 17 to 18. The responsibility for defeat lies with any one of the eighteen Senators no more than with any one of the eighteen districts which asked him to be their representative.)

A Many-Sided Woman

THE various celebrations of Julia Ward Howe's 100th birthday brought out some fresh reminiscences of that many-sided woman.

At the memorial service held in the Church of the Disciples, of which Mrs. Howe was a member from 1853 till death, Mrs. Charles G. Ames told of an occasion when Mr. Ames, himself already feeling the weight of years, was helping Mrs. Howe down the steps. He said to her:

"Old age has its disadvantages."

Mrs. Howe answered, "Oh, yes, but the longer I drink the cup of life, the sweeter it is. It is all sugar at the bottom!"

Mrs. Howe's fine bodily health combined with her mental and spiritual health to enable her to enjoy old age. Her physician said she had "the constitution of a rhinoceros."

Mrs. Ames said: "She was like a guardian angel that came to protect whatever was good. When any righteous movement was ridiculed, she took her stand beside it, and the sneer fell dead."

Mrs. Margaret Deland said that she and Mrs. Howe had differed on the suffrage question, but Mrs. Howe had never borne any grudge against her for it. "The true leader and great soldier is magnanimous, and can afford to be. It is only the little soldiers who are intolerant."

Once when Mrs. Howe had been playing lively dancing tunes for two hours to a bevy of children, Mrs. Leland begged her to stop, fearing she would be tired. Mrs. Howe threw up her head and answered, "Tired? No! I drink great draughts of youth!" And down came her hands on the keys with more spirit and force than ever.

The last time Mrs. Deland saw her she sat at her desk gazing into space; and she told her friend she had seen a vision:

"I saw the task that God had set humanity, and I saw that it was not for one man or class or country, but for all; and I saw the end of hatred and malice and uncharitableness, because all were working together for the common good. I looked far down the ages, and saw all working together like ants; and I saw that we were to be saved by service and by love."

At the breakfast given on the birthday by the New England Women's Club, of which Mrs. Howe was so long the president, personal reminiscences were given by Mrs. Judith W. Smith and Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott. Mrs. Smith, now in her 98th year, said that when the Association for the Advancement of Women under Mrs. Howe's presidency, held its annual meeting in Buffalo, N. Y. (in 1881), every minister in the city except one preached against it and warned his people not to go. She added: "The consequence was that we had the largest convention in the history of the association. The only minister in Buffalo who did not denounce us at that time was the Unitarian pastor."

Mrs. Howe had said the ideal aim of life was "To learn, to teach, to serve, to enjoy." Mrs. Robert M. Read spoke of her as learner, Mrs. Ames as a teacher, Miss Helen A. Whittier as a servant, and Mrs. Daisy C. Porter as a playfellow. "She was the leader of all our high thinking and our high jinks," said Miss Whittier; and Mrs. Porter told of the amusing tricks that Mrs. Howe had played Ralph Waldo Emerson and other dignitaries. In her last years her family feared she would overtax herself, and tried to keep her at home, but she persisted in going to meetings.

"My grand uncle, Gen. Francis Marion, was called the Swamp Fox," she said, "and when I succeed in eluding all my guardians, my children and grandchildren, I feel that I have inherited some of his characteristics! My family would like to keep me in a glass case, but I won't stay there."

Two years before her death, she asked me when the suffrage hearing was to be. I said, "I have promised your daughter not to ask you to go." She answered, with a determined air: "Well, you haven't asked me, but mind you let me know when it is to be!" She had not the slightest fear of death. Once, in speaking to me of her great age, she said: "Why any morning I might wake up dead!" And she laughed, without a shadow of sorrow.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association postponed its celebration till fall, being unable at this time to get the speakers it desired. As meetings in commemoration of the Lucy Stone centenary have kept on all the year, and those in commemoration of the James Russell Lowell centenary are still being held, so the Julia Ward Howe celebrations bid fair to continue indefinitely.

One ardent suffragist can hardly be consoled that the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment did not take place on May 27th. That would indeed have been a most splendid way for the U. S. Senate to celebrate the birthday; but it is better late than never.

A. S. B.

From the Ends of the Earth

THE status of women is changing, even in countries where it seemed most unchangeable. Not long ago the papers reported Egyptian women as taking a conspicuous part in public meetings and making political speeches, in the land of the sphinx. And now the Japanese *Chronicle*, published at Kobe, announces that two Japanese school girls have alarmed the government by making addresses for woman suffrage during the graduation exercises. The school where this remarkable thing happened was at Shimonoseki. At the graduation ceremony, Hirotsu Shidzuko, one of the graduates, and a daughter of the director of the school, "delivered a speech advocating an extension of female rights and claiming women's suffrage, much to the surprise of those present." At a farewell meeting held the same night at the school under the auspices of the Students' Association, Okabe Haruko, another graduate, made an address in which she urged the necessity of women's emancipation, and criticised the education commonly given to Japanese girls, which is based on the antiquated teachings of Confucius.

(In the early centuries, it is said, Japanese women enjoyed comparative freedom, but their status was much lowered by the coming in of Confucianism, Confucius having been extremely narrow-minded on the woman question.)

When the police headquarters of Yamaguchi prefecture learned of these seditious speeches, they were much surprised and "lost no time in dispatching detectives to Shimonoseki to make a full investigation."

Apparently Hirotsu Shidzuko and Okabe Haruko are the Lucy Stone and Antoinette Brown of the Orient, and are stirring up the Shimonoseki school as those other young women stirred up Oberlin College seventy years ago.

The institution is a mission school, and the pupils have evidently become tinctured with Western ideas.

A. S. B.

One Lost, Two Gained

LAST week brought news of two victories and one defeat. Just as we learned that Texas women would still be limited to primary suffrage (until the Federal Amendment is ratified), we were rejoiced by the tidings that women had been enfranchised in Sweden and in the Yukon. In the suffrage movement, in three days, one disappointment is always followed by several advance steps; and it may truly be said that "death is swallowed up in victory."

A. S. B.

Partners—An Adventure in Farming

THIS is a true tale. The heroines are three gray-haired women, two of middle age, one of three-score-years-and-ten. The older woman owned a farm and orchard of many acres, mostly given over to decay. Illness, death, no labor, scant means, had precluded redemption of the long unused land. The second woman was heartbroken because her one bird had flown the nest. She had, however, domestic skill, and energy to burn. The third woman was an invalid, whose heart was heavy and anxious because her one and only was "a Captain in the Army," going with the A. E. F. to France. This woman was given to dreaming, and had a wee bit cash. These three women shall be called, the Owner, the Worker, the Invalid.

The Great War was stalking the world. A commanding cry for "FOOD" was ringing over the States, coupled with the slogan, sounding imperative, "BACK TO THE LAND."

So the Invalid, among her pillows, dreamed dreams. Could long unused, unfertilized acres produce enough food to pay for the working? Could food values in sweets and sour be secured from a worn-out orchard, without too heavy an outlay?

In the Invalid's barn lived a Piedmontese, fourteen years in her service, with his peasant wife and baby. Jack-at-all-trades, he; beloved by the family; faithful to the core. Horse, wagon, cow had followed the disappearing fashion, to be succeeded by a Franklin for the Invalid, and an electric go-cart for local service; hence changes in occupation for the Piedmontese.

THE Invalid drove to the farm, with a financial offer in mind. For certain benefits granted, the Owner would hand over two acres of land and the use of the orchard for a series of years; the Worker was then included; her share to be taken from a finished product. In preparation for her new duties the Worker attended lectures and studied at college—for this all happened in a suburb of the metropolis whose colleges provide courses for the many.

Land was ploughed in the spring. Seed was ordered and fertilizer secured. The Invalid in her Franklin did the "hauling" for the outfit; jars (seventy-five dozen), glasses, sugar, potatoes, ladders, apples, vegetables, and the like. The Franklin negotiated all the hills, mud holes, rough orchard, and ploughed fields uncomplainingly, even willingly.

The result for the work of the first year was a half crop of potatoes (good in both quantity and quality for the region), golden bantam corn, peas, beets, chard, pumpkins, squashes, and other general garden produce, too varied to enumerate and too experimental to count. The small potatoes and many of the imperfect apples were sold to plumbers' and carpenters' men, policemen, and many others who, unable to pay the then exorbitant market prices, were thankful to secure at a reasonable price a less perfect article of equal food value. Hundreds of heads of cabbage went into their

"Liberty Cabbage" jars for the coming severe winter. The Owner's cellars contained vegetables and fruit; the Worker had closets full of canned and preserved food, and the Invalid's shelves were loaded.

DURING the first year the Invalid did all the trucking, the faithful Franklin, with improvised shelves, carting bushels of potatoes, apples, and general garden truck; the driver going to bed between hauls. Even the electric Go-cart was pressed into farming use, to the dismay of the local agents, who protested at its desecration. But it bobbed over the rough ground and climbed the hills with good will, loaded with farming tools and fertilizers. In this first year the Worker did all her canning with two canners, an overworked dish-pan, a pail, one long-handled spoon, and a very few other utensils. This year they put on their combined shelves, at retail value, about four hundred and fifty dollars' worth of food. The Invalid had a barn cellar full of winter vegetables and fruits, and had sold over three hundred dollars' worth. Four families had received a season's supply of fresh fruits and vegetables, and had stored an abundant supply for winter use. The Owner had received, taxes paid, a certain number of acres reclaimed, apple wood for winter burning, and certain stipulated crop returns.

THE three women were well content and—were still friends. The second year Pansy was added to the force. Pansy was a several times second-hand flivver, purchased for the Captain in order that he might climb stumps at Camp Upton when he went to see his wife. This flivver was purple, with white wheels; hence her name "Pansy," alternating with "The Purple Lizard."

The call of the Captain to France sent Pansy home. The Piedmontese took off her rear box, put on an express body, and had a new service car.

The second year an added acre was ploughed. A hundred of the best fruit trees were carefully trimmed and sprayed. The best part of the orchard was deep ploughed. The asparagus and rhubarb beds were reclaimed. Pansy and the Piedmontese did the greater part of the hauling this year, the Invalid being more a-bed.

The Worker had taken more "courses," had enlarged her outfit somewhat, and the crops were planted with a view to the storing of winter shelves.

This year the potatoes gave a three-fourths crop, and the orchard gave a sounder yield. A slow-going Polish man had been added to the force. He was allowed a plot of land for his own planting and cultivating, thus making a fifth family involved. Orders were taken and filled this second year, and

yet the various shelves were more heavily loaded, barn cellars fuller of winter foods, and much more produce was sold, at reasonable prices, where most needed. For the business methods of



"NAY, BUT I HAVE A SIGN"

this firm were inversions of the usual; the chief sales were made to selected patrons of strictly moderate means, at strictly moderate prices, and the prosperous paid well for what was left.

For the coming year more land has been ploughed, more manure applied, and some orders are to be taken on a purely business basis. All through the past mild winter the plodding Polish partner has been cutting the dead and diseased wood from the orchard. Pansy and the Piedmontese have carted the cut wood to be stacked for the Owner and the Invalid. The Owner's heart, the while, has burned with pride as she has watched the reconstructing of her worn-out orchard, for a widowed daughter and grandson are her heirs.

Apple wood burns slow and hot on an open hearth, filling the darkened library with an odor of sweet incense which makes for dreaming.

WHAT have been the returns from these two years of experimental farming. Has it paid? What constitutes a full payment? Surely not just plain cold cash, the criterion of the balance sheet. Yet, even in this, the whole experiment has probably cost less than milady's theatre parties. Imperfectly kept books, which include all expenditures but forget to enter many returns of cash and produce, show that the Invalid has hardly lost the price of an evening gown. And no records at all have been made of roadside depredations, when the children on the village streets have fearlessly swarmed the decks of either the Franklin or Pansy, making merry filchings of fruit.

In products the gain has been great. The Invalid's family have lived on the fat of the land as never before. Compare with the market product string-beans picked fresh for the pot from dew-laden vines; or sweet corn purchased from the produce man by the half dozen, with the dozens of ears you yourself have plucked from stalks which stood in rustling rows. The choice is made with discernment, for the kernels must be just young enough, just matured enough to hold their full sweetness, and these ears are to be plunged for just so many minutes in boiling water for the morning meal. Sweet corn, you must know, when gathered loses its real sweetness in a few hours.

THEN wander just once at sunset through a garden among vegetables, herbs and small fruits to gather a salad for the evening meal. Here you will find at least one answer to these questions:

—; "and yet the fool
 Contends that God is not—
 Not God! in gardens! when the eve is cool?
 Nay, but I have a sign;
 'Tis very sure God walks in mine."

During these years when more food has been required for the Allies five families have been virtually "off the market" save for red meats and dairy products, while much food has been released for local use.

Has it paid in reconstruction? Barren fields made fertile; worn-out orchard made productive; empty hands made busy in the world's most pressing work; anxious hearts lightened by the simple healing process of taking a constructive part in productive labor, at a point where most needed—these are dear rewards.

There are also other compensations which defy computation, among them the benefits called Hope and Health and Friendship. These, like the apple wood's incense rising from the hearth in the dusk of evening, burned warm and bright in darkened hearts through many months of anxious waiting.

FRANCES DOANE TWOMBLY.

"Don't Forget Your Packages"

A Word to Presbyterians

IT has become a paternal habit recently for railroad employees to jog the memory of commuters each day and invite them to take a last appraising glance around them and "not forget their packages." It stops congestion in the lost and found department and might be copied elsewhere than in railroad trains.

For example, why didn't some one shout it to the 131st General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in session at St. Louis in mid-May? The Presbyterian Church was much encumbered with baggage which it discarded or forgot—a freight load of obligation to the women of its body, who have kept it alive in America for just 131 years.

After five generations of women had made anywhere from 50 to 75% of its congregations; ladies aided the church buildings into habitableness; church-suppered mortgages into the discard, and kept the missionary enterprises alive without even the right to handle their own funds, Presbyterian councils of men decided that they could perfectly well afford to postpone for yet a 132nd year full equality for the women who have pulled the church out of its quagmires and woven themselves into its very life.

One wonders that any body of men should desire to do this in a day when women have become articulate. This action on a recommendation to grant women sex equality in church affairs, including the right to become ministers and elders, was postponed just on the eve of the biggest "drive" the Presbyterians ever made for numbers and money. In this "drive," every Presbyterian woman will be urged to participate.

And she will participate; she will make sacrifices; she will work overtime; she will carry a big share of the new burdens.

It is because Presbyterian men know this and bank on the services of women that their action seems—not almost but quite—unworthy of their traditions.

It is strange that an organization which boasts that the Republican government of the United States was really copied from its church polity should esteem its big material scheme of advertising and money-raising of more immediate importance than equity and justice.

As a matter of fact the sentiment of the General Assembly was rather strongly for sex equality, and this adds condemnation, not palliation, to their delay.

The unrewarded services of Presbyterian women now lie in the lost package department of that religion Presbyterian men profess. "With whatsoever measure ye meet, it shall be measured unto you again."

Three Cheers for Sweden

THE granting of suffrage in Sweden completes a change long overdue in that country. Several years ago the popular branch of the Swedish Parliament went on record for woman suffrage by a unanimous vote, all parties uniting.

Unanimous votes for suffrage were very rare in those days, though they have become common since. But, in spite of this emphatic verdict by the representatives of the people, the bill was defeated by the aristocratic upper house.

The recent developments in Europe have given tyrants and oppressors of all sorts a terrible fright, and nation after nation has been broadening the franchise for both men and women, making concessions which had been stubbornly refused for generations. It is pleasant to see Sweden join the procession.

A. S. B.

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Massachusetts Rejoices

NEWS of the passage of the Federal Amendment by the House of Representatives, threw the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, which was in annual convention in Boston, May 21 and 22, into wild fervor. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell waved her white shawl as Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman led the cheering which lasted for several minutes.

The Resolution Committee, of which Miss Blackwell was chairman, immediately drew up a resolution of thanks congratulating the 304 members of the House who voted for the submission of the amendment and expressing particular thanks to the Massachusetts Congressmen, Rogers, Winslow, Lufkin, Phelan, Dallinger, Treadway, Fuller, Fitzgerald.

Another resolution passed by the Massachusetts body paid tribute to the memory of Julia Ward Howe, May 27th making the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Howe, who was for nearly forty years president of the New England Woman Suffrage and vice-president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

It was voted to raise \$28,000 for the coming year's expenses and to adopt the budget plan as presented by Miss Fannie C. Osgood, Treasurer. Nine thousand dollars of the proposed fund was immediately raised. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, vice-president, pledged \$2,000; Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, \$1,000; Mrs. Pitman and Miss Osgood, \$500 each.

Mrs. Pitman announced that the bazaar, which has come to be an annual feature of the suffrage association, would be held in the Fall and it was expected that \$20,000 would be raised, the sum to be used toward a ratification campaign. Since the beginning of the war, the proceeds of the bazaar had been given to war work, large sums having been made available through this feature of suffrage activity.

The Massachusetts Suffrage Association is pleased with the honor which has come to Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley of Boston, chairman of the Americanization Committee, who has been appointed chairman of American Citizenship of the League of Women Voters.

The following officers were elected to serve for 1919-1920: President, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell; First Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird; Second Vice-President, Maud Foley; Treasurer, Miss Fanny C. Osgood; Clerk, Mrs. George Winslow Perkins; Councillor First District, Mrs. Ada Tillinghast; Second District, Mrs. Donald Blair; Third District, Miss Lillie M. Shaw; Fourth District, Mrs. George H. Parker; Fifth District, Mrs. Evelyn Masury; Sixth District, Mrs. A. A. Lawson; Seventh District, Mrs. Samuel B. Woodward; Eighth District, Mrs. W. G. Dwight.

New Jersey Joins League

THE New Jersey suffragists voted to join the League of Women Voters at their recent state convention held at Atlantic City. In preparation for their enfranchisement, which New Jersey in common with other states believes to be near, a program for the study of citizenship has been projected. This course of study was prepared by Miss Anna H. Blaubelt of Elizabeth, and all of the 300 cities and towns included in the suffrage organization are expected to organize classes for the citizenship study.

and Politics

Georgia's Campaign of Education

ATLANTA women have started on a campaign of education to unravel the mysteries of city politics and acquaint the new voters with the responsibilities of their new rights as citizens. Having been granted the right to participate in the city primaries, the women are determined to make a good showing, not only in numbers but in the intelligence with which they cast their votes. The program of activities calls for mass meetings in every ward, with a general mass meeting as a climax. The suffragists will make a united drive in this intensive educational program.

At a meeting of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Amelia R. Woodall is president, plans were laid for the future work; and addresses were made by Mayor Key and other prominent citizens. Mrs. Emily MacDougald, President of the Georgia Equal Suffrage Party, read telegrams from all parts of the country, congratulating the Atlanta women on their new right of franchise, including one from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Mary I. McLendon, President of the Georgia Women's Suffrage Association, in voicing her appreciation of and pleasure in her right to cast a ballot, said: "They tell us that if they collect a registration fee from us, we won't vote, but I want to tell you that when I asked for citizenship, I asked for it all the way. I want to go the whole route and pay a poll tax, even if I don't get full suffrage."

"We could do no finer thing than to pay a registration fee for the privilege of voting in the city primaries and letting that fee go into a fund to furnish free text-books in the Atlanta public schools. Of course, the state should do that, and eventually will—but we women must make a start somewhere."

"We women must organize our forces and march to the polls on primary election day and show these 'slacker' men, who always criticize but never vote, how to do things. We must show the men that we want to work with them in the great task of making this great city what it ought to be."

Mrs. Emma T. Martin spoke in behalf of Mayor Key's plan to have the women pay a registration fee to support the free text book fund. She voiced her belief in the willingness of Atlanta women to pay \$1 a year to support such a fund.

Any misgivings that some succeeding City Democratic Executive Committee might possibly take away the primary franchise from the women, was scattered to the winds when a member of the present committee, which granted this privilege to the women, reminded the new voters that they will have a big part in the election of any new committee that may be chosen in the future.

Ohio Women Outdistance Men

THE women of Spring City, Ohio, outdistanced the men in the recent municipal election held in that city. More votes were cast by the women than the men, which is especially to be noticed as the election was the first in which women were permitted to vote under the privilege granted them as a charter city at the recent session of the Legislature.

A WOMAN suffrage plank was included in the platform adopted at the state convention of the Kentucky Republicans. The convention was held in May at Lexington.

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Pennsylvania Passes Suffrage Bill

THE woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution passed the Pennsylvania Senate on May 26 by a vote of 41 to 7. The measure passed the House several weeks ago by a vote of 128 to 66. It is necessary for the amendment to pass another session of the Legislature before it can be submitted to a vote of the people.

Business Women Form Club

ENTHUSED by the possibilities that have opened up for Georgia women since the women of Atlanta were granted the right to participate in the forthcoming primaries, the business women of that city have formed an organization for the purpose of promoting the cause of suffrage in the state and city. The Business Women's Suffrage Club is the name of the new organization. It is composed of leading business and professional women and will do its share in shaping public opinion.

The purpose of the organization is "the enfranchisement of women and to further education in civic and governmental affairs and promote the welfare of Atlanta and the state of Georgia by such means as may seem expedient."

An open forum will be created where a full discussion of civic matters and issues of the day will take place, especially those issues pertaining directly to the social and material advancement of the business and professional women of the city. The club will endeavor to secure authentic information on all civic matters along strictly non-partisan lines and to disseminate this information where it will do good. The club also proposes to expose and combat propaganda which embodies principles or practices be-

lieved to be contrary to true Americanization. By literature, addresses and weekly meetings the work will be forwarded. The officers of the club are: Mrs. M. P. Tagg, Mrs. Olivette Thompson, Miss Ruth Bowden, Miss Celia Weinstock and Miss Alice Denton.

Launch \$100,000 Campaign

A MOVEMENT to raise \$100,000 will be launched this coming week by the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association for the purpose of conducting a state-wide educational campaign. "Now that the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment seems assured," says Miss Katharine Ludington, state president, "it is necessary for all of us to face the future with a clear sense of our responsibilities. Connecticut, for the sake of her own welfare, must prepare her new citizens, and we feel that, owing to its extensive organization throughout the state, the suffrage organization is peculiarly fitted to do this work efficiently and economically."

The campaign for funds will be conducted throughout the state from June 9 to June 16 and, contrary to usual custom, the appeal will be made to the general public. The state campaign committee which will have charge of the work includes Mrs. Samuel Russell, Jr., of Middletown, chairman; Miss Mary Bulkley, Hartford; Mrs. J. Davenport Cheney, South Manchester; Mrs. Willard Fleck, Bridgeport; Miss Katharine Ludington, Lyme; Mrs. Henry Tyler Smith, West Hartford; Mrs. Henry H. Townsend, New Haven; Miss Mabel C. Washburn, Hartford; Mrs. W. F. Worall, Meriden.

"Every person in Connecticut who is alive to the need for this citizenship work will be given an opportunity to help," declares Mrs. Russell, well known for her work as State Chairman of the Junior Food Army and as Chairman of the State Woman's Motor Corps Division. "There is a vast amount of work to be done these days among all classes, and it is felt that the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association is best serving the state by concentrating its efforts on the women. In the 1910 census Connecticut had more than 335,000 women of voting age, and her coming women voters will probably number approximately 400,000. Of these about 150,000, or 37½ per cent, are foreign born; about 80,000, or 20 per cent, are native born of foreign or mixed parentage, and about 170,000, or 42½ per cent, are of native parentage.

"When complete suffrage comes, women will be confronted by new problems and responsibilities. It is the duty of Connecticut to prepare this new electorate, just as much as it is her duty to conduct citizenship work among the male citizens."

Minnesota's Flying Squadron

A FLYING squadron of Minneapolis suffragists conducted a speech-making automobile tour to a number of towns in that vicinity recently. Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Winona and Rochester were some of the points visited.

Addresses made at the various towns took up three main points—the recent acquisition of the Presidential vote by Minnesota, the League of Women Voters, and the necessity of procuring state legislators favorable to the cause.

Mrs. James Forrestal went in advance of the squadron to make all arrangements.

Among those making the tour were Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Walter Thorpe, Mrs. Anson B. Jackson, Mrs. Nellie Marrill, all of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Peter Oleson of Cloquet.



933—Handsomely engraved in a line and flower basket design, this refreshment set is wrought of the finest crystal. Consisting of jug, six glasses, six spoon straws and a mahogany tray, 14 in. in dia. The price is \$25.00. Set only \$18.00. Tray only \$10.00.

With the warm days of summer just around the corner, an Ovington refreshment set becomes a virtual necessity. As usual, Ovington's present a wide selection at prices surprisingly low.

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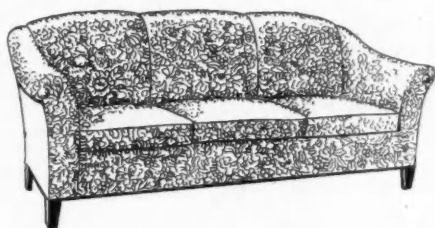
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California Women Endorse League

THE League of Women Voters was given enthusiastic endorsement by the California Federation of Women's Clubs when in annual session at Los Angeles this month. This important organization of women, of which Mrs. Herbert Cable is president, has a membership of 40,000.

Council of One Hundred

A COUNCIL of One Hundred has been formed in Massachusetts to act as an auxiliary to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. The Council includes men who are recognized leaders in professional, political and business life. The membership shows five former governors, eleven editors of prominent state newspapers, eleven labor leaders, thirteen county commissioners, various mayors, former mayors, college presidents, school superintendents, clergymen and business men.

School of Citizenship

A SCHOOL of citizenship was held at St. Louis, May 26 to 31, under the auspices of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League. Professor Edgar G. Frazier was secured to train the students in the technic of public speaking. Lectures on citizenship which featured the course included one on "Legislative Procedure" by Mrs. Lucille B. Lowenstein, who has gathered in considerable experience during her four months' campaign in Jefferson City on behalf of the Children's Code bills. "Political Parties and Politics" were explained by Harlan E. Read, an attorney of St. Louis. "The Process of Voting" was told by Judge Glendy B. Arnold, Chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners. "What We Vote For" was the subject handled by Dean Isidore Loeb of Missouri.

Mrs. George Gellhorn, President of the Missouri Woman Suffrage Association and member of the National Suffrage Board, talked on the "Psychology of Suffrage Audiences." Mrs. J. P. Higgins gave instruction in actual registration. Mrs. W. W. Boyd gave a course in suffrage arguments. Mrs. Frederic Blaine-Clark played a major part in arranging for the school, which proved a big success.

New Chairman

MRS. HARRIS R. COOLEY, formerly first vice-chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of greater Cleveland, has been chosen chairman of the party to succeed Mrs. Roger G. Perkins, who recently resigned. The Cleveland branch of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association is one of the largest and most effective units in the Ohio movement.

To Increase Teachers' Pay

AN increase in pay has been granted to public school teachers throughout the state of New York as the result of the passage of a bill to this effect by the last Legislature. The bill received the signature of Governor Smith on May 19. Under the terms of the bill, now a law, an annual increase in pay of approximately \$100 each will be granted each teacher, and provision is made for annual increments which vary in different cities and grades. Governor Smith, in signing the bill, said it affected 53,000 school teachers.

The bill stresses the principle of equal pay for women, corrects some of the present discriminations and should result in filling some of the vacancies in the teaching force caused by teachers being attracted to employments offering higher compensation.

It is estimated that the cost to New York City for the first three years will be about \$18,000,000.



An Underground Dairy Firm

GO to the ants, you who are paying cream prices for skim-milk, and learn how they handle the cow question. In learning it you may learn, as well, what kills your corn and how to prevent it.

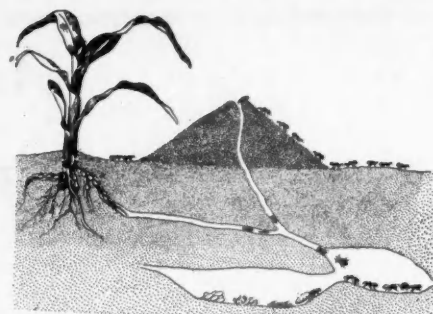
The Department of Agriculture is pointing out that there is a partnership between ant and aphid—the cornfield ant and the corn root-aphid—which operates in nearly every section where corn is grown east of the Rocky Mountains, especially in some of the Corn Belt States. The workings of the partnership have been compared to a subterranean dairy, with the aphid as the ant's "cow," the ant directing the enterprise, the aphid doing the work, and the ant getting the profits. The ant is not directly harmful to the corn, but the aphid is. Without the ant, however, the firm would have to go out of business, and that is why the United States Department of Agriculture tells

farmers who want to get rid of the corn root-aphid to get rid of the ant. The same advice applies in the case of certain other forms of root-aphids.

This is how the subterranean dairy works:

In the fall the ants carry the eggs of the aphids to their nests and care for them as they do for their own young. In the spring, when the eggs hatch, the ants tunnel along weed roots and place the helpless aphids on the roots. Soon the aphids begin to give off "honeydew," made from the juices of the plants on which the aphids are resting. The ants dearly love "honeydew," and they tenderly watch over and care for their "cows." The aphids are wholly dependent throughout their life on the ants.

The first two or three generations of aphids live entirely on the roots of weeds, but as soon as the newly-planted corn sprouts the ants



HOW ANTS FOSTER THE CORN ROOT-APHIDS
They care for them in their nests during the winter and in the spring carry them through tunnels to the corn plants

transfer the aphids to the more succulent corn roots. After two or three successive generations, many of the aphids may be winged, and some escape from the ground through the ant tunnels and fly away to a new field. If they chance to alight near an ant-hill they are seized immediately by the watchful ants, carried into their burrows, placed on roots, and honeydew production starts again.

When cold weather is approaching and the ant carries the aphids' eggs and the young ants deeper into the soil, the ant gets at least eight inches under the soil and eight inches is deeper than the ordinary plow furrow.

The particular aphid that attacks corn is called the corn root-aphid because of its preference for that plant. In gardens it is very common on asters and related plants. There are many other varieties of aphids, however, and for many of them ants have a tender feeling. For instance, there are the aphids that attack orange trees in California. The ants surround these aphids, attack other insects that attempt to reach them, and induce the aphids to excrete honeydew by stroking their bodies with their antennae, or feelers. Unfortunately for the orange aphids, however, they are attacked by winged parasites which "sting" and lay eggs in them, and these parasites are so small and active that the ants can not successfully defend their charges.

THE corn root-aphids in fields are controlled by rotating with crops upon which the aphids can not live, by plowing and disking, thus breaking up the ant and aphid colonies, and by the use of certain pungent substances, mixed with a chemical fertilizer and distributed by means of a fertilizer attachment to the corn planter. These substances tend to drive away the ants and prevent them from placing aphids on the corn roots.

To home gardeners whose plants are attacked by aphids, such as the melon aphid, spinach aphid, potato aphid, and the turnip and cabbage aphids, which live above ground, the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture recommend spraying with 40 per cent nicotine sulphate at the rate of one tea-

(Continued on page 19)

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Correspondence

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

THE *Woman Citizen* of May 24 contained an article, "In Memoriam, Elizabeth Allen."

I should like to correct a statement in that article, that it was "when Elizabeth Allen was at her last breath that the last of the bills was finally adjusted."

Elizabeth Allen was killed in her battle for the teachers of New Jersey. Her Retirement Fund was put out of existence by the Legislature of 1919, and the low-salaried teachers that she worked for are very much wronged in the new bill, the high-salaried political positions are very much helped.

The men of New Jersey have been working against the Retirement Fund for a long time and in this Legislature they killed it.

The old Retirement Fund and thirty-five year Pension Fund gave to a teacher earning about \$600 a little more than that when retiring, the new law will give \$300, and the teachers of over thirty years' experience, not able to save and thinking that the state could not break faith, will be in serious straits.

To the men who will never hold their positions for thirty-five years, and those that did not belong to the Retirement Fund, the new law will be a commercial asset.

I knew Elizabeth Allen, she has been entertained at my house, and I was present at the hearings at Trenton when the teachers fought for amendments to the bill.

Camden, N. J.

ISABEL I. FORBES.

World Citizen Challenged

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

ALTHOUGH I recognize my limitations as a mere man, I feel it a self-imposed duty to reply through your columns to the letter of Mr. Stillman Campbell, published May 17th.

Mr. Campbell makes the gratuitous assumption that he is a World Citizen, but the very tone of his letter proves that his world is strictly confined to his own primitive and provincial mind. It is fortunate for him that the law he so despises protects people who lack a sense of humor.

I grant freely his contention that there are many, many bad citizens of this country, but I fail to see why that is not a very strong argument for his being a good citizen of our poor benighted land. If Mr. Campbell really desires to become a World Citizen, I suggest that a short course of schooling as a good citizen of the United States of America might help him a little in his struggle in that direction.

Being different from the mob does not necessarily make one superior to the mob.

Mr. Campbell's attitude of mind reminds me of a rooster crowing where roosters are wont to crow. Friend rooster knows nothing of the humor of the situation or of the Damoclesian axe that patiently waits out in the woodshed.

No, Mr. Campbell, a few fixed ideas do not give a man the right to call himself, or to compel his child to be, a citizen of the world.

Branford, Conn.

E. B. WHITING.

Hawaiian Law Makers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

IN a copy of April 5, lent to me by a friend, I find the article Hawaiian Bill, but alas, the women of Hawaii are still without the vote.

The present session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii stands as a most disgraceful record of the men occupying the seats of the House and Senate, who deliberately violated party pledges, Republicans and Democrats alike.

From the morning paper I take the following: "Americanizing of schools is killed by Senate votes. Abatement Law is beaten again on floor of House."

Such are our law-makers.

The women here, those of us who are earnest in our desire for the vote, are banding to-

gether in small groups in the different precincts, as Suffrage Club of Precinct (by number). These clubs are for education and we are preparing ourselves for the intelligent use of the vote and the exalted purpose of the League of Women Voters.

WILHELMINE DOWSETT.

Honolulu, H. I.

Underground Dairy Firm

(Continued from page 18)

spoonful of the sulphate to one gallon of water, in which has been dissolved a one-inch cube of laundry soap.

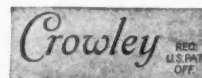
Killing the ants, of course, by destroying their colonies, will help in the control of the corn root-aphids in gardens and this is about the only way it can be controlled, since, living underground, it can not be reached by sprays. The simplest attack on the ants is to scald their hills with boiling water. Another method is to pour a little carbon disulphide into the entrance to the ant-hill and immediately cover the entrance with earth in order to keep the poisonous fumes in the burrow.

Spraying with nicotine sulphate, however, is the standard remedy for most garden aphids, and should not be postponed or neglected when they are found to be present, as they increase very rapidly and unless checked soon kill the plants.

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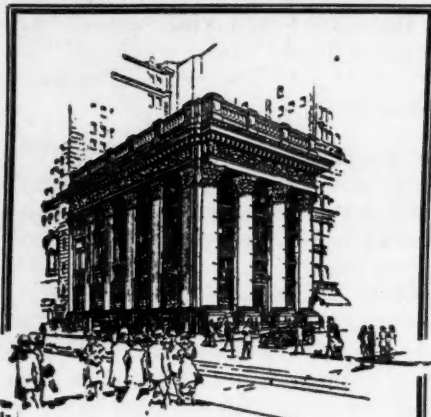
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Stylish Stouts

THE old-fashioned text books on Natural Philosophy set forth a formula containing phrases about the attractions of solid bodies which asserts "This attraction increases directly as the mass of the body, and inversely as the square of the distance." To the truth of this assertion, so far as anecdotal experiences go, any middle-aged, stout lady can amply testify. Incidents drop upon the plump, rain upon the adipose and pelt the "stylish stout." It may be the truth that nobody loves a fat man, but certainly everybody confides in a stout woman.

* * *

SHE went into a decent but modest restaurant, seated herself at an empty table, and ordered a reasonable repast. Towards its conclusion there came to that table an elderly gentleman of respectable appearance who ordered and applied himself to his meal. The lady called for her bill, feed the waiter, put on her gloves and rose.

"Excuse me, madam," said the gentleman, retaining his seat, but otherwise addressing her in mannerly fashion, "I have been noticing you—without offence, I hope—since I sat here, and, to be frank with you, I like the way you eat, and use the finger bowl, and fee the waiter, and generally the way you behave, and I like comfortable-looking ladies, anyway. Now I've been a widower for three months, and I find it a very lonely life. I take it that you are a widow—"

"I regret very much," said the lady, in cultured accents, "to disappoint you, but the fact is I am not a widow. I am an old maid. And the worst of it is I am a man-hater."

"Oh, ah!" said the gentleman, "I am sorry."

"Yes," said the lady, "it is too bad."

And she moved gently, if ponderously away.

* * *

THEY conducted their dispute in full-throated African tones, although the girl was some five-eighths white. "I don't want to go into no service, Grannie," said she; "I want to do somethin' different. I don't want to sew and I don't want to do no housework. Girls are doin' lots of men's jobs lately, and they do 'um all right."

"Men is men, and wimmin is wimmin," growled Grannie.

Then they both stopped in the lee of the stout lady to watch the skillful manipulation of the cake-turner within the broad window of a Childs Restaurant. The cake-turner was an auburn-haired lassie with nimble white wrists, and the assembly without was pleased to watch her prowess.

"There!" ejaculated the grand-daughter, "What'd I tell yer? Wimmin is gettin' all sorts o' men's work. I could do that!"

"Men's work!" roared Grannie, lifting her withered claws and turning their pale palms upward—"Men's work! O my Gawd!"

* * *

IT was a rather raw day, but not cold; yet she shivered as she stood in the doorway of the Education Building, and looked about her as one dazed by trouble or by some sudden shock.

"You would better step inside, my dear," said the stout lady, "and warm up a little before setting out. Do you feel ill?"

"No-n-o," said she, smiling with some effort, and displaying thereby several lines that had once been dimples. "I am not ill, but I've had a jar."

They walked out to the pavement together, and together turned up the street.

"It's this way," said the shivering lady to the woman of comfort. "I used to teach in this city, in the public schools, and they all said I did it very well. Then I married and went away, and my husband lost his money and died. So I thought I'd come back to the old home town. I had run a private school for a while out West, and I had done quite a lot of substituting and reading, just to keep my hand in, in case something should happen. I wasn't thoughtless."

"Yes," said the woman of comfort, "yes."

"So I went into the Education Building just now, and showed all my papers to the Superintendent of Schools, and told him who had

known me. I had heard that teachers are scarce, and what Mr. Claxton said about the married ones going back, you know."

"Yes," said the woman of comfort. But she drew her coat about her as though she, too, felt the chill.

"The Superintendent said," said the shivering lady, "He said, 'My dear madam, these certificates are all right, but I can't inflict a woman of your age on this school system!' He said that to me."

"Yes," said the woman of comfort, very gently, "Yes, yes."

"But I knew all about him when we were schoolmates, and I know all about his age, and he has just been appointed to his position, and he isn't six months younger than I," cried the shivering lady in tones of grief.

"Yes," said the Lady of Comfort, "yes, yes, yes,—let's have a hot chocolate!" L. C.

Suffrage "Star" Returns

ANOTHER star on the service flag of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has returned home after seventeen months of efficient war service in France and Italy. Miss Elizabeth Bissel of Dubuque, Iowa, who has this splendid record to her credit, returned to the United States last month, after canteen service in France and Italy.

Miss Bissel was Corresponding Secretary of the Iowa State Suffrage Association when she resigned to take her part in war service work. After months of the rain of France and the cold of Italy, American Spring seemed most attractive to Miss Bissel, upon her return.

It was in December, 1917, in the midst of the submarine warfare, that Miss Bissel sailed for France under the American Red Cross, arriving in Paris when the air raids were a constant menace, and was assigned to canteen work with the French Army. Immediately her work started, serving food and hot drinks to the

poilus who were on their way to the front. For six months her duties were at Orry-la-Ville and Survilliers, with the long line of French soldiers who were worn by the three years of fighting. A wide variety of duties entered into the day—dish-washing, cooking, scrubbing, the serving of food—and the night often meant hours spent in a steamer chair or sleeping-bag waiting for the trains which were to bring the cold and hungry men, who must be met with food and hot drinks.

Following her term of service with the Red Cross, Miss Bissel enlisted with the Y. M. C. A. and was sent to Paris to assist in two canteens for American soldiers. Six months later she was sent to the camp at Vallegio, where her knowledge of Italian made her a valuable asset to her regiment, the 332d Infantry. Her duties ranged from sweeping to hospital visiting, from cleaning to dancing. It was while on duty here that the little silk Stars and Stripes that she carried in her trunk for luck was placed upon the grave of the first American soldier who died in Italy. Miss Bissel was at Milan when the men were crossing the Piave, and, after the armistice was signed, went to Lake Como to assist the Italian soldiers who had just been released from the Austrian prison.

Austria, according to Miss Bissel, added to the starvation and suffering of her prisoners an even worse crime, for she discharged her victims at the very borderland of a devastated country, which must be traversed before food could be reached. Hundreds of men dropped dead from starvation on the road before they reached Como, and those who arrived were in pitiful condition. At Como the Y. M. C. A. met them and secured hospital service for them before they were transferred to concentration camps by their own government, as well as furnished them with food. These wrecks of men whom it was both Miss Bissel's duty and privilege to serve, form for her the most horrible memories of all.

Remaining with her regiment until its Italian service was ended, she sailed from Genoa on the same boat with the men.

In addition to her canteen service Miss Bissel found time to work among refugees and to connect European victims of war with American aid. It was through her efforts that many of the fatherless children of France have been fed and clothed.

Perhaps!

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church postponed until next year action on resolutions to grant women full equality in church affairs. The *New York World* gravely remarks that women having exercised their full equality in politics and filled a few more conspicuous public offices, perhaps in time will win the right to the graver responsibilities of church membership.

A Double Safeguard

If for no other reason, women should have checking accounts to insure safety against loss of money. A checking account obviates the carrying of large amounts of currency, and payments made by check provide their own receipts.

"Banking For Women," a new booklet, describing service features of particular interest to women will be sent upon request.

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The Book Stall

Broken Homes

Home " * * * the place when you have to go there. They have to take you in * * * Something you somehow haven't to deserve."—Robert Frost's North of Boston.

FACTS every once in a while give a more ironic twist to the ancient platitude that "woman's place is in the home" than any serpent's tooth of suffrage rhetoric could produce.

Some of these facts, as shown in Joanna Colcord's *Broken Homes* (Russell Sage Foundation), ought to make the least forward-facing woman in the world sit up and take notice. This is the most humanly decent discussion of "the intermittent husband" problem that has yet appeared, and right at the start let it be said that it is the most interesting. It is shot full of such humorous lights on the philosophy of deserting husbands as the following advice of a wise neighbor to a deserted wife:

"There's only one rule for women who want to have decent homes for their children and

themselves. If your husband comes home crying, and says he can't find any work, sit down on the other side of the fire and cry until he does."

This is apropos of the fact that the over-efficient wife sometimes contributes by her excess of virtues to the problem of broken homes. "Many a non-supporter got his first impulse in that direction when his wife became a wage-earner in some domestic crisis," says Miss Colcord.

But this is an incidental side-light on a big question, it is by no means a generalization. It indicates, however, the frankness of mind of this investigator, who is the Superintendent of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.

In many ways this study of a grievous social condition points to the fact that there is real growth in the ideals of the Charity Organization itself. It has turned from an early standard which provoked criticism—a standard of hard-and-fast policy. It is less *a priori* in its conclusiveness, more flexible in its judgments. The individual counts for more, the accepted social formulæ for less.

"Unconsciously and imperceptibly," says the writer, "the point of view about the treatment of desertion has been changing during the past fifteen years. The case worker's attention used to be focussed on the danger of increasing the desertion rate by a policy of too sympathetic care for deserters' families. Little study was made of individual causes."

IN this book, on the contrary, there is an investigation of the very root of the social structures without any of those pre-judgments which have hitherto excused the inefficient poor master, mismanaged the law-courts, and fumbled the administration of philanthropic local societies.

Miss Colcord takes the stand that the causes of broken homes are what Sam Weller would call "various." Scores of contributory causes bring the husband or the wife to the threshold beyond which endurance is impossible.

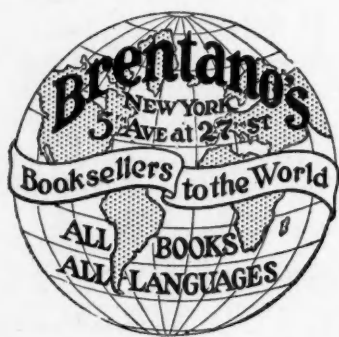
These causes cannot be swept into card catalogues labelled "sex factors," "alcoholic factors," etc.; for social workers have profited this much by the psychiatrist's vocabulary that they know that most states of consciousness are "complexes."

One social worker's rough and ready descrip-

tion of marital discord as provoked by "selfishness in men and peevishness in women" is clumsily useful as a working basis. But, of course, behind the selfishness and the peevishness are disappointment, disillusion, poor food, bad education, lack of vocational training, ill-health—a thousand things. "Desertion is only a symptom," says the fair-minded author, who also says early in her book that cases have previously been studied too intensively from the woman's point of view. In early investigations the deserting man was often not seen by the social workers until he appeared in court. Of late this matter of broken homes has been looked upon from the man's point of view as well as from the woman's.

The household which has been mowed down under the invading tank of poverty or wretchedness is not just a woman's tragedy; it is society's tragedy.

Social workers are turning their attention now to the heterogeneous marriage laws of the country. They are considering whether it might not be more efficient to put checks and brakes on the fragmentary home problem at the source than to mop up the consequences in the



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domestic relations court or to dam up the means of release by stringent divorce rules.

Marriages entered upon irregularly, under duress or for selfish ends, seem to be prolific of discord. Where financial stress does not result, such marriages slump down into individual problems, adjusted according to the social standards of the particular family, but where the margin of economic independence is negligible, they become society's problem.

Outstanding among the marital wreckage of the moment are the so-called "slacker marriages" of 1917. These are drifting into the court of domestic relations in great numbers.

While Miss Colcord's is a book for case workers, large parts of it being devoted to specific problems of family reconstruction, it is of interest and value to every thoughtful person, and is brief and brisk enough to hold effortless attention from cover to cover.

ACCOMPANYING this analysis of "broken homes," the interested social worker will be glad to use *American Marriage Laws in Their Social Aspects* (Russell Sage Foundation).

This is purely a reference book and of great value. It analyzes the legal conditions in various states pertaining to common law marriages, methods of licensing, giving notice of intention of marriage, celebrants, registration, marriageable age, and interstate regulations.

"We began to wonder," say the authors of this technical investigation, "why so much attention had been given to the defects of our divorce laws and so little to those regulating marriage."

An incentive to the work of assembling these facts and correlating them is confessedly the demand of social well-wishers everywhere to know what are the fundamental causes of the break-down of homes.

"Leagues of women voters are interested," says Mary E. Richmond in her preface, "in bringing reason and essential justice into this much neglected field. All will be eager, therefore, to measure, with the aid of these pages, the width of the gap between the proposals for reform made by leading authorities and the actual laws of the various states as here summarized."

To the suffragist there is much food for reflection in these two books, which are so inextricably mingled with vital questions of the existence and maintenance of the home. Much wild talk has been expended upon the indifference of the vote-seeking and vote-using

woman to home and marital stability. Yet equal suffrage states have bravely ventured many laws dealing with the deserting husband question, the rights of illegitimate and neglected children.

None of the marriage laws compared by the Russell Sage Foundation is declared to be a sure cure for broken homes, but a cursory review shows that in certain particulars the women voting states have tried to keep up standards.

In Virginia the marriageable age for males is 14; for females, 12. Low standards of marriageable age also prevail in Florida, Louisiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Vermont, etc. In Wyoming, on the contrary, the law for males is 18; females 16. This is true of Arizona, Illinois, of Nevada, Michigan, New York, Montana, Oklahoma (females 15), as also in California, South Dakota and Oregon.

THIS is indicative of the fact that women are trying at the polls, as well as in community groups, to stabilize the home and lift it out of bad social ruts. Laws are, at present, too tentative for any wholesale condemnation or commendation. Cordial support from every group of women should be given to the earnest

work of Miss Colcord and of the compilers of the marriage laws.

It is, in passing, of interest to note that great progress along this line of study of home relations parallel, if it does not arise from, the compassionate and sympathetic work of scores of young women "case workers" in the Charity Organizations of the country, who are in daily touch with broken homes.

"The majority of social case workers are unmarried women under forty," is an official statement by Miss Colcord herself. Constant biographical references show how many women workers have contributed to the sum of information upon this subject.

These women, workers and writers, have built up by daily contacts with marital problems great and vital changes in the mode of approach towards the relation of husband and wife. It is by no means a mere sentimental attitude; it is merely saner, more elastic, less bound to *a priori* opinions and law court terminology. In short, the home is something participated in by sisters, brothers and parents, not merely by the two members of it who are bound together in their sex relation of wife and husband. And it is this wide latitude of relations which has been taken into account by women as social workers.

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A problem?

Not to herself, not for a second. She is cool and sure about that. The truth is and the trouble is that one has thought her still a "flapper", while these four years of the war, racing past, have flung her out an independent spirit, faced forward. She is as unaware of the compelling motives and bitter struggles of her mother, or even of her ante-bellum older sister as if she had just been born and was asked to take thought of all the fuss that went on around her because of her mother's birth pangs.

One thing that she distinctly doesn't know about at all is the suffrage struggle. For her that struggle never was. The ballot for women was to all intents and purposes achieved before she stopped rocking her dolls.

When she sees her mother grappling with the machinery of her suffrage organization, this post-suffrage young woman is amused or tolerant. "What's it all about, old dear?" her pleasant, undisturbed young eyes seem to ask. Or perhaps her young lips say to other young ears: "I wonder why mother gets so fussed about those old fellows down in Washington. Of course they've got to give woman the ballot. *We women wouldn't stand for anything else.*"

AS for herself, she knows no worth-while men of her own age who deride women's counsels and tell them where their place is. She would look at them with her level-fronting gaze every whit as straight as their own and laugh them off the map. They would seem to her "freaks," or just "quaint."

That there was a time not so very long ago when women had to beg for a chance to work for the college pin she loses so glibly every few weeks, she knows by hearsay. It sounds like a dull chapter in women's lives, and bores her. She can't see why they were such chumps as to stand for it. Of course none of her set would. "Why didn't women just do it, you know, get educations and degrees and all that, whether men liked it or not." She'd like to see any man stop her.

She has no more emotional response to her mother's courageous, but vain, knocking at doors of opportunity than she has to King John's barons making a stand for liberty. It is all so far away, like that dull old joke about the Boston tea-party.

When it comes to talking about what the

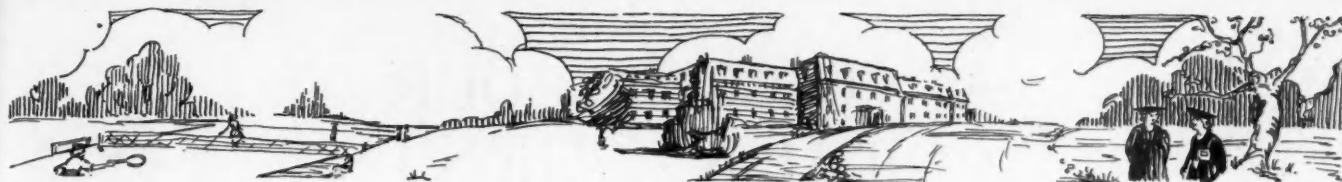
Germans are going to do about taking their medicine, there is some thrill in that. As also in that burning question about whether the Old Guard had as much recognition as it should have had, and if Harry Hawker is a greater flyer than Commander Read?

BUT why fuss about women? Didn't the war prove that they can look out for themselves?

When the suffrage movement began it was an adventure into the fog, like Hawker's trip in his Sopwith plane. There was no line of protective ships to chart its way, no wireless to catch its signals of distress. It met icy cold and soared above fog and clouds under the motive power of an intense enthusiasm. Sometimes it sank beneath the waves. But always it rose and its engines refilled from the passion for justice which impelled it forward. It was a great adventure, that of the mothers and grandmothers of its day. But it leaves the post-suffragist as cold as does the story of when her father first installed electric lights to do away with the gas jet whose function was to smell and not illumine. Or when her grandmother was thrilled to death over a student lamp bought for grandfather's study. The girl just ahead uses the vocabulary of electricity and motor vehicles. She has neither physical nor emotional reactions to the jogging of a horse on a country road or to cleaning the wick of a kerosene lamp. She knows the feel of a six-cylinder car.

Just so she has no memory of burning injustice done to women. She knows nothing of earning money which became the legal possession of another, of knocking humbly at doors for permission to be a doctor or a lawyer, or of suing in courts of law for the right to have possession of the child she had borne.

She cannot even get the thrill her older sister felt before the war, when white-gowned women marched in the middle of the street amidst hoots and jeers, and then, at last, applause, for a cause they had espoused. Even that timid courage of fluttering banners which was the last lap in the long sequence of emotions which sent women out to make their gallant stand against injustice, meets with no response in her; for in its place she sees long lines of khaki-clad figures going out at zero hour to meet death and behind them women, also white-clad, but with red crosses on their breasts. As a dramatic appeal the



Youth and Reconstruction

khaki and the red cross have swept into the discard the golden suffrage banners.

DOES she want the vote? She looks at you with bewildered eyes. She has the vote—immediately or potentially. She'd like to see the man—or woman—who could take it away from her. But she has it just as her brother has it, because she is human and grown to be 21 and so is wanted by her state. Even the memory of humiliating exclusion is no more hers than it is his.

And the war has done so much more for her than she sees.

There has never been and never could be a sex solidarity; but the common bond of sex discrimination drew the women of yesterday into temporary segregations for common ends.

Come of the splendor of those armies with yellow banners which paraded through the streets of London and Copenhagen and Chicago and St. Louis and New York lay in their subconscious feeling of sisterhood. Woman had rallied to woman. But later women and soldiers rallied together to save the world, and nothing now looms so large in the consciousness of the post-suffragist as the fact stamped upon

the world that there will never be a segregation of either sex again; there never can be. That of men has been beaten to earth, horribly, tragically, but finally. That of women, which was but for an end, is over now that the end is gained.

So she cannot be moved to action—this post-suffragist—by the injustice of men to women, an injustice whose finish is in sight. Nor by the beautiful—but passing—drama of women, bound together to right a wrong. That particular wrong is so near to slipping into the past.

Just now she is like one speaking on the new type of telephone, tuned to separate sets of vibrations. It is the same wire upon which her mother speaks and her older sister speaks, but where they find response in their key of middle "C" she is speaking with vibrations of 500 or 750. They cannot catch her message and she cannot catch theirs. She is of a new world equipped to conquer a sphere above the clouds; to whisper around the world; to make new human alignments, not of caste, nor yet of class, and above all not of sex.

SHE is a product of aeronautics and giant explosives and, not only intercontinental, but interplanetary visions. Her wings are spread to take the air, her possibilities are limitless.

But what motive power has she in her engines?

The old passion for justice for women which drove suffragists forward no longer serves, because wrongs to be righted are now less and less those of sex or class and more and more subtly human, needing tolerance and breadth of vision.

Is that little post-suffragist, equipped for speed and accuracy by the life-long sacrifices of three generations of mothers, going to do what her brother voter has done, accept her vote as a mark of personal merit, differentiating her from someone else—a Chinese for example—and use it for none of the ends her foremothers foresaw?

To make it potent she must get a great and righteous motive power.

What is it to be?

Will this group grow past the emotion-stirring age before any such great impulse comes to them as came to their grandly-adventuring, sturdily-conquering predecessors?

From this post observations will be duly rec-

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Doors of Opportunity

A RESOLUTION which is expected to produce lively and fruitful discussion at the convention of the National Women's Trade Union League in Philadelphia this week, will be introduced by Mrs. Raymond Robins, the national president. It proposes reorganization of the American household to put domestic service upon a footing tolerable to the working woman, and organization of the domestic workers themselves to demand fair wages and good working conditions.

"Under present conditions," says Mrs. Robins, "the working woman resists the suggestion that she seek domestic service as a means of livelihood, and resents the efforts to draw or force her into it. She is tired of having this ill-paid, trying form of manual labor urged upon her as pre-eminently woman's field and proper choice, when she knows that in almost any other calling a woman receives not only better pay but more consideration as a human being, and has perhaps a chance of advancement."

"Above all, the working woman bitterly resents what she sees as a tendency to squeeze her out of the better paid jobs where she is competing fairly with men, in order to force her to resort to the kitchen for a livelihood. When despairing householders cry, 'What is to become of the American home if we can get no servants?' the working woman demands to know 'Whose American home—yours or mine?' For after all the working women are more numerous than their well-to-do sisters whose complaints are heard in clubs and in the newspapers. And domestic service means no home at all for the domestic worker."

FOR the first time in the history of the Episcopal church two women have been elected members of the vestry. St. George's Church, St. Louis, has elected Miss Ada Winston and Mrs. Wm. Burgett as regular members of its vestry.

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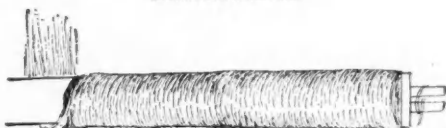
IT will be recalled that an English engineer at the end of two years of war claimed that he could build a battleship from keel to aerial entirely by woman power. A New York maker of automobiles planned during the war to place women in every department, from the drafting room to the assembling shop.

The Nestlé Permanent Wave

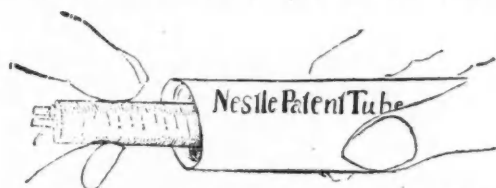
WE present here a page from the new Nestlé booklet written by the original Inventor of permanent hair-waving. Nestlé-waving is now in its fourteenth year and although our own firm in New York and London have during this time probably waved more heads of hair than the rest of the permanent hair-wavers taken together—without a single serious complaint of hair breaking or burning. Our many imitators have managed to give the public an impression of permanent waving not exactly flattering to this great Invention.

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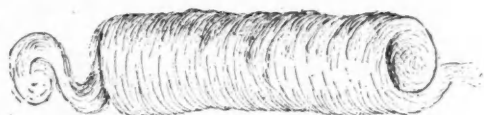
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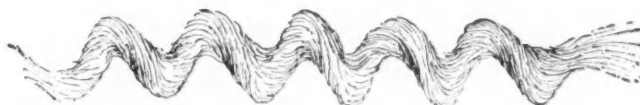
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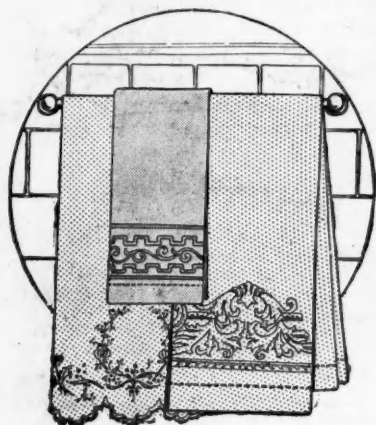
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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

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June 14, 1919



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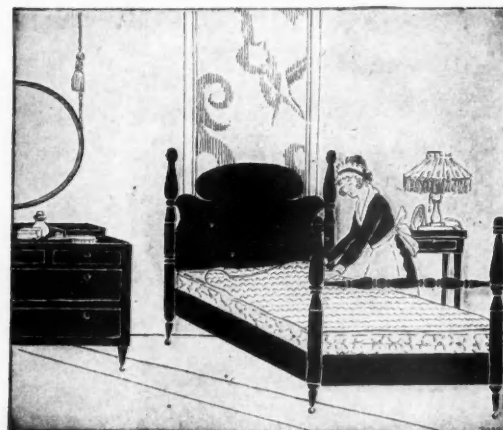


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Thirty-one

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

JUNE 14, 1919

No. 2

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

The Federal Suffrage Victory in the Senate; "Eyes Front"—The New Watchword of Suffragists; Special Sessions and Immediate Ratification; Mother, Home and Politics; Women as Local Officials; Turkish Women at Home; Women Doctors Needed for Serbia; Stylish Stouts; Compulsory School Laws; Beating the Beeters; Exhibit Planning; Youth and Reconstruction; National Physical Training Service; Women in Industry; Foreign Notes; Swift's Rate of Profit; Women in the Plum Orchard; The Woman Citizen's Wheel of Progress.

While rejoicing over the success of the American women's suffrage amendment, read the story of the Turkish Women at Home, contributed to this issue by Mrs. Abram I. Elkus, wife of the former Minister to Turkey.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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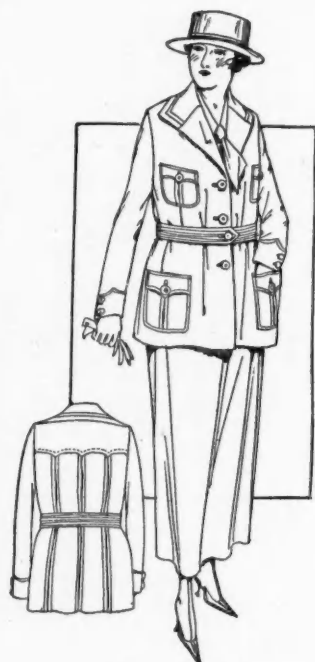
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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

JUNE 14, 1919

NUMBER 2

PRESIDENT WILSON TO MRS. CATT

"I join with you and all friends of the suffrage cause in rejoicing over the adoption of the suffrage amendment by the Congress. Please accept and convey to your association my warmest congratulations."—Woodrow Wilson.

Special Sessions and Immediate Ratification

EXTRA sessions and immediate ratification is the new battle-cry of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, now that the Federal Suffrage Amendment has been submitted to the state Legislatures by the Congress of the United States. American women don't want America to be the last of the nations to enfranchise women and if the amendment takes its normal course through the legislative sessions, that's exactly what will happen—although Dr. Anna Howard Shaw has long had up a wager that America will beat Turkey to suffrage, let come what will.

"A vote for every woman in the presidential election of 1920," was the slogan during the 65th Congress. This ambition would have been easy of realization had the 65th Congress passed the amendment. Most of the state Legislatures were in session in the first months of 1919 and ratification would have followed on ratification in speedy succession—a fact only too well apprehended by the opponents of suffrage, who used every possible means to delay the passage of the amendment until it could be turned over to the states in the off year for Legislatures.

BUT six of the state Legislatures retain the custom of annual sessions (New York, New Jersey, Georgia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Carolina), and these, with five others (Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia), whose stated sessions will occur in 1920, will be the only ones which, in regular order, will have an opportunity to pass upon the amendment before the presidential election, unless the Senate ratification shall be in time to catch an occasional belated Legislature before its adjournment.

The unpardonable injustice of the 65th Congress in delaying the passage of the amendment until after the adjournment of most of the 1919 Legislatures will work out further wrong and in-

justice not only to women but to the political parties as well, unless the state Legislatures are called in extra session to pass the amendment before the presidential elections of 1920. It is the only way in which to right a grievance that lies heavily on the hearts of American women, and will continue to lie there until America recognizes women as people, and entitled to the self-determination of people.

EYES FRONT!

THE passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment means hope renewed and faith re-established. America can no longer be arrested by the accusing finger of consistency as she points the way to self-government for the nations of the world. The Republican party's progressive element has given a body blow to its reactionary element. The majority of the Democratic party has reasserted the leadership under which the party has made its greatest contribution to the nation's history—the leadership of President Wilson.

To the friends of suffrage in both parties the National American Woman Suffrage Association tenders its abiding gratitude for the good will extended and the good work done. Not soon will the sacrifices made and the Herculean efforts put forth be forgotten.

Eyes front! is the watchword now, as we begin another struggle, short as the other was long, the struggle for ratification.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

LAST MINUTE NEWS.

Illinois and Wisconsin both ratify! It's a matter of minutes between the two states for first honors. Both ratified on June 10, Illinois slightly in the lead. Late that same day Michigan ratified.

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Governor A. E. Sleeper of Michigan telegraphed: "Michigan Legislature now convened in special session. Have wired Secretary of State to hasten official confirmation of Senate action. As soon as this is received Legislature will ratify."

Which drew from Mrs. Catt the following: "Hurrah for Michigan! It will be first to ratify—unless Illinois gets ahead."

AS the matter now stands not only are the women of one part of the country favored at the expense of the other, but the political parties will not be able to poll their full strength in the non-suffrage states in the 1920 elections.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, both as a national body and through its state associations, is calling upon the governors of states the country over to call special sessions and redeem the belated pledge of justice to women made by the 66th Congress.

Among the many hearty messages of cooperation received, the one from Governor Allen of Kansas is perhaps the one to bring the most warmth to the cockles of a suffragist's heart. Governor Allen wired:

"Am polling the members of our state Legislature offering the suggestion that they come voluntarily to Topeka without cost to the state and spend one day ratifying the suffrage amendment. I believe they will do this in such a spirit as will help the situation. With deep congratulations to you upon the fulfillment of your lifelong dream."

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Vox Populi

THE United States Senate passed the Susan B. Anthony amendment on June 4th.

Victory!

Victory by the supreme self-sacrifice of the great army of women who have waged those state campaigns which the National American Woman Suffrage Association knew were necessary to the federal triumph.

Victory by the millions of men who have voted in the states to give women the suffrage.

The ayes were the ayes of members of Congress but the voice was the voice of the people—women people and men people.

They had been in a position to hear the voice of the people back home—the 304 Representatives who came to Washington for the opening of the session on May 19th and three days later passed the suffrage amendment in the House.

They had been listening to the voice of the people—the eleven of the thirteen new Senators, just elected, who helped with their votes to carry the amendment on June 4th in the Senate.

Through the two days' debate in the Senate, June 3d and 4th, resounded the voice of the people, as Senator after Senator referred to the suffrage victories back home as conclusive proof that the passage of the amendment was desired by the country.

It was a trying two days for the women who filled the gallery allotted to the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Even the antis had conceded that the amendment had more than enough votes to carry. The men who spoke in opposition had expressed their views at length in previous discussions of the subject. Why then the seemingly endless talking? Why the futile efforts to prevent the vote being taken?

Honors for the suffrage speech most eloquent and to the point went easily to Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. Early in the debate of the first day he secured the floor to utter the one word, "Vote." And that word was echoed in prayer by many hearts during the ensuing hours.

Senator Watson of Indiana, chairman of the suffrage committee, is said to hold the record for the speech of any Senate chairman. He took just one minute for a plea on behalf of the amendment. And to his efforts are due great credit for curtailing the debate by friends of the measure. Many men were eager to express their belief in the amendment and their response to the request not to prolong the discussion is worthy of gratitude on the part of the suffragists.

Some of the anti statements could not go unchallenged. Senator Borah's (Idaho) argument against the amendment provoked Senators Lenroot (Wisconsin) and Thomas (Colorado) to answer. Senators Wadsworth (New York) and Brandegee (Connecticut) drove Senator Kirby of Arkansas to quote scripture on the suffrage side. Senator Ellison Smith of South Carolina brought out a spirited protest from Senator A. A. Jones of New Mexico, who worked so valiantly as chairman of the suffrage committee in the last session.

But no one irritated the suffrage Senators to reply as did Senator Reed of Missouri. The suffragists have learned in past debates on the floor exactly what and why and whence the antagonistic views of Senator Reed. To listen to him both days for periods totalling five hours outwore patience. It has been carefully computed that it costs \$20 (twenty) to run Congress for one minute. At that rate Senator Reed consumed the Senate share of \$6,000 of the people's money. Were he friend or foe such needless wastefulness would provoke the economy sense and the common sense of womankind.

FOUR amendments were offered. Three by men known to be opposed to suffrage. One by a man considered to be in favor, although it had been clearly stated that the offering of any amendment meant delay and would therefore be construed as unfriendly to suffrage.

The amendment on which the opposition centered its forces was offered by Senator Underwood of Alabama as follows:

"Resolved, etc., That the following article be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution when ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the several states."

Senator Phelan of California moved to amend that amendment to provide, "The conventions shall consist of 100 (one hundred) members, being qualified electors of the several states and shall be voted for at large by electors having qualifications to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature. Such conventions shall be called to meet by the governors of the several states on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of September, 1919."

Both of these amendments were defeated as were the following two:

Senator Harrison of Mississippi, "The right of WHITE citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Senator Gay of Louisiana, "That the several states shall have the authority to enforce this article by necessary legislation, but if any state shall enforce or enact any laws in conflict therewith, then Congress shall not be excluded from enacting appropriate legislation to enforce it."

Three times the galleries violated the rule against demonstration. There was applause when Senator Spencer of Missouri defended Missouri's suffrage sentiment against his senior colleague, Senator Reed. Laughter when Senator Underwood, who shared dishonors with Senator Reed as the chief obstructionist in the debate, absent-mindedly gave a loud aye when his name was called on the main amendment and then hastily changed to no. And a great wave of rejoicing when from the chair, Senator Cummins's voice rang out more clearly than the galleries have ever heard it, as he gave the first word of victory, followed by the formal announcement of the passage of the amendment.

Every Senator was accounted for on the final roll call. Fifty-six ayes. Twenty-five noes. Fifteen paired. Because of the large number of absences of anti Senators, Senators friendly to suffrage who desired to vote for the amendment but desired even more that it should pass immediately yielded to the demand for pairs.

The vote stood:

YEAS—56.

Ashurst	Harding	McCumber	Ransdell
Capper	Harris	McKellar	Shepard
Chamberlain	Henderson	McNary	Sherman
Culberson	Johnson, Calif.	Myers	Smith, Ariz.
Cummins	Jones, N. Mex.	Nelson	Smoot
Curtis	Jones, Wash.	New	Spencer
Edge	Kellogg	Newberry	Stanley
Elkins	Kendrick	Norris	Sterling
Fall	Kenyon	Nugent	Sutherland
Fernald	Keyes	Page	Thomas
France	Kirby	Phelan	Walsh, Mass.
Frelinghuysen	La Follette	Phipps	Walsh, Mont.
Gronna	Lenroot	Pittman	Warren
Hale	McCormick	Poindexter	Watson

NAYS—25.

Bankhead	Gay	Overman	Underwood
Beckham	Harrison	Reed	Wadsworth
Borah	Hitchcock	Simmons	Williams
Brandegee	Knox	Smith, Md.	Wolcott
Dial	Lodge	Smith, S. C.	
Dillingham	McLean	Swanson	
Fletcher	Moses	Trammell	

NOT VOTING—15.

Ball	Gore	Owen	Shields
Calder	Johnson, S. Dak.	Penrose	Smith, Ga.
Colt	King	Pomerene	Townsend
Gerry	Martin	Robinson	

THE gold pen used by Speaker Gillett and Vice-President Marshall in signing the Federal Suffrage Amendment, christened the Victory Pen by the suffragists, is now a part of the archives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

At the conclusion of the signatory ceremonies in the office of the Speaker, immediately following the passage of the Amendment by the Senate, June 4th, the pen was formally presented to representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in recognition of the work of that organization in bringing success to the fifty-year campaign for the enfranchisement of American women.

The presentation, which followed the age-old custom of presenting the pen used by the presiding officers to the organization or individual to whom credit is due for the origination of a measure and the successful fight on its behalf, was witnessed by a number of prominent suffragists, members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and the suffrage leaders on the floor of the two Houses.

The House leaders present at the signing of the measure in the office of the Speaker included Representative Mondell, Republican leader of the House; Champ Clark, former speaker and now minority leader, and Congressman Raker of California, former chairman of the suffrage committee. Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, Chairman of the House Woman Suffrage Committee, was not in Washington and was, therefore, absent from the picture.

The Senators present at the signing of the bill for the Senate were Albert B. Cummins, President pro tem.; James E. Watson, chairman of the Suffrage Committee; Charles Curtis, Republican whip; A. A. Jones, chairman of the Suffrage Committee in the last session; Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana; Morris Sheppard, Joseph E. Ransdell and Reed Smoot.

The members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association present were Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Massachusetts, chairman of the Congressional Committee; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York, vice-president of the National Association; Mrs. Helen Gardener, of Washington, vice-president of the Association, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, New York, of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, and Miss Marjorie Shuler, New York, press representative of the National Association at Washington.

Thursday afternoon a similar ceremony took place in the office of Vice-President Marshall.

The pen will be suitably engraved as a memento of the recognition given by Congress to the Association.

Representatives of motion picture companies were present to picture the official act of the signing of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

After the signing of the amendment, there remained for the Washington headquarters, which has seen such strenuous days of work only the great day of glorification before it is closed. On the evening of Tuesday, June 10th, the celebration took place with the members of Congress who voted for the amendment and their wives as guests of honor.

In the receiving line stood Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, whose leadership has made possible the advance of woman suffrage all over the world; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, whose tactfulness, resourcefulness and honesty of purpose as Chairman of the Congressional Committee the suffragists of the country owe a great debt of gratitude; Mrs. Helen Gardener, the half of whose diplomatic victories can never be told, and Miss Mary G. Hay, who has made repeated trips to Washington to render the most valuable assistance in the congressional work. Dr. Anna Howard

Shaw, brave pioneer, telegraphed that her physicians would not permit her to leave Springfield, Illinois, for another week, but other members of the National Board who could come to Washington joined in expressing the gratitude of the women of the nation to the men who have crowned with victory the half century of endeavor of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

MARJORIE SHULER.

THE date for the closing of the Washington Headquarters has been scheduled for the latter part of next week. A review of the history of the big house, its purpose, its achievements and the personnel of the workers who made the welkin ring for suffrage within its walls will follow in the forthcoming issue of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.]

Beating the Beetlers

THE legislative victories of voting women some times involve more than one session's work, but each year they come back to the fight and at the end of each year they have taken a step forward. Three years ago Colorado woke to the fact that it was not only in the canneries of the eastern states that children toiled throughout the summer unprotected by any law; in their own sugar beet fields, the same situation had developed within recent years. The Colorado "beetlers" became the central issue around which practically all the powerful women's organizations, Federated Women's Clubs, Congress of Mothers, Y. W. C. A. and others united in a Legislative Council to put through a legislative program for women and children. This was hailed as pioneer work by the National Child Labor Committee, the first effort made by any state to protect the agricultural child laborer. There were only two women, both enthusiastic supporters of the bill, among the many men in the Colorado legislature in 1917, and lobbying against the bill were the powerful sugar interests. So the bill was defeated that year.

But the women's organizations organized permanently to push this and other bills. The beetlers' bill was introduced again this year. It failed again, but sufficient public opinion was created to make it probable that the compulsory school law will be in 1919 enforced so strictly as to keep the children out of the beet fields during a large part of, if not the whole summer. The bill establishing a State Child Welfare Bureau, another measure pushed by the Legislative Council, did actually pass.

The permanent Legislative Council is made up of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs—165 clubs representing many thousand votes—the W. C. T. U., 120 unions—and the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Jessie Monroe, of Denver, is chairman.

Women in the Plum Orchard

IT appears that the woman farmer is not really diminishing in numbers or skill but is merely going through a period of low newspaper visibility. This is doubtless because she is an old story to the public.

Just recently twenty-one of her came into prominence because of a citation for good work in a California orchard.

The orchardist who gave out the record for distinguished service is J. A. Henry. Having had much difficulty with male help, Mr. Henry took over these twenty-one strong young women from Yolo County, who are cultivating his sixty-acre plum orchard.

As proof of his satisfaction with his change of laborers Mr. Henry said recently:

"Before the season is over, my pay roll will have on it twenty-five young women and I plan to keep them season in and season out. It is the only sure way to make a success of a plum orchard."

Turkish Women at Home

By Gertrude R. H. Elkus

THE far off Empire of Turkey, with its beautiful capital, situated on the hills overlooking the Bosphorus, and with its minarets from many mosques breaking the sky line, has always been a land full of mystery and romance to those of us who dwell in the West.

Most of what we know of the women who live in that land has been gleaned from tales about their princesses, who, clad in magnificent raiment, have been favorites of Sultans and Pashas. Today these princesses lead very much the same lives as they have led for the 500 years that the Turk has been in possession of Constantinople. But there are many other Turkish women, and it is about these that I will try to tell you something.

With the exception of the royal family, rank is not hereditary, therefore, all Turkish women are equal, even those Circassian women who have been brought as slaves into the homes of the Turks. In our sense of the word, of freedom the Turkish woman has none. She never meets a man, with the exception of her husband or a member of

the family. After her son passes the age of thirteen she is not allowed to walk out with him. She never walks the streets alone; she is always accompanied by another woman, and is always veiled. Nevertheless, her power is very great, and in the home and with her husband she wields as great an influence as does any Western woman. Her property is her own, her husband has no rights over it. Of course, as far as the state goes, she is practically nonexistent. She has no voice in any of the laws of the country, but, strange as it may seem, sultanas have ruled, and the beautiful Valideh Mosque is witness to the generosity of one woman who ruled over the

during their stay at this institution they are allowed to go about the grounds without veils or tcharchef. They have all the liberties of a Western girl, and from their teachers imbibe many of the Western ideas and ideals. From there they go forth and teach. A splendid example is the well-known Hanoum Halideh, who, during past years, has been teaching in the interior of Asia and bringing there the word of Western civilization.

Two years ago, all the young men having gone to War, the then Minister of Finance called for young moslem girls to work in the offices of that department. This was a great innovation, but I believe many girls accepted these positions. It was also true that women in their long skirts and tcharchefs were sweeping the streets quite as much with their trailing skirts as with the brooms they held in their hands.

Although the Moslem laws permit every Mohammedan to have four wives, few now avail themselves of this privilege. Most of them content themselves with one wife; expense, I am told, has something to do with this determination.

THE Mohammedans are very hospitable. The first time I called on a Turkish lady who was the wife of a Cabinet Minister, the douaine of the Diplomatic Corps, that is the ambassadress who has held her post in the country longest, presented me. She was the charming Marquise Pallivacini, the Austrian Ambassadress. She had been in the diplomatic service for many years and was well acquainted with all the customs, and was kindness itself. She is an English woman, married to an Austrian, and her sons fought for Austria, but on the Eastern front. Of course, when we drove together in the automobile, she sat at the right hand side, and she always preceded me. As we drew up to the handsome house of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, we did not stop at the main entrance, but at a small side door, which led direct to the Harem. There we were received by several young girls, who were domestics, but were treated as members of the family. These girls took our wraps; then we came into the room where our hostess received us. At once cigarettes were passed. The same superstition about lighting three cigarettes with one match exists there as here, and the match was always blown out after two had been lighted. Within a few minutes one of the young girls who had opened the door for us came in with a beautiful salver, on which were silver goblets filled with water, a jar of the famous rose leaf preserves, and some long-handled spoons. This was passed to each one in turn, and we took a little bit of the jam on the spoon and ate it, and then a drink of the fresh water, putting the spoon back into the used glass. These sets of goblets and tray take the place in the East of our tea service, and are handed down from mother to daughter. A little while after came the delicious Turkish coffee, and then we talked to each other with the aid of an interpreter, as our hostess did not speak anything but Turkish. Many Turkish ladies speak French, and those, of course, it is pleasanter to converse with, because conversation does lag, more or less, when it has to be interpreted. Some of the more modern women, after they have served all these purely Turkish refreshments, insist on serving a European afternoon tea. This gives you an idea of their lavish hospitality. When these ladies returned my visit to the Embassy, the Ambassador and all the male servants were obliged to keep well out of the way, and I had to bring in women to wait on the table.



MRS. ABRAM I. ELKUS.
Wife of the Former Ambassador to Turkey

Empire during a long regency while her son was a minor.

WOMEN in Turkey never meet their husbands before they are married, and one little woman said to me, "The first thing I said when I met my husband, after we were married was, 'How big you are.'"

The colleges that are conducted by the Americans in Constantinople have a few moslem girls among their students. The tuition of these girls is paid for by the Turkish Government, and

The women are pleasure-loving and respond graciously to any attempt to amuse them. They are fond of America, and I found them very much interested in views of New York, and anything that I could tell them about our far-away land.

ONE day an edict appeared in all the morning papers, telling the women that their dresses were too immodest, that their skirts were not long enough, their sleeves too short, that the latter must cover their hands, and that their tcharchefs must not be drawn in at the neck or show the waist line; their veils must be thick enough not to show sparkling black eyes. Any woman seen in the street in clothes that did not comply with these rules was liable to arrest. Anyone had the right to accost them and reprimand them. The result was that ladies were insulted in the street by old women and reactionary men, but the climax came when some one made a mistake and arrested the wife of the Commissioner of Police. A great to-do ensued, and the order was rescinded.

Women as Local Officials

KANSAS this year is the banner state for women office holders, for the official lists show 62 county school superintendents (more than half); 51 registers of deeds; 30 district clerks; 25 county treasurers; 11 county clerks and no less than six probate judges—a total not far from 200. The *Kansas Official* comments thus on this invasion of public offices by women:

"It follows without saying that some are womanly women, while some are never dependent upon mere man for advice or the plans and specifications for making a political campaign. Some have cried themselves in, just as many men do; some have made gallant fights and won in a square contest for votes, just as some men do; some have polly-foxed around, and allowed the voter to believe they were what they pretended to be—capable in every respect—just as some men do. Some got into office under pretexts of necessity in order to have more spending money, just as some men do. But this can be truthfully said, they have not developed into such monumental liars as some of the men who obtained votes through misrepresentation. The *Official* has no objection to this division of the offices, except it be that of sheriff and judge. But, when woman enters a public office as its head, she should leave all the finicky flubdubs of the household and tea-room out of her routine. She will have all she can do if she does her duty as sworn without bringing her knitting, or her tatting, or her quilting into the office with her. She should discard all notions of parading, 'week-ends' and all that fol-de-dol. She then owes her time to the county and no other employer."

The rosters of seven other equal suffrage states show a goodly smattering of women local officials. As in former years, county superintendent of education is the favorite office with women. Taking the oldest first, Wyoming shows all but one (unless M. A. Erichson is a woman) of the county superintendents of schools to be women. Jessie E. Jacobson is prosecuting attorney of Platte county and there are sixteen clerks, court clerks or treasurers.

Colorado, the next oldest, shows 54 out of 63 county superintendents of schools to be women and 20 other county officials, including the judge of Uinta county.

In Idaho 35 out of 41 school superintendents are women. After them treasurers show the greatest preponderance of women, twenty-one; with a county commissioner, four county clerks and one sheriff, Alma Josephson, of Oneida county.

Women like to be auditors in Washington; this office, after that of school superintendent, of whom 18 out of 39 are women,

showing the greatest number of women's names (13). Twenty women serve as clerk, treasurer or assessor.

The complete list of county officers for Oregon is not available, but this state has seven women school superintendents out of 36, a smaller proportion than most equal suffrage states. Oregon has also a woman judge in Klamath county.

Unless E. D. Milliken and L. T. Irvine are women, they are the two men among the 43 county superintendents of schools of Montana. Besides this, women hold 13 local offices in this state.

In Nevada the list of county superintendents of schools does not appear in the roster, and aside from membership in school boards, only six women hold the county offices.

Status of Finnish Women

THE Finnish Government's Information Bulletin gives some interesting information about the history of the development of the women of Finland, who have in most respects greater social and political rights than the women of any country in the world. Prior to 1864, an unmarried woman could not control her own property. Regardless of age, if she were unmarried, her property would be in the care of a guardian. In 1864, the Diet enacted a law providing that a girl upon reaching the age of fifteen years shall have the right to her earnings, that after reaching twenty-one, she shall have control of her property upon petitioning the court, and that at twenty-five she shall have absolute control of her property. According to the earlier laws of inheritance, a daughter was entitled to but one-half of the amount to which the sons were entitled, but an act of 1878 made their shares equal.

Upon her marriage, under the earlier law, the property of the wife came under control of the husband, but later enactments have changed this so that now a woman has entire control over her separate estate. If the husband dies, abjures the realm or becomes insane, the wife takes charge of the estate. Real property held jointly by the husband and wife cannot be sold, mortgaged, or given away by the husband without the consent of the wife.

Women have long possessed the right to participate in school and local elections and to attend the meetings of the municipality, but without the right to hold municipal office. After a long struggle, the women of Finland secured full equality in 1906, when the Diet enacted a law providing for universal equal suffrage to every citizen of Finland having reached the age of twenty-four, regardless of sex.

Since then women have been elected members of the legislative body, the Diet, and in 1916, there were 24 women members out of a total membership of 200.

The university has been opened to women, they are permitted to hold office in the postal and telegraphic services of the government, to teach in the schools and even in the university; they can practice medicine, dentistry, and law, but are still disqualified from becoming judges or ministers in the state church.

Dr. Shaw's Illness

DR. SHAW'S illness, as reported in the newspapers, has roused the keenest anxiety among suffragists the country over, but it has been so difficult to get reliable word of her actual condition that the *Woman Citizen* last week refrained from carrying any story of the illness which overtook her at Springfield, Illinois, until the press reports of its serious nature could be confirmed or disproved. Now comes cheering word to the effect that the reports were exaggerated and that she is improving steadily. Miss Lucy B. Anthony will accompany her from Springfield to her home in Pennsylvania.

"Swift's Rate of Profit"

A STATEMENT entitled "Swift's Rate of Profit," signed "Swift & Company, per L. D. H. Weld, Manager, Commercial Research Department," appears in

THE WOMAN CITIZEN of May 24, 1919. It raises a question of intimate concern to consumers and housekeepers of America and to all others who are public-spiritedly interested in the proper production, distribution, and safeguarding of our present and future food supplies. Mr. Weld argues that the profit in the last year of Swift & Company—one of the five great meat packing concerns of America—represents earnings of but one and three-fourths cents per dollar of sales of that company; that the "rate of profit" rather than the gross amount, however large, is the important item to be considered by consumers and the public; and that, even if 225,000,000 pounds of frozen beef and mutton in storage for overseas shipment were "available for and wanted in domestic trade channels," such supplies are of "little consequence," since "the annual per capita consumption of meat in the United States is reported as 17 pounds."

Mr. Weld's communication is published in columns parallel with the announcement that the League of Women Voters has recently appointed, as one of eight committees to support a program of desirable national legislation, a Committee on Food Supply and Demand. That Committee intends to conduct a searching investigation into the merits of the problems in which Swift & Company has so large and rapidly expanding a financial interest. The Committee therefore welcomes Mr. Weld's direct challenge.

EVEN in advance of the inquiry to be undertaken and the recommendations which may result, it is evident that Mr. Weld's own statement is sufficient to excite anxiety and to demonstrate that a heavy burden of proof rests on the business organization of which Mr. Weld is the highly-paid advocate and agent. (Hearings Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, 1919, Part 2, page 1425). Some of the questions to which the public is concerned in having answers returned are the following:

First: When the relation between nourishing food, industrial efficiency, and public health is considered, is there not occasion for alarm in the statement that the annual consumption of meat in the United States per person does not exceed 17 pounds? The women of America have not forgotten the moving testimony of Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the Consumers' League, when she appeared recently as a witness before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington. "I have never known," she said, "a time when there was so little meat sold to the poor working people as during the past year. The sales have been so diminished that anyone who is acquainted with those neighborhoods cannot pass the shrunken little retail stores where working people buy their supplies, without being shocked and filled with pity and fear. In the Italian districts, it is not uncommon for the school children to have meat only once a week."

In the face of such conditions, American women can hardly be expected to agree with Mr. Weld that the domestic distribution of 225,000,000 pounds of frozen beef and mutton "would be of little consequence."

Second: Assuming with Mr. Weld that the "rate of profit" is the test, are the meat packers of America in a position to justify before the consumers of this country a rate of profit for Swift & Company which Mr. Chase, an expert for the Federal

By Mabel C. Costigan

Chairman of the Food Supply and Demand Committee of the League of Women Voters

Trade Commission, appearing as a witness before a Congressional Committee (Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Hearings, 1919, Part I, page 172) shortly

before the adjournment of the last session, testified had resulted in estimated returns on that Company's net worth as increased from 8.6 per cent in 1912, 8.7 per cent in 1913, and 8.5 per cent in 1914 to 19.8 per cent in 1915, 19.1 per cent in 1916 and 33.4 per cent in 1917, and calculated returns on that Company's capital stock rising from 11.6 per cent in 1912 to 12.6 per cent in 1913, 12.8 per cent in 1914, 31.2 per cent in 1915, 32.2 per cent in 1916, and 63 per cent in 1917—the annual money profit of Swift & Company, according to the same witness, having mounted steadily from \$8,745,000 in 1912 to \$47,236,000 in 1917? Women may not be thoroughly initiated into some of the intricacies of finance, but they are solicitous to learn whether, beside such results, the rate of return per pound of meat handled by Swift & Company is not as immaterial as would be, for example, an estimate of earnings by a street railway company based on the number of revolutions of the wheels of its passenger cars per year. We have assumed that the proper test of reasonable earnings is the return on the investment, particularly in a business which vitally affects America's food supplies.

Third: If these standards are not sound, it is important that the public learn at once what, if any, "rate of profit" can be stamped as excessive in a business affected with a public interest and not fully competitive?

The Federal Trade Commission which has made the most exhaustive investigation of the business in which Swift & Company are so large a factor is a governmental body, representing the public and presumably wholly disinterested, and it should be added in all frankness that its recent report on the meat packing industry tends definitely to discredit the conclusions Mr. Weld expresses. It would be idle to deny that the public has been made somewhat critical by the disclosure that the meat packing industry has found it either possible or necessary to spend literally millions of dollars annually, out of its earnings on food, collected from consumers, in advertising its products and the reasonableness of its prices. Mr. Louis F. Swift testified in the recent Congressional hearings that Swift & Company alone expect to spend \$2,500,000 in such advertising during the present year, and that the Company spent not less than \$1,700,000 in the same way last year. (Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Hearings, Part 2, pages 1058-9.)

PERHAPS the most serious feature of the meat packing problem has not yet been mentioned. The Federal Trade Commission's report affirmatively charges not only extensive and largely non-competitive control and excessive prices in the matter of live stock and animal products, but the rapid extension of the same condition to practically all meat substitutes, including poultry, fish, eggs, milk, butter, cheese and vegetable oil products, not to mention a long list of other important commodities. (Summary of Commission's Meat Packing Industry Report, pages 9-13.) Until recently it probably was not well known, for instance, that Swift & Company handled in 1916 about 50,000,000 pounds of butter, taking and holding the leading place in the distribution of that important household commodity. The Federal Trade Commission further affirms that the five big meat packers handle at least half the interstate movement of poultry, eggs and cheese; that they have concentrated their control of creameries,

condenseries and buying stations in Wisconsin and other leading dairy states; and that their manipulation of prices affects not only dressed meats, but other foods. (Summary of Commission's Report, pages 11-13.)

Although the League of Women Voters has recommended the efforts of the Federal Trade Commission to secure remedial legislation, the Food Supply and Demand Committee of the League has not yet made its findings. It is keenly interested in ascertaining the facts. If the Federal charges, on investigation prove well founded, women generally will not dissent from the conclusion in the editorial in *THE WOMAN CITIZEN*, to which Mr. Weld takes exception, that "all this . . . is life or death, illness or health, and at least always comfort or discomfort to the 25,000,000 or more homes of America."

Ratification Jubilation

JUBILATION is the word.

Also felicitation.

That was fine work done by the state associations of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan on Tuesday in securing immediate ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

And there will be more fine work and more immediate ratifications.

Mrs. Catt has received a second telegram from Governor Allen of Kansas, which reads: "Have issued call for extra session Kansas Legislature June 16 to ratify suffrage amendment national Constitution. Believe vote will be unanimous. Out of one hundred thirty-eight members both houses heard from, all but three have agreed to waive mileage and per diem and meet for actual expenses only. Believe amendment can be ratified in three hours after convening extraordinary session. Desire in Kansas is general to help the campaign for ratification in every way possible."

Governor Harding of Iowa wires: "Iowa Legislature will meet in special session in January, 1920. No doubt amendment will be adopted."

Governor Burnquist of Minnesota telegraphs Mrs. Catt that he has wired all Governors that he desired to call a special session to ratify the suffrage amendment if a sufficient number of Governors would likewise call sessions within their states. In reply to Governor Burnquist, Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire wired as follows: "If 35 other states seem reasonably sure to ratify the suffrage amendment in season to enable women to vote at the next presidential election I shall call an extra session of our Legislature in the fall unless it develops that there is no hope of favorable action here, which I do not anticipate."

No Loafing!

THIS has been a week of great rejoicing among the suffragists, with jubilation meetings going on far and near. The victory in Congress marks the end of a long fight and a good fight. Massachusetts is swelling with pride because Mrs. Maud Wood Park is a Massachusetts woman; and women the country over have cause to be grateful to the far-sighted statesmanship of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, which has helped to bring in state after state, and to build up the cumulative pressure on Congress that has finally proved irresistible.

Everybody is wishing that the pioneers could have lived to see the day, and hoping that they know of the triumph; and not the famous pioneers only, but the multitude of faithful and self-forgetful workers who have toiled through so many years, circulating petitions, getting up entertainments, selling tickets, addressing envelopes, working for fairs, writing letters, laboring with the unconverted, getting subscriptions to suffrage papers, doing every

sort of obscure drudgery for the sake of the cause. How many of their faces rise before my memory as I write—and every face seems to wear a smile!

But there is no time for the folding of hands. Already the women are addressing themselves to the task of ratification, and are as busy as bees. The hardest part of the long campaign is over, but there is to be no loafing until we finish up the job.

No sooner had the suffrage amendment passed Congress than a zealous competition arose as to which state should be the first to ratify it. In each of the half dozen states where the Legislature was still in session, the women were seized with a fervent longing to make their state the first, and they speedily communicated that ambition to the men. The question will probably be settled before this issue of the *WOMAN CITIZEN* is out. At present writing, the country is treated to the delightful sight of half a dozen Legislatures tumbling over one another to get in first.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has passed a resolution reminding the legislators that the first shot fired in the Revolution against taxation without representation was fired in that state, and that Massachusetts sent the first regiment to the front in the Civil War, and sent the first fully equipped regiment to Europe in the war against Germany. It was the birthplace of Lucy Stone, "the morning star of the woman's rights movement," the birthplace, too, of Susan B. Anthony, and the first National Woman's Rights Convention ever held in the world convened at Worcester, Mass., in 1850. There would be historic appropriateness in Massachusetts being the first to ratify. But meanwhile women in other states are alert, and other Legislatures are eagerly on the watch to put ratification through. The honor is for those who can win it; but the benefits of equal suffrage will be for the whole country—men, women and children.

A. S. B.

Correct

REFERRING to the affirmative stand taken by Senator Harris and Representative Upshaw of Georgia on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, the *Constitution*, of Atlanta, Georgia, says: "—just as certainly as daylight follows darkness events will prove that Senator Harris and Representative Upshaw are correct.

"Georgia was the first state to give the world a female college when Wesleyan was established at Macon.

"Georgia was one of the first of the southern states to break down the barriers against women owning property in full fee simple right, putting women on an equal basis with men in that respect.

"It would be fitting now for Georgia to get abreast of the times in the matter of recognizing the right of the women to vote and to share in the affairs of government upon a basis of equality with the men."

"The Georgia Legislature convenes in June next, and then an effort will be made to ascertain the prevailing sentiment of that body. If the members are in touch with the will of the majority of the voters in Georgia, the prediction is made that the coming session will see the suffrage granted to the women."

Democratic women feel keenly the disadvantage entailed on their party by its anti minority which, by holding out against the amendment, handed over to the Republicans the great triumph of securing its passage under the chaperonage of a Republican Congress. They are using telling arguments with Democratic governors to secure the calling of special sessions, and Democratic governors are responding. Governor Smith has called a special session of the New York Legislature for next Monday for the purpose of ratifying.

Mother, Home, and Politics

Massachusetts Is Proud

THE Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in its official bulletin speaks with no small measure of pride of the fact that Mrs. Maud Wood Park, whose home is in Boston, led the fight for the Federal Suffrage Amendment in Washington on behalf of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The bulletin says:

"Massachusetts women have especial reason to be proud of the recent sweeping vote in Congress for equal suffrage. The Chairman of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's Congressional Committee is a Massachusetts woman, Mrs. Maud Wood Park. The dignity, tact and consummate skill with which she has conducted the lobby work have won her the respect and admiration of all the Congressmen, those opposed to suffrage as well as those in favor."

Well, we can let Massachusetts be "especially" proud of her. But we are all proud of her, and rather especially, too.

Missouri Elated

THE Missouri Woman Suffrage Association is justly elated that Missouri's representation in the House was 100 per cent. for suffrage. Each of Missouri's 16 representatives received, by letter, an expression of thanks from Missouri women. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Honorary President, and Mrs. George Gellhorn, President, signed the letter on behalf of the Missouri Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Olive B. Swan, who served so effectively as Executive Secretary of the Missouri division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association. Miss Marie Ames, who had a large part in the success of the presidential suffrage campaign, has been appointed field director. Miss Ames was formerly a member of the staff of organizers of the National Suffrage Association. Mrs. Berenice Morrison Fuller has been appointed Chairman of the Finance Department, and Mrs. E. M. Grossman, Chairman of Press.

12,000 Workers

MORE than 12,000 active workers have a part in the campaign to raise \$100,000, which is on this week in Connecticut. Working in teams of 10 under a team captain and in turn under 400 "generals," whose immediate superiors are town chairmen to the number of 50, each town chairman subject to the commands of the County Campaign Committee, headed by chairmen who in turn look to the State Committee for orders, an intensive organization is carrying on the work.

The money raised is to be devoted to a citizenship program and for public service, which will aid in training the women of the state to be intelligent citizens when full enfranchisement comes to Connecticut. Mrs. Samuel Russel, Jr., is chairman.

Georgia's Club Women

THE Federated Clubs of the 10th District of Georgia recently passed a resolution calling upon their Congressmen to secure before the 30th of June, "an appropriation of \$150,000 in the sundry civil bill for the next fiscal year for its continuance," and "a separate law to put the Women in Industry Service on a permanent statutory basis."

Illinois and Full Suffrage

THE Illinois Equal Suffrage Association has inaugurated a campaign to put an equal suffrage provision in the proposed new constitution for the state, which is to be drafted at the Constitutional Convention in January, 1920.

Petitions are being circulated among the men which pledge the signers to vote for full suffrage when the Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the people.

Illinois women are pushing their work on behalf of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment when it shall be submitted to the Legislature, but Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Suffrage Association, calls attention to the fact that the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Illinois Legislature does not necessarily mean that women will have full suffrage immediately. To provide for this contingency, the women are working for the full suffrage measure in the new Constitution.

Illinois has the third largest electoral vote in the United States and its action on a full suffrage measure will carry considerable influence on the nation.

The women will not have the right to vote on the new Constitution. They are, therefore, keenly interested in seeing that a delegate body is elected which will be favorable to the full suffrage cause.

Want More Suffrage for Georgia

NOW that the women of Atlanta have secured primary suffrage, Columbus comes forward with a campaign already well under way and voices the hope that it may be the second city of Georgia to grant its women municipal suffrage. Among the prominent organizations that have endorsed this movement for the municipal suffrage is the Rotary Club. As it is not germane to the Rotary Club program to take any part in political affairs as a body, the question was put forward on the ground of civic betterment. The resolution went through without a dissenting vote.

The Chamber of Commerce of Columbus took similar action at a recent session. The vote stood 30 to 5 in favor of municipal suffrage for the women of Columbus.

The Columbus *Ledger* says: "Columbus women ought to have a hand in our local primaries. If we are inclined to be fair and just we cannot raise one word of objection."

Rhode Island's Convention

THE Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, of which Miss Mary B. Anthony is president, met in annual convention on June 4th at Churchill House, Providence. This association has been organized for more than 50 years.

In 1917 the Rhode Island women were granted presidential suffrage and they will exercise the right for the first time in the 1920 presidential election. It is, therefore, entitled to membership in the new League of Women Voters.

A feature of the gathering was a dinner with its accompanying program of addresses which included the following: "Education in Civics," Mr. J. Madison Gathany; "Ideals in Politics," Miss Frances Lucas; "Women in Politics," Republican Party Point of View, Hon. Richard W. Jennings; "Women in Politics," Democratic Party Point of View, Hon. Theodore Francis Green; "League of Women Voters," Mrs. Raymond Brown, of New York.

What's Your Program?

THE League of Women Voters of New York city has issued a suggested program for the work of that League during the coming year. This program, as outlined by Mrs. Ida H. Timme, Chairman of the Program Committee, will, no doubt, be of more than local interest. It covers the following points:

That work is to be undertaken by the League to further the election, regardless of party, of such men and women who by their record, talent and standing in the community give promise of a higher and more efficient type of public official.

It is further suggested that the specific work to be done in the summer and fall prior to election and, where advisable prior to the primaries, be to get a full and accurate record of all candidates and where advisable of designees and to furnish Assembly District Leaders with printed copies for distribution among registered voters of their districts.

To send a questionnaire to each candidate asking his stand on measures regarding welfare of men and women in Industry, Compulsory Education, Schools of Citizenship, Unification of laws Concerning the Civil Status of Women, Equal Pay for Equal Work regardless of sex. The League shall make copies of these answers available to constituents.

To advise the Leaders and the Leaders to advise the Captains to oppose those men and women, regardless of party, who do not stand for such legislation indicated as desirable in the questionnaire.

To hold political meetings and invite opposing candidates to speak from the same platform at the same time.

To send speakers to women's clubs, women's organizations, women's meetings, to disseminate information regarding voting and candidates.

It is suggested that the League have a representative at Albany during the session of the Legislature to keep in touch with all things of interest to the League and to report at City Committee meetings in order that reforms, if needed, be suggested.

That the League have a Committee, consisting of one member from each Assembly District, to attend regularly meetings of the City Boards, Aldermanic, Estimate and Apportionment. This Committee to report at City Committee Meetings with a view to improvement of conditions through the aid of the League of Women Voters.

That the League plan for at least three mass meetings a year to discuss questions of city-wide and contemporary interest.

That the Assembly District organization of the League of Women Voters earnestly take up such specific work as is most needed in the district, such as playgrounds for children, sanitary conditions, moral conditions.

That the district organizations tender on suitable occasions meetings, lunches or legislative officials and invite them to meet and to address constituents.

That in order to better the present uneconomic discriminatory food distribution with its attendant high price level, a potent factor in the destruction of the American home, a committee be appointed which will call to its aid experts in the matters at issue, such as terminal markets, general facilities, co-operative buying which will report its findings.

These reports with recommendations for betterment to be published and sent every member of the League.

That a Committee be appointed to investigate and report upon the advisability of compiling, classifying and printing the City ordinances.

That the League co-operate in every possible way in the carrying out of the program adopted by the National League.

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Coolness is the Keynote of Women's Lovely Summer Frocks

Gingham frocks are so smooth that they feel like silk—cool and comfortable. Lines are smart, for they have the Best & Co. distinction.

Soft voile dresses fall loosely and gracefully with fuller skirts than heretofore. Many are in darker shades with foulard patterns, while, of course, the light pastel shades are always cool and good-looking.

Crisp organdie in delightful, clear pastel shades forms frocks like dainty Spring flowers—too cool for Summer blossoms, and so especially pleasing on the warm days.

—These three make up the best of women's new Best & Co. frocks for Midsummer.

All the newest styles are interpreted with thought for coolness and charm.



Prices are
moderate

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You Never Pay More at Best's

When writing to, or dealing with, advertisers please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN

Stylish Stouts

A STOUT lady of stylish appearance boarded a suburban train and passed along the aisle looking to right and left for a seat. At the far end several persons were standing. At about the middle of the car a slender, elderly lady in black occupied a double seat. She had two bags and a basket spread over the floor, a black wrap draped over the empty seat next the window, and she sat diagonally in the seat next the aisle.

The stout lady stopped and waited.

"I can't clear a seat here," said the lady in black. "I have things here, and I can't lift them to the rack. I'm traveling alone."

"Very well," said the stout lady; "never mind," but she continued to stand and look expectant.

Then the black drapery moved, and from beneath it popped the beautiful, black, silken head, terminating in an impudently tilted black nose, of a Pomeranian dog.

"Ha!" said the stout lady to the dog, "so it's you who have my seat, is it?"

"I can't get these things up," said the dog lady! "I'm traveling alone."

"All right," said the stout lady in amiable accents, "don't disturb yourself." And she faced the front of the car, but she continued to

stand, holding a small grip in one hand, and an umbrella in the other.

After several minutes the dog lady touched the stout lady's hand. "Perhaps we could get the tall gentleman in front of me to put up my black bag," said she.

"Perhaps we could," said the stout lady. "I'll ask him."

THE gentleman was glad to accommodate. The dog lady took her dog into her lap, and moved over. The stout lady sat down.

"I don't approve myself of petting dogs instead of children," said the dog lady, "but this was my son's dog, and my son has died. The dog is spoiled. If I keep him in his basket he cries, and if I go into the baggage car with him the baggage men smoke on me."

"I'm really very glad you decided to give me the seat," said the stout lady; "I was going to write a newspaper story about it and I should hate to tell such a story about another woman."

"Mercy!" said the dog lady; "that would have been awful!"

Then the stout lady scratched the dog's head, and the two women had a long and intimate talk together.

When they reached the stout lady's station she rose and said "Good bye. May your journey be pleasant."

"I'm much obliged for a pleasant conversation," said the dog lady. "And how glad I am that I escaped that newspaper paragraph!"

THIS stout lady made no particular claim to style, but she moved through the world with the easy assurance of one whose social position could not be questioned.

At the employment agency they looked through their lists, inspected the applicants in the waiting room, and shook their heads.

"You might try Anne McGuire," said they. "She may take the place. She's a good plain cook. But if you want her you would better go around to her home at once. If you haven't your car with you, you'll find it an easy walk."

The lady walked—four blocks south, three blocks east, and to the third house on the right.

Anne McGuire stood at the top of several steep wooden steps, bare arms akimbo, and white neck a gleam where the uncollared waist lay open.

The lady called up to her, "I'm looking for a plain cook!"

Anne McGuire smiled downward. "I'll bet a dollar you're a good one, my girl, but I don't know anyone that wants one just now. Try the agencies, dear heart."

League of Voters

MRS. EDWARD P. COSTIGAN has been appointed chairman of a committee of the League of Women Voters to investigate the food situation. The League has already voted to "stand back of the Federal Trade Commission in its efforts to secure remedial legislation in the meat packing industry." Further action is contingent upon the report of Mrs. Costigan's committee, which is charged with the responsibility of making a comprehensive study of the food problem to discover what legislation can contribute to a reduction in the cost of living.

Mrs. Costigan was formerly of Denver, Colorado. As chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs and president of the Denver Woman's Club, she organized the campaign to amend the Colorado Child Labor Law to protect children working in the sugar beet fields. Her efforts to amend the Colorado Minimum Wage Law were so well known that when her husband was appointed to the United States Tariff Commission, and they came to live in Washington, D. C., she was appointed chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Consumers' League of the district. In that capacity she helped to secure the District Minimum Wage Law. Mrs. Costigan was in Europe before and after the signing of the armistice, and made an investigation for the Consumers' League of the war work of the women of England and France.

Good Citizens

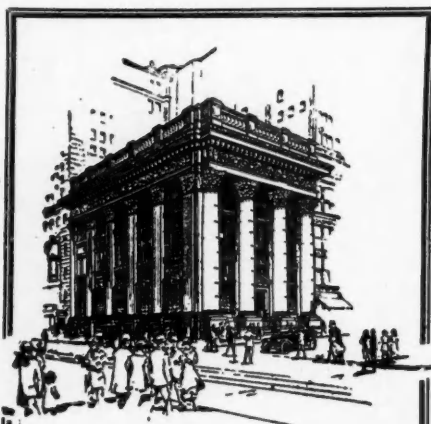
SIXTY-FOUR aliens received diplomas May 22nd at St. Louis certifying that they had completed the course in citizenship in the Americanization classes of the St. Louis public evening schools. The tests in citizenship had been given by representatives of the local naturalization office and graduates will not be required to take examinations before the United States District Court.

It is interesting to note that in several instances these men have been attending the night schools for several years the majority starting at a time when they knew little or nothing of the English language. During their course they have not only learned the language but have enrolled in the citizenship classes where they received further instruction.

The program planned for the graduation exercises was an event of some moment. By invitation of the Board of Education the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League was represented by a speaker on that evening.

Yell vs. Vote

WOMEN don't yell as loud as men when they have teeth extracted. In appreciation whereof the West Virginia State Dental Society in annual convention adopted resolutions endorsing woman suffrage.



PROBABLY the very convenience of our location in the heart of the shopping district brings us women clients. But we prefer to give the credit to the convenience of our service.



358 FIFTH AVENUE

We are Sometimes Called the Official Suffrage Bank

The House Vote

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is not given to mistakes of fact, and, in the present case, I assume the errors indicated are a matter of proof reading:

Issue of May 31st:—"Analysis of the House Vote," p. 1152, "Charles D. Sullivan" is *Christopher D. Sullivan*, 13th Dist., N. Y. C.

"The House Vote State by State," p. 1156. List of New York Congressmen:

MacCrate listed as Democrat is Republican representative from 3rd Cong. Dist. (Brooklyn) N. Y. C.

John F. Carew, listed as Republican is Democratic representative from 18th Dist. (Manhattan) N. Y. C., and is a former virulent anti-suffragist.

Joseph Rowan, listed as Republican is Democratic representative from 19th Congressional Dist. (Manhattan) N. Y. C. Mr. Rowan is serving his first term, and has already voted twice for suffrage in the state in 1915 and 1917.

You don't mind, do you, dear Editor, having your attention called to the placing of these statesmen "in the wrong pews"?

The WOMAN CITIZEN is a "mighty fine" (to crib the name of an instantaneous cooking preparation) magazine; and I enjoy and approve every line of it. Success to the magazine! Long may it wave!

New York City.

ADALINE STERLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

IT has been called to my attention that in the issue of the WOMAN CITIZEN of May 31, 1919, in listing the vote of the House of Representatives by states on the suffrage question, you stated with reference to Texas, "one not listed." In the list for Wyoming you give my name as having voted favorably upon this proposition. You are correct in the statement that I voted favorably, but I hail from Texas and not from Wyoming. I give you this information in order that your record may be corrected.

Washington, D. C. FRITZ G. LANHAM.

WE should be glad to have our readers in other states check up on our House vote tabulation in the issue of May 31, so that all errors may be corrected. The directory of the 66th Congress is not yet off the press, and the WOMAN CITIZEN was obliged to rely for verification purposes on lists published in the *World Almanac* and the *Congressional Record* of May 21. The *Record* list gives last names only; does not give state or politics, but lists ayes and nays separately. The *Almanac* gives full name and state and politics, but is not up to the minute on changes and vacancies. What the WOMAN CITIZEN had to do was to weld the lists from the two sources into one.—Ed.

In Memoriam Dr. Maria M. Dean

TO be a friend to the most unhappy and least appealing classes of the community is surely one of the noblest tests of a great nature. Among the many splendid things standing to the credit of Dr. Maria M. Dean, of Helena, Mont., leading woman physician, prominent child welfare worker and foremost in the struggle for enfranchisement of the women of Montana, was her work for the care and training of mental defectives.

Dr. Dean, who died at the home of her sister late in May, was a native of Madison, Wis. She was a graduate of the collegiate department of the University of Wisconsin and studied medicine in Boston, Mass., and in Germany.

Twenty-five years ago she began to practice medicine in Helena, and during those years identified herself with every effort for community betterment.

"The high ideals, the social services, the spotless life of this fine woman were of tremendous value to this community," says a Helena paper, editorially. "She rendered to her fellow-citizens of Helena a species of social good that is far above material achievements and activities, . . . and the community was proud of her during her life."

For several years Dr. Dean served on the Board of Education of her city, for some time as its chairman. She was also a member of the State Board of Health. During her college years, Dr. Dean had made a special study of criminology and of the care and cure of the mentally defective. Her wide knowledge along this line made her advice always eagerly sought in every welfare movement.

"It is valuable," comments the press of her city, concerning her, "to make the desert blossom as the rose, but to be a friend to the weak, the poor and the unfortunate; to strive early and late for the good of one's fellows; to be a soldier standing ever behind moral standards; to be one whose soul is permanently engaged in the magnificent struggle for the uplift of humanity—the struggle that never fails in spite of all the sordidness and selfishness of the world, this is to reach a character high above anything upon the merely material plane."

THE eight-hour law for women which was passed by the last Utah Legislature became effective May 12th. It provides that women shall not be employed for more than eight hours a day nor for more than forty-eight hours a week except in extreme cases where life or property or both are in danger. The law does not cover women working in canning plants.

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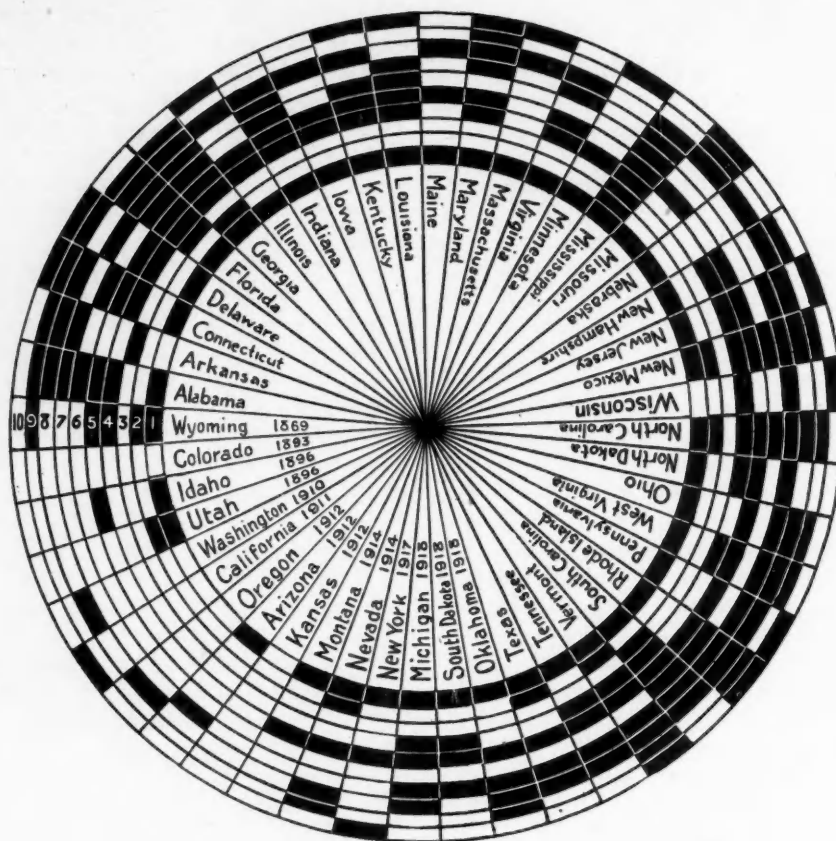
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Compulsory School Laws

Legislative Standard III

(Approved by the U. S. Bureau of Education.)

ALL the states in the Union had, on January 1, 1919, some sort of compulsory education law, and in most states this law was state-wide in application. In a few states enforcement was left to local option. Such a law as this is far from the ideal, but many states which began with a local-option law later made its application state-wide.

In the state-wide compulsory school laws there is wide divergence. The object of a compulsory school law is to send every child in the state out into the world equipped with what might be called the highest possible minimum of literacy. How defective some of our laws are, is shown by the fact that one-fourth of the children fourteen to sixteen years of age, to whom Federal age certificates were issued under the old Federal Child Labor Law (1916), were

unable to sign their names legibly; or, to test by a slightly higher standard, only 1.3 per cent had passed the eighth grade.

The essentials in a model law are: (1) Minima in respect to *a*, age at which child may leave school; *b*, period of schooling each year; *c*, grade required before leaving school. (2) Enforcement in respect to *a*, schools and equipment; *b*, enforcing officers; *c*, adequate penalties. (3) Minimum of exemptions. (4) Dovetailing with Child Labor Laws.

Most states now permit children to leave school at the age of fourteen, but some require attendance up to fifteen or sixteen, and a large number make the latter requirement when the child is not in lawful employment.

Sixteen years will be the minimum age for leaving school laid down by our model; and

since fourteen years is the standard minimum age in our child-labor model, working children who have fulfilled certain grade and attendance requirements will have to be exempted at fourteen. California is the only state whose minimum school and work age agree without the need of exemption, both being set by law at fifteen years, an age too low for a school law but rather high for a child labor law.

In respect to the period of attendance within the year, though Mississippi requires only sixty days, and some other states a specified number of weeks of the session, almost three-fourths of the states require the whole session, and nothing less than this should be accepted in a model law. In addition, there should be a standard length of session laid down, probably eight months. Today the requirement of attendance throughout the session means little in many states. In Arkansas, Oklahoma and South Carolina, for example, the minimum session required by law is only three months, or sixty school days.

THE grade requirement is a more perplexing problem. It varies from no requirement in most states, except in the case of working children, to the seventh or eighth grade in a few. Considering difference in intelligence, the New York system is best. The New York law requires schooling for nine years (7-16), and further provides that illiterates sixteen years old must attend night or other school a certain number of hours a week till they are twenty-one. For working children it lays down an eighth-grade requirement for certificates issued at the age of fourteen; a sixth-grade requirement, for certificates issued at fifteen, and the latter group of children are forced to attend continuation classes for a specified time.

With the question of the amount of learning to be required is bound up the question of special schools for low mentalities and of continuation schools, both for working children imperfectly equipped in elementary subjects, and also for those who desire a higher than elementary education. Many states do not provide special classes for children who are below grade, some even exempt this class from school attendance. Only about half a dozen states* have any continuation schools, other than evening schools.

All states should provide special classes for children who are below grade and continuation classes for those who leave school before they are sixteen and for other working youth. For the vocational side of continuation work, financial aid would be supplied in equal amount by state or local appropriations and Federal funds granted under the Smith-Hughes Act.

Attendance and study are what the law requires of the children; the provision of educational facilities and the enforcement of the

* California, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

law are what the state itself must contribute. Over-crowded or part time schools in our great cities show inadequate equipment. In rural places the distance between school and home is another indication. A third of the states actually exempt from attendance children who live at distances of from two to ten miles. Most have the provision "unless transportation is furnished," but half a dozen do not attempt to transport children to school. Transportation of those living more than two, or at most two and a half miles from a country school should be provided for.

THE crux of enforcement is the adequacy of the staff of attendance or truant officers and of penalties imposed for violation of the law. Many state laws either fail to provide for an adequate number of attendance officers or leave their selection too much to administrative discretion or haphazard procedure. In some cases, the enforcement of attendance is but one function of a busy sheriff or constable, who is often himself not sufficiently intelligent to see the importance of this part of his work. Each school administrative unit should be adequately supplied with attendance officers in proportion to the school population and territory to be served. The school population should be ascertained by an annual census in rural sections and a continuous census in cities.

School visitors or visiting teachers should in many places be employed to follow up vexatious sporadic absences which are allowed by careless parents, are not of long enough duration to warrant action by the attendance officer, but do seriously interfere with the continuity of schooling. Another requisite is state inspectors to keep local officers up to the mark and counteract local influences making for carelessness in enforcement. Such influences are particularly powerful in agricultural states where children are protected from labor on the farm, spring or fall, by no child labor law, and where the school law may be laxly enforced.

Penalties are essential to enforcement, and the weight of evidence goes to show that fines are most effective when they fall, first, on the attendance officer and other local school officials who have been derelict in their duties; second, on the employer; third, on the parent, and, last of all, on the child in the form, not of a fine, but of commitment to a parental school in cases where the parent and officials cannot prevent truancy. An effective means of securing enforcement, particularly in states where there is a large state apportionment of school funds, is withholding from counties and districts which do not enforce the attendance law their share of the state distributive school fund.

The setting of a minimum of exemptions is another point covered by a compulsory school law. The exemption of the below grade child and the rural child remote from the school have

already been considered. Probably the largest classes of exempted children are those exempted because of poverty, generally in order that they may go to work. The child too poor to equip himself for school should have a form of scholarship. That is to say, in order to keep the child in school, financial aid should be given where his services are needed in the home and where poor children need to leave school and go to work. A few states now supply clothing, and many states supply free textbooks, not only to the very poor, but to all pupils.*

The only exemption that should be left under our minimum compulsory-school-law standard is that of children whom the attendance law relinquishes by reason of their acquirement of the prescribed minimum of education or their entrance upon employment in accordance with the Child Labor Law, in which latter case they should attend a continuation school.

A TROUBLESOME task, which a compulsory school law should undertake, is the dovetailing of child labor and compulsory school law, which seem in many states to have been made with no reference to each other and are sometimes contradictory. Thus the school law of Oklahoma exempts, for employment purposes, no children under sixteen, but the Child Labor Law permits children to go to work at fourteen. Minnesota only exempts children of fourteen years from April 1 to November 1 to do work at home; but its Child Labor Law permits children of 14 to work the year round in factories. In Texas and Montana children must go to school only until they are fourteen, but they cannot go to work in Texas till they are fifteen, in Montana till they are sixteen, and they could very profitably spend the intervening years in school. Again, many states, by issuing blanket work permits, fail to cooperate with school authorities, for unless a permit is made to a definite employer and returnable to the issuing officer, a child can drop out of school, even though he has no intention of going to work.

A general exemption age of sixteen years with an exemption for working children who at fourteen have complied with certain grade and other requirements, preferably the completion of the work of the elementary school; attendance during the entire session of not less than 30 or 32 weeks for a period of nine years (7-16); the provision of adequate facilities for education and adequate officers and penalties for the enforcement of the law; the elimination by scholarships, special schools and other means, of all exempted classes except the working child of fourteen to sixteen—of whom in many cases continuation work is to be re-

* See also Legislative Standard No. 2 in *Woman Citizen*, March 1st, for scholarship provisions in some states.

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quired—and the dovetailing of school-attendance and labor laws so that they shall reinforce and not in some respects offset each other—these, roughly stated, are the requirements for a minimum model compulsory school law.

Such a law as this is, however, only a present desideratum. The next steps to a higher standard would be: (1) To bring the working child's required schooling up to the age of sixteen years; (2) to raise the school-law minimum to eighteen years; (3) to require continuation classes out of the employer's time for the working child up to eighteen. A fourth provision should probably be to bring the child under the teacher's care earlier in life by extending kindergarten or Montessori work, lowering the beginning age from seven or eight to six.

M. S. B.



Youth and Reconstruction

IT seemed to me that the person who wrote "Youth and Reconstruction," wore a worried look in that article, as if she thought the supply of motor enthusiasm might be running low in spiritual tanks and that feminine wills would never get up steam again.

Her article left one factor out of account, a factor so big it will determine the rest. And that is what coming events are going to do to the woman-just-ahead.

The world is up against a wire entanglement just now, and it must get past it. Chances are a thousand to one that the post-suffragist will not be permitted any political *dolce far niente*, however sluggish-souled she may be in her enthusiasms.

Look at Canada!

Western Canada, led by Winnipeg, is pushing big problems right across the Dominion and up to Ottawa. From Ottawa they will come to the voters of Canada, to women as well as to men. And they are insistent problems that must be settled soon.

The Canadian woman voter may prefer to

sit down and read about "how to be a good citizen"; but she won't be given a chance. She'll have to be the best kind of citizen it's in her to be and be it quick.

That's the worst of this little old world—its habit of springing something new on each generation. Here was a perfectly well-mannered little Red Riding Hood of a generation trotting through the woods to carry dinners around as polite as anything when out hops the German war and swallows it whole.

And here are pretty girls a-plenty who are wanting to use the world as their own particular tennis ball, and lo the industrial unrest stops them in their pleasant groves, and cries to them, "The better to eat you, my dear."

THIS is, one of many good reasons why Mrs. Catt's League of Women Voters is such a fine long-headed vision—a preparedness scheme to make the voters of the world—women and men—more aware of what questions are on the horizon. More power to its elbow!

It seems to be one of the two or three movements—and there are no more than that—which have begun by working instead of talking. The other socio-political improvements are evidently waiting to get their patents out before they set their working models in motion.

But to come back to our Canada muttons.

The strike there has put up no academic question for the post-suffrage women to get up steam over. It has just hauled off and knocked her senseless. What's happening in Canada is not a mere industrial uprising; it amounts to a test of Canada's governmental basis. And if that can happen to Canada, why not to the States? There is no fortification along latitude 48 which will keep out revolutionary ideas any more than there is one to keep out troops.

One morning in May in a breakfast-table conversation, I overheard three school teachers telling what's going on in the minds of school children of the United States.

The first told of a strike of small children in one of the lower grades. Their infant souls had boiled over at an imagined injustice. They thought that the other schools in the town had allowed their boys out for a holiday to see a parade of returning soldiers. They went to school, to be sure, but in massed formation, carrying aloft, by a roughly hacked out handle,

a board on which they had printed STRIKE—in their best free-hand printing.

"They were children of foreigners, of course," was the easy assumption of a listener. "No, indeed, they were not; every one had an American name," was the prompt response of the girl from Georgia, who is their teacher.

Then the woman truant officer reported a "walk-out." Half a room full of eighth grade children had gone off for the whole afternoon because they resented the way their teacher had addressed them. The truant officer, using the strong arm tactics, haled the whole group before her and branded them, not as strikers, but as truants. Quite another affair. It made them not martyrs, but delinquents.

"But those were slum children," some one interrupted.

"Not a bit of it," said the brisk little truant officer. "They came from the best homes in the city. That's what I drove home to them. I told them that I didn't keep one set of rules for the poor and another for the rich, and, if they acted like delinquents, they should be punished like delinquents."

THE principal of the High Schools added a bit of philosophy to the record of school revolutions. He reported that there was little use in trying to present the Bolshevik movement in High School current events classes, because the pupils put it all over the teacher. They knew so much more about it than he did.

The first years of the twentieth century have wished an awful job on the woman with the vote in her hands. She has this whole restless movement yapping at her heels from the first-grade babies up to the highly-organized unions.

We can't go around with a club nowadays gayly smashing people back into the places they came out of. Clubbing tactics have gone out of fashion.

The post-suffragist may not have any internal heat on the subject; perhaps the cooler she keeps the better, since she will be forced to think hard. But here are the wire entanglements—this mess of greed and hate made between classes—and she's got to get past them for the sake of her children and her children's children.

And she'll do it, too. Watch her.

POST-SUFFRAGIST.

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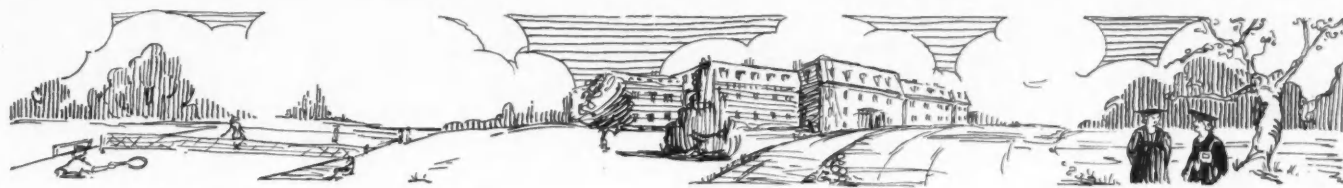
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National Physical Education

OUT of the splendid womanly way in which women all over the country accepted their share of responsibility during the war comes a conviction as to feminine powers of effective cooperation. There has come, too, a very general desire on the part of women themselves to continue working together for the big causes of civilization, both for the sake of the causes and for the inspiration which comes always from efficient cooperative service.

With the lessening of many specific war activities women are readjusting themselves to their home responsibilities. Woman is the natural guardian of the rising generation, and woman's voting power must be directed to further the welfare of children. Out of the war have come embarrassing statistics as to our national physical standards, which must be remedied. Promotion of physical education is one of the primary aims of thoughtful men and women voters.

Motherhood, too, must be conserved and protected by wisely directed physical activities participated in by women and girls. Miscellaneous activities of girls in the effort to imi-

tate boys athletics are only too often dangerous.

The National Physical Education Service, established at 818 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, represents the cooperative effort of more than thirty organizations working to secure progressive state and federal legislation for physical education.

AT a meeting in Chicago this spring, representatives of twenty-two of the cooperative agencies formed a plan of organization and combined action, pledging united effort under the leadership of the National Service.

Mr. E. Dana Caulkins, Manager of this Service, read a report of the first four months' work, describing the sending of seven special representatives to assist in the promotion of legislation in thirteen states, the placing of magazine articles, the publication and extensive distribution of pamphlets, the promotion of addresses on physical education by prominent men (including two cabinet officers) and arranging for the presentation of the subject of physical education at twenty important conventions. C. W. Savage, of Oberlin College, is acting as Field Director of the Service.

Unanimous sentiment was apparent for immediate effort to translate into operative legislation the new popular sentiment in favor of physical education. Reports showing one-third of the drafted men physically disqualified, and similar revelations of the recent war, proved beyond a peradventure that the physical fitness and physical development of the citizenship is a public responsibility, and that failure to make proper provisions may in time of crisis result in national calamity.

Thirteen states were reported to have at the present time more or less satisfactory laws providing universal physical education in the schools. Attention was called to the \$100,000,000 federal bill creating a Department of Education headed by a cabinet officer and including a provision of \$20,000,000 for physical education. Those present were in hearty agreement that the passage of this bill would mean adequate acceptance by the federal government of its responsibility for physical education.

The National Physical Education Service will also actively support proposed legislation giving the states federal assistance in the promotion of

physical education, but not involving a general reorganization of the present educational system of the government.

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The Book Stall

Foreign Novels

WITH the intention of bringing together two nations who fought side by side in the war, G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing in English some French novels, "illustrating the life and manners of modern France."

Thus far this "Library of French Fiction" has presented a side of France which is more likely to appeal to proletarian than to capitalist sympathies. What *Jacquou the Rebel*, for example, makes clear is the oppression of the French peasant.

This is a novel by Eugene Le Roy—an author not much read in English-speaking countries, but a writer of sombre vigor. The French peasant is shown as oppressed and exploited, his living conditions worse than those of domestic animals, a creature long crushed between the nobility and petty village officials.

When the *Menus* people did not sink under this sort of misery they turned sullen and their outraged decency sought violence, as in the case of Jacquou's father. As to the *ancien regime*, it is as much out of the picture of modern justice and freedom as is the profiteer in the United States or the huge landholder in England.

The peasant's squalid poverty, his wretched existence, his unspeakable villages are depicted by Monsieur Le Roy with a realism that leaves nothing to the imagination.

The book makes one realize that the radical movement in Europe is the inescapable reac-

tion to be expected from the treatment the peasant populations have received from their masters.

EVERY novelist who writes about peasants is glibly likened to the author of *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*, and so, by a mechanical device which works automatically, the advertisers of Gaston Roupnel's *Nono* (G. P. Putnam's Library of French Fiction) tell the public that its rustic characters are drawn with the naturalness that recalls Thomas Hardy.

Jeanne Siridot, the heroine of Roupnel's French story, has about as much kinship to Tess as has Flaubert's Madame Bovary or Hester in the *Scarlet Letter*. All of these women adventured unfortunately into love affairs which brought their own reward of *douleur* and punishment. That's the sum of their likeness.

Neither is there anything in the squalid village life of drunken *Nono* to suggest any English village whatsoever. Nowhere does the French author stir his reader's pulses with the sights and scents of rural twilights as does Hardy.

There is in this French tale of love and the soil only the reek of bestial poverty which one finds in modern Russian stories. Sometimes Roupnel even outdoes Maxim Gorky himself. His book is tediously full of vice and pain and arid wretchedness. Yet even so it has its divine moment at the last, when the harlot wife comes home drained of her emotions, to find the crude, enduring love of her besotted husband rise to forgiveness.

To call this story painful is to do it scant justice; it wallows in suffering.

THAT special racial quality which unmistakably stamps Scandinavian literature is more prominent than usual in Johan Bojer's *The Great Hunger* (Moffat, Yard & Co.).

Someone said of Bjornson once that he was "a mixture of Skald and lay-preacher." That is a part of the Scandinavian race quality. It goes hand in hand with the response to the other world which is also Norse, and with an intense protestantism and a blend of realism, including circumambient spirituality as a part of daily living in the Land of the Midnight Sun just as much as are white mists and strange twilights.

Mr. Bojer is a Norwegian writer, new to most Americans. The characters in his book are washed in, rather than etched. They are impressive but indistinct. Passion for righteousness is there, yearning for communion with the divine and a great human sympathy.

Exhibit Planning

THE *A. B. C. of Exhibit Planning*, by Evart G. Routzahn and Mary Swain Routzahn (Russell Sage Foundation) will be read from cover to cover and with lively interest by all professional exhibitors and museum workers. It should be in every library whose readers are likely to put up even a very small exhibit, and should be well advertised, among the library readers at that. All school teachers and women's club members, church workers, settlement residents, even if they show only small groups of simple objects, and these rarely, should glance through the book and study its illustrations, reading the excellent comments that elucidate them.

It contains a good, if rather meticulous analysis of the aims and methods of exhibitions, particularly those of a sociologic character, is full, logical, well indexed, and ends with a useful bibliography on the subject. The appendix contains minute instructions on how to get and conduct committees, and use volunteer as well as salaried and occasional paid workers.

The book is fully illustrated with clear half-tones on calendared paper, all from exhibits that have been shown, and all explicitly and instructively explained by printed legends on the same or opposite pages.

The authors frequently bemoan their fate in not having been able to use the colors of the originals, and so do the readers. Much is lost thereby, and not very much expense is saved, since the illustrations are inserted anyhow. The extra expense would have merely meant running in a few signatures through one or more color plates.

The damage done by using these inserts is great. They interfere seriously with the continuity of the story, and they are so striking as to demand attention.

That being so, it would have been better teaching to use them just as the authors advise us to use exhibits. Instead of an abstract treat-

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ment, supplemented by pictures, we should have pictures first, their education second, and generalizations formulated as summaries at the end of each chapter.

"Thou that teachest another, teachest thyself?" is needed by most, even very good, teachers as these authors evidently are, and especially when the teaching device is a book.

L. C.

Mothers of Men

AS in the beginning it was and through the dark ages has been,
Through the upsurging centuries past,
Even so now, we are bringing again,
We mothers of men,
Flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone,
Willingly, now that the cost is known—
A terrible price for an infinite gain—
The pledge that this war is the last.

* * *

A man cost a thousand pounds by your vital account,
And a million men cost a billion clean—
So many million, so many billion—it gives one a wrench,
The monstrous total amount,
But the bookkeeper stands between.
And so long as the mothers of men do not shirk
The fathers of men will not blench—
The bookkeeper does the work.

* * *

But mothers of men have another arithmetic—
Mothers' sons are not made for a price;
Never by any prayers or human device
Are mothers' sons, once perished, again made quick.

Nine long months of uncertainty, trembling and doubt,

Months of wrestling with God and the shadows lurking about,

Hours, at the last, that are measured as weeks and years,

Agonies known by no man save the Man on the Tree

Suffering once and for all to ransom Humanity;

(Was it in vain? Did His mother in vain shed her tears?)

Roses fade from our cheeks and patience nests in our eyes;

Five times, six times, seven, yea nine and ten
Up to the brink of the grave walk mothers of men;

*Visions of morning vanish; promise of Paradise
Changes into the greater glory of sacrifice.*

* * *

And so we mothers of men, coming up from the Valley of Death,

Bearing our sons on our shoulders, we venture this vow—

Venture, who have the right, yet with bated breath:

This time and no more do we bow

With tractable knee to the man-made decree;

But Tomorrow, when diplomats meet in the Council of Peace,

It is ours, it is ours to make terms; in that

Council must be

Mothers of men, mothers of men.

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Sex Superstition

"THE war has closed the chapter of sex superstition," says the Rev. Lyman P. Powell, in *The Living Church*. "The old superiority of man to woman is now dead.

"We men must honestly admit that women have now a certain advantage over us. We have made a muddle of the world. We brought on the war without consulting them and we placed the heaviest burden of it on our wives and daughters. When the war came they helped us win it. . . . No one honestly believes that we and our Allies could have won at all but for our women.

"What of woman's future in peace times? Well, what of it? What of yours, of mine, of anybody's future? It is not a question of sex, but of service. Our millions who have died that we might live had no thought of sex in mind when they called back as they 'went west':

"To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high!"

OWEN R. LOVEJOY is announced as editor of *The American Child*, Raymond G. Fuller, managing editor; E. N. Clopper and Ruth McIntire, associate editors; Wiley H. Swift and Josephine J. Eschenbrenner, contributing editors.

HENRY CORNELIUS AGRIPPA in his "Nobility of the Female Sex" (1529) maintained that women's weakness came from their training and "when educated and compared with men of like gifts, they are equal or superior."

Workers Increase

THE number of women workers in Great Britain was greatly increased during the period of the war, according to the last *White Paper*. War-time industrial needs called into the factories more than 1,500,000 women workers to take the place of men. An increase of 1,200,000 in the number of women workers who left their homes for gainful occupations was shown during the period of the war. The industries drew an increase of more than half a million women workers, while commerce recruited 350,000 new women workers.

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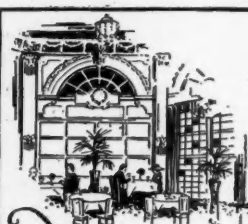
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Women in Industry

MORE than 80,000 women office workers have joined trade union organizations during the past year, according to reports received by the National Women's Trade Union League at its Washington office. These are for the most part stenographers, clerks, accountants, etc., in the railroad offices throughout the country, and in various branches of the federal civil service, and they represent about one-half of the

WE shall be glad to have readers of the *Woman Citizen* who contemplate visiting New York refer to us for detailed information with regard to local hotels.

The Woman Citizen Corporation.

total increase in membership recorded by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the National Federation of Federal Employees, and the local stenographers and office workers' unions, all of these organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Among the gains in membership by the National Federation of Federal Employees, besides 8500 new members in Washington during the past three months, 20 new local unions have been organized since last September. In Washington, D. C., one local of 2600 members is composed entirely of women, and another has more than 9000 women members.

This movement among the clerical workers is part of what the Women's Trade Union League calls "the greatest organization wave among women wage earners ever recorded in the labor movement of America." Besides the women office workers, the school teachers have been rapidly adding to the strength of their organization and the number of their local unions, under the American Federation of Teachers, which likewise is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

There has been a very large increase also of women members in unions of industrial workers.

EARNINGS of \$9.60 per week by women candy makers in the busy season and \$5.62 in the dull season, representing an increase of 40 per cent since 1915 for these women, with \$18.35 per week for men in the busy season and \$10.41 in the dull season, representing an increase of 75 per cent for the men since 1915, are some of the figures given by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Woman-in-Industry Service of the U. S. Department of Labor, in a report made public in Washington as the result of an investigation of the candy trade in Philadelphia, which is one of the large centers of the candy industry in the United States.

The report shows only one woman in fifty in the candy trade of Philadelphia receiving as much as \$14 per week, while the most recent finding of official minimum wage conferences, that of the District of Columbia, has reported \$15.50 per week as the minimum wage upon which a woman without dependents can main-

tain herself at a proper standard of living in that locality.

ON July 1st an eight-hour day for women workers will become effective in North Dakota. A Welfare Commission to fix the minimum wages will also become operative on that day.

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

JUNE 21, 1919

No. 3

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

Ratification Headquarters and Ratification Victories; How the Legislatures are Lining up for Special Sessions; Good-bye to Old Washington, D. C.; Closing Washington Suffrage Headquarters; The Story of the Signing of the Federal Suffrage Bill, Told by One Who Was There; Democratic Conference of a Thousand Candles; If Women are Plebs Why Aren't they People? First Steps in the Suffrage Movement; "Please Pass the Meat"; A Great Mid-Victorian; Suffrage News State by State; Youth and Reconstruction; Doors of Opportunity; The Woman Movement Abroad—Japan, Holland, France; Dangerous Legislation Again; Ladies' Entrance, I. N. A.

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A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

JUNE 21, 1919

NUMBER 3

Lining Up on Ratification

JUST as soon as the Senate vote had been taken on the Federal Suffrage Amendment on June 4, Mrs. Catt sent telegrams to the governors of the fifteen full suffrage states to urge them to call special sessions for the immediate ratification of the amendment. Two governors, Governor Allen of Kansas, and Governor Smith of New York responded by calling special sessions of their states for last Monday and the Legislatures of these states promptly ratified.

On that same day Ohio ratified. The vote in New York and Kansas was unanimous. In Ohio it was 73 to 6 in the House and 27 to 3 in the Senate. Ohio's Legislature also passed the bill restoring presidential suffrage to women. Selah!

Besides the telegram to the governors of the full suffrage states a second telegram went from Mrs. Catt to twenty-two governors as follows:

"Ten state Legislatures now in session or meeting soon in called session are expected to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Four meeting in January nineteen twenty are certain to do so. Would you be willing to agree to be one of twenty-two governors to call special session in order to complete ratification before presidential election?"

The list of governors were: Governors Peter Norbeck, South Dakota; Simon Bamberger, Utah; Ernest Lister, Washington; Thomas E. Campbell, Arizona; William B. Stephens, California; Thomas J. Tynan, Colorado; D. W. Davis, Idaho; Henry Allen, Kansas; Samuel V. Stewart, Montana; J. B. A. Robertson, Oklahoma; James Withycombe, Oregon; J. A. A. Burnquist, Minnesota; Frederick D. Gardner, Missouri; Samuel R. McKelvie, Nebraska; Lynn J. Frazier, North Dakota; W. L. Harding, Iowa; A. H. Roberts, Tennessee; John J. Cornwell, West Virginia; John H. Bartlett, New Hampshire; Octaviano A. Larrzolo, New Mexico; Percival W. Clement, Vermont, and Emmet D. Boyle, Nevada.

FIRST of the twenty-two to respond by calling a special session was Governor Gardner of Missouri. He has set Missouri's special session for July 2.

The Colorado Governor has wired that he will call a special session, the date for which has not yet been set. This action is due to the remarkable work of the National's state branch, the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, under the leadership of its President, Mrs. Katherine T. Hosmer. The suffragists of that association made two visits to the Governor to urge the calling of the special session. On the last visit they told him that if he would be one of the twenty-two governors, the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association would furnish the necessary clerks, pages, etc., thus saving the state the expense of hiring them, and Governor Shoup decided to be one of the twenty-two.

GOVERNOR THOMAS E. CAMPBELL of Arizona, wired:

"If required number of states evidence intention of so doing Arizona will do likewise."

Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire replied that he would call an extra session in the autumn, if favorable action by the Legislature seemed assured.

Governor Burnquist of Minnesota personally took up the effort to line up the 36 states in time and wired all governors to say that he wanted to call a special session to ratify if a sufficient number of governors would do likewise.

Governor Boyle of Nevada wired:

"I would do anything within reason to assist you in securing prompt ratification of the National Amendment but would have to ascertain public sentiment on question of special session of Legislature in Nevada before committing myself definitely on proposition of calling session. Without definitely committing myself will say that if the vote of Nevada Legislature is absolutely necessary to permit women to vote at the next presidential election this state will probably live up to its chivalrous tradition and help out. The legislative session here is comparatively expensive owing to our great area and sparse population."

C. C. Moore, acting governor of Idaho, replied:

"Idaho has practiced suffrage for more than quarter of a century. Whole country knows what this state stands for. Extra legislative session should come from states whose records would improve by such action."

Governor Stephens of California:

"I would like to see the National Amendment effective in time for all citizens women to vote at next Presidential election. I will gladly call special session whenever convinced that enough state Legislatures will convene to insure that result. I believe California Legislature will ratify by practically unanimous vote."

Governor Goodrich of Indiana is taking an active part in the effort to get the desired twenty-two states lined up for ratification. Like Governor Burnquist, he has telegraphed directly to other governors to get commitments from them, so that Indiana, too, may get in line.

THE ten states whose Legislatures are in session, or were at the time the telegram was sent, or are scheduled to meet in 1919, are Florida (closed June 6), Massachusetts, Michigan (has ratified), Illinois (has ratified), Pennsylvania, Wisconsin (has ratified), Georgia, Alabama, Ohio (has ratified) and Texas. The Legislatures that meet in January 1920 are Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and New Jersey. Of these the four listed as certain to ratify are Kentucky, New York (which has already ratified), Rhode Island, and New Jersey.

The Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association was ready on

the instant with a ratification resolution which was introduced Monday night as an administration measure, and early and favorable action was confidently expected by political leaders and the suffrage association alike.

Florida's Governor, Sidney J. Catts, a vehement advocate of the Amendment, sent a message to the Florida Legislature before its adjournment on June 6, in which he urged the Legislature to "ratify this action upon the part of the federal congress and add an imperishable laurel to your state, which can never die—the fact of being the first state of the Union to recognize woman as an equal with her brother man in the rights of suffrage."

The Iowa Suffrage Association and the Des Moines *Capital* are polling the Iowa legislators to see if they will not convene in special session at their own expense on the Governor's call for July 2.

Best of all perhaps is the word from Arkansas. Governor Brough has been absent from Little Rock for some time but the Arkansas suffragists, under the direction of Mrs. Cotnam, have laid their plans to secure his initiative in the calling of the special session.

The strength of the sentiment for the calling of the session in Arkansas is indicated by a letter from a one-armed Confederate veteran, S. E. Sweet, 76 years old, of Widener, who wrote Mrs. Cotnam that if the representative of his district did not have patriotism and manhood enough to give one day and his expenses for a special session at Little Rock, he would pay it himself. "I was born a suffragist and National Prohibitionist. If the mother of our children is not competent to vote, hundreds and hundreds of men who have their land titles in their wives' names certainly ought not have that right."

Hardly had he made the proposition when along came Mr. W. P. McCutcheon, one of the leading merchants of Widener, who "wanted to go halvers," and immediately thereafter came another merchant, Mr. W. M. Carraway, who wanted to pay a third, so that "you may be perfectly satisfied that the St. Francis County representative will not cost the state anything."

It may be added in passing that it is doubtful if anything that has come into National headquarters in months has so exhilarated the President of the Association as this evidence of the finest in the Southern spirit as exemplified by these three local leaders of Arkansas.

The House on Rhode Island Avenue

THE doors are closing on a great chapter of suffrage history that has been made and recorded at suffrage headquarters in the old house at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Everybody out by July first" is the edict that has been issued from the National Board. On that date the doors that have stood wide open for so long will clang shut at last. The walls of the old house will strain no longer with the tension of suffrage crises, and the wide corridors and offices and assembly rooms that have resounded with the cheerful day-and-night din of activity in behalf of the Federal Suffrage Amendment will know an unwonted silence.

Nobody can be sorry that the Washington work is done, but to those who have known it and been a part of it, the house on Rhode Island Avenue has been and must remain a place that has shrined much of the exaltation and inspiration of the climax of the suffrage struggle.

Weighty conferences between weighty people have been held there; programs of far-reaching publicity have been worked out there men and women of world-wide fame have come

there to hear and be heard; there, political *impasses* have been faced and negotiated; there, the front door lobby has sat night after night reporting, checking up, planning ahead. Routine and drudgery have been valiantly lived through there for the sake of the cause. There was accumulated the evidence of the long continuing suffrage struggle, mementoes of Miss Anthony, history-marking things. Enthusiasm and fear and doubt and hope and certainty have found place there, turn by turn. Comradeship, cooperation, organized effort—the gamut of human emotion and human endeavor has been run right there.

The *Woman Citizen* will have something further to say concerning the effective personnel of the workers under the superior leadership of Mrs. Park. This little story belongs just to the House. Suffice it, in conclusion, that no matter what winds of fortune may blow upon it in the future, the House will remain warmly held in suffrage memory.

The amendment is passed.

We are done with Washington.

The House is closing.

But of one thing rest assured as the doors swing shut—all the fine zest and spirit engendered there, the forward impetus, the stimulation, the lift, will be on the street side of the door. Already they are abroad in the land, informing the new struggle for ratification.

Please Pass the Meat

IT seems that there is sequestered in the government warehouses 142,000,000 lbs. of meat products. And it seems that there is no intention of putting them on the market. Just why, nobody knows. Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, has just said in explanation that the packages are "unusual" and would not be purchased.

If there is anything more unusual than the kinds of meat the housewife has been obliged to buy, for the last two years, she would like to know it. Being unusual at this juncture might be the best kind of advertisement.

Last year the housewife bought plain salt pork in the name of bacon; she now buys fifth cuts where she used to buy firsts; stew meat at the price of filet mignon and as to what goes into the make-up of ready-to-wear Hamburg steak only God and the butchers know.

There has been a round of applause from the housewives of the country whenever it has been suggested that this 142,000,000 pounds of meat come out of its retirement. Its shyness has ceased to be a virtue. But no one heeds the women's cries of "encore"—and nothing can induce the holders of those unusual packages to disclose their contents.

To be sure 142,000,000 lbs. is not much. It is not more than a fortnight's supply, on an average of 3¼ lbs. a week to each family in the country. But housewives are very sure that even this much relief might make it possible to reduce the bills for one month so as to pay something on the income tax, the luxury tax, the increased rent and the excess railway fares. If any special interests are withholding usable food supplies from the public, those interests are likely to be considerably unpopular.

If Plebs, Why Not People

BY what appears to have been a misprint in Article 37 of the Peace Treaty, a new verb has arisen in the English language—"to opt." It seems a pity to lose such a brisk little monosyllabic action-word. But one of its shortcomings is that it is a sex-discriminatory verb and gives males only the right to opt.

Article 37 is another instance of the way in which the male

mind goes into reverse involuntarily whenever it thinks of women. It is in the part of the Treaty dealing with boundaries and the disposition to be made of German nationals. It reads:

"Within the two years following a definite transfer of the sovereignty over the territories consigned to Belgium under the present treaty, German nationals over 18 years of age, habitually resident in those territories, will be entitled to option for German nationality.

"Option by a husband will cover his wife." "Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the ensuing twelve months transfer their place of residence to Germany."

Why repeat this old insult of excluding woman from the right to choose her own nationality?

It is especially out of place in view of the fact that some of the delegates at the Peace Conference are asseverating that women will participate in the various plebiscites provided by the peace treaty, and Lord Robert Cecil keeps on repeating his assurance that women could be elected to the highest posts in the League of Nations.

By the antediluvian provisions of Article 37, it therefore turns out that a woman may help to determine the destinies of a nation or of the whole world, but she may not self determine her own nationality and plebiscite her own person from being transferred to Germany.

To opt or not to opt, that is the question.

Dangerous Legislation Again

NOTHING that increases immorality will in the long run promote the public health. This is almost self-evident.

In the campaign against venereal diseases now being carried on by the U. S. Government, along with much that is excellent (the educational and law-enforcement work), there are certain other features that are objectionable and dangerous.

Chief among these, as we have often pointed out in *THE WOMAN CITIZEN*, is the compulsory medical examination of women known or suspected to be prostitutes, and the imprisonment of such as are found to be infectious, in order to safeguard the health of their customers. This is the core and essence of the European system of the State regulation of vice. It has been thoroughly tried out for many years and in many countries. Everywhere it has failed to protect the public health and in addition has been found to have a lowering and debasing effect upon public morals.

Danger is now developing from another feature, against which Mrs. Edith Houghton Hooker has often sounded a note of warning, the system of prophylaxis. During the war, the army and navy taught the soldiers the duty and importance of keeping straight; but they also taught them how to escape the consequences of their sins if they went wrong, and they provided prophylactic stations where men who went wrong were required to go as quickly as possible afterwards for preventive treatment. Those who did so were not punished, even if they later developed venereal disease. Those who neglected to take the preventive treatment and later developed disease were punished.

Objection was made to this on ethical grounds, but the objection was overruled on the plea of war necessity. Mrs. Hooker says in *Social Hygiene*:

"Members of the Commission on Training Camp Activities constantly averred that prophylaxis was desirable only for the duration of the war, and that the prophylactic station would be most subversive if introduced into civil life."

Yet the introduction of the prophylaxis system for civilians is now being urged by the U. S. Public Health Service. A civilian

prophylactic station has already been started in Pittsburgh, Pa., and others are likely to be started elsewhere.

If the word is widely passed around among boys and young men that they can sin with safety by taking certain treatment soon after, and that the government maintains a convenient station for the purpose of giving them this treatment, at public expense, the result is sure to be an increase of vice. The advocates of the prophylactic station admit that it increases vice, but they claim that the decrease in disease outweighs the harm. It is for women to consider whether they agree with this opinion.

Within the past few weeks, four women, from three different States have talked with me upon this question. Three were women physicians connected with the administration of the laws to lessen venereal disease; one was a social worker among young girls in a district where there are many soldiers. All four had been thoroughly in favor of the government regulations at the outset. All four were now seriously concerned over what they had personally observed of the demoralizing effects. Three of the four spoke especially of the bad ethical results of prophylactic stations—the callous and reckless attitude that was developing among the young men. They no longer had any shame about vice, or any wholesome fear of consequences. They were coming to feel that they could go with any girl, no matter whether she were diseased or not; for was not the prophylactic station near?

One of these women physicians was particularly disturbed over the high handed and tyrannical measures taken toward women (the compulsory examinations, etc.) and the arrest and imprisonment of innocent girls on suspicion. This had been permissible in war time, she thought, but was intolerable in time of peace. She said that in our State the tendency of the authorities in dealing with the social evil, was more and more to put all the blame and inconvenience on the women, and to let the men go free. Another said it revolted her, when a disreputable resort was raided, to see all the women held for examination and possible detention, while the men were turned loose, without any regard to the question whether their state of health might make them a public menace. She was eager to have the men dealt with in the same way as the women—a thing almost impossible to bring about. The fourth was indignant because in her city the police sought to arrest for street-walking such girls only as they believed to be diseased, while they let the others ply their trade.

Free clinics for sufferers from venereal troubles are a thoroughly good thing; but when it comes to prophylactic stations, the question is at least dubious. Women should send to Edith Houghton Hooker, Rockridge Road, Greenwich, Conn., for her pamphlet on prophylaxis.

Nothing that lowers the ethical standards of human beings is going to benefit their health, in the long run.

THE Woman Citizen

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The Conference of a Thousand Candles

DOUBTLESS that feature of the Democratic National Committee's meeting in Chicago, the end of last month, which best fits the news of the day is its resolution on special sessions of the Legislatures. That this resolution was the outgrowth of the presence of women at the conference and was, in fact, the suggestion of a woman member—Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Texas—is further proof that women's counsels in party politics are not to be despised even in this, their novitiate, period.

Women members at the initial conference of men and women Democratic leaders were quick to take their cue, which was that of new-come participants—not too ready to push themselves forward. The men were curious about them and a little shy of them at the first go-off, wondering just how much the presence of ladies was to hamper the proceedings.

"What are you here for?" asked one man of a franker inquisitiveness than the rest to some of the women.

To judge from the slowly-evolving good fellowship and comradeship between the sexes, at this conference, the question of why women were there did not long remain unanswered.

Discounting for good manners and the usual persiflage of men to women, there is a hearty ring to the testimony of Wilbur Marsh, treasurer, who rose handsomely to the occasion when a lady from somewhere said, earnestly, "You don't know what an education this conference has been to us women."

"Well, M a d a m," said Mr. Marsh, "if it has been a help to you, just think how much more it has been of help to *us*. I don't know why we didn't end this foolish sex discrimination years ago."

Good clothes and a general absence of frumpiness had something to do with the men's relief. Their reactions were a little like those of a man who invites his country relatives to dine at Sherry's and thanks his stars that they are not "Rubes."

"You're a lot better looking bunch than we expected to see," one man sighed in confidence to his woman neighbor at the banquet—one of the two banquets.

The women's political help was shrewder and more far-sighted than even Mr. Marsh or his conferees guessed. It was a present help in trouble and will stand the Democratic party in good stead in the coming months before the 1920 elections.

Everyone knows now that the reactionary factions—minorities of both parties—staved off the vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment until the Legislatures of all the states had finished their sessions. Every one who can read at all knows that the Republicans seemed to have made the final *tour de force* which brought the amendment through the Senate, and that this, by all the rules of the political game, should throw into the out-

stretched arms of the Republican party that vast number of women voters in presidential suffrage states who have no previous strong party leanings.

BY the passage of the following resolution a strong ratification move was effected by the Democrats:

"Whereas, the Democratic Party is on record as favoring Woman's Suffrage, and

"Whereas, it now appears certain that the Federal Suffrage Amendment will pass the United States Senate within the next few days, and

"Whereas, it is the earnest desire of the Democratic Party that all women vote in the elections of 1920,

"Therefore be it Resolved, That the Democratic National Committee urges the calling of special sessions of the state Legislatures wherever necessary to bring about a speedy ratification of said Federal Amendment."

The resolution was the result of a gentle reminder from Mrs. Pennybacker that the Democratic party had "made a blunder when it failed to adopt the woman suffrage constitutional amendment and that the Committee should admit it."

Anyone knowing Mrs. Pennybacker's pretty Southern voice and gentle ways can estimate just how she got this amiable, but fearless criticism across. It was entirely womanly; but the effect was dynamic. As the New York *Herald* expressed itself upon her action: "Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Texas threw a monkey-wrench into the machinery of the Democratic National Committee in Chicago on Wednesday."

Probably the life-long training of women in hurling a monkey-wrench with the air of presenting a boutonniere, was of service to her; for this is an art in which Southern women are at their best, and, apparently, it was an astonished Committee which received the jolt.

No doubt the naiveté of suggesting that a political blunder be admitted made these politically astute gentlemen grin. But they were quick in the up-take, and now that the Democratic party has put itself on record with a resolution as serviceable to the immediate needs of the suffrage cause as anything the Republican party has to offer, suffragists will be keenly alert to its fulfillment.

Thirty-six states must ratify the Amendment and do it speedily in order to bring in the new voters in time to vote for President in 1920. Mrs. Pennybacker pointed out to the National Committee that there is a large group of women who will never be content to be mere "ethnological Democrats or Republicans." It will not be possible to count heads and herd women into one fold or another without a cause. "They are going to demand a



MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER

live issue, a moral issue," she declared, "something that will appeal to the common people."

Another of the pleasant surprises of the men was in finding women members keen as men in their interest in campaign finances. The women sat with intent faces while Mr. Marsh read what amounted to a brief history of methods of gaining campaign funds.

That 95% of the men present didn't smoke during the sessions of the conference was one of the ways they took to convince women of their welcome. But an even more gracious way, in the minds of women present, was shown when Mr. Homer Cummings of Connecticut—Chairman of the National Democratic Committee—resigned the chair to Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the Women's Committee. Mrs. Bass is the first woman to preside over the sessions of a national political committee.

Mrs. Pennybacker, who has just laid down the work she has been doing as national special representative of the War Camp Community Service, and will soon be on her way for a six weeks' session in Chautauqua, declared herself much impressed with the wide range of state members of the Women Associates of the National Democratic Committee.

She said a cross-section of American womanhood was represented at the Chicago session. She was impressed also with the high standards of the men and with the sincerity with which they took women into their counsels. She was sure that there was something more than a pretty speech in Mr. Cummings's parting tribute to the women's presence as "lighting 1,000 candles in his heart."

What a Southerner Thinks

THERE is well-defined sentiment in favor of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the South, in spite of all pre-conceptions that the South is "solid" on the matter of yielding the question of state rights. Other questions are being put in the balance with the state rights question and found weighty. Chief among these other questions is the paramount question of abstract justice to American women involved in the proposition to standardize the American electorate so far as women are concerned.

Women are voting in the West; they are voting in the Central States; they are voting in New York; they are voting in Maine and in Rhode Island. What is the matter with the Southern women, Southern men have begun to ask, that they should be excluded? Again, the South is Democratic and the great disadvantage saddled on the Democrats by the adverse stand of a distinctly Democratic section grows more and more obvious. Then there is President Wilson's prestige in the South, and President Wilson has recognized the principle and justice involved in the Federal Suffrage Amendment as superior to nice distinctions between state and federal sovereignty. Indeed the South itself by its stand for federal intervention in the matter of prohibition has shown how easily it waves aside these distinctions when it sees fit. Finally, the inevitability of the ultimate ratification of the amendment is a resistless argument in favor of its early ratification. Ratify and get it out of the way is a slogan of great and growing popularity. There is no time limit to ratification. If one state Legislature fails to ratify the amendment, it will be brought up in the next, and so on until ratification is complete.

From Mr. John H. Wallace, Jr., Game Commissioner of Alabama, there comes an analysis of the situation as seen by a Southerner which makes very interesting reading. From it we quote the following:

"CONGRESS, having submitted to the various states for ratification or rejection a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, providing that the 'right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex,' the question of woman suffrage is squarely up to the American people for action. The time for delaying and dodging the question has passed. We must either take it or leave it.

The rapid-fire happening of events within the last year has caused me materially to revise my opinion in reference to equal suffrage.

The heroism, the unselfish spirit, the splendid leadership, the noble sacrifices and the unrivalled efficiency which the women of America have displayed during the War have challenged the admiration of the world and have caused them to be regarded as rational, responsible beings, capable of doing man's work, of initiative, of rare executive ability, and therefore the equal of man in all the walks of life—except at the ballot box.

After the most careful investigation, I am unequivocally convinced that the fear expressed in some quarters that there will be a wholesale enfranchisement of negro women by an act of Congress is absolutely unfounded. The act of Congress, putting into force the equal suffrage amendment, after its ratification, will merely provide that female citizens shall be authorized and empowered to vote in all elections provided for by the Constitution and laws, and that the same qualifications which men must possess to become voters must also be had by women before they can legally become qualified electors in this or any other state.

President Wilson, the leader of the Democratic Party, has recommended the submission of the suffrage amendment; the National Democratic Executive Committee has urged its submission and ratification, and when we, Southern Democrats, recall the fact that the women of the West, in the states where women vote, rallied to the standard of the Democratic Party and cast the necessary votes to perpetuate our Party in power here in Washington, which Party has made a record of achievement, in Peace and in War, which is the pride and glory of every patriotic American heart, as loyal Democrats we must realize that we owe the women of the country a political debt of gratitude, which we should be eager to pay.

Should the Democratic South vote against the equal suffrage amendment, the women in the suffrage states where party lines are lax will immediately retaliate by voting against the Democratic Party in the next Presidential and Congressional election. Without the votes of the women in the states where there is equal suffrage the Democratic Party in the next Presidential election is doomed to overwhelming defeat.

THOSE who claim the power to read the future with any degree of accuracy are stone-blind unless they can see equal suffrage an accomplished fact. No amendment to the Federal Constitution has ever been submitted which was not subsequently ratified.

When the women in the other states are given the privilege of voting, shall we, the men of Alabama, say that our women shall be denied that right? Shall we say that they are not just as competent to vote as the women of the other states?

It may be truly stated that woman is a creature of noble instincts and high ideals; that she acts from pure impulses; that she is qualified by reason of her training and environment to solve many problems better than man.

Where is the vaunted gallantry of the far-famed Southern gentleman, his boasted chivalry, his renowned love of woman, that he should deny to the women of Alabama the privilege of voting?"

Progress Abroad

Japan and Equal Suffrage

I AM sure WOMAN CITIZEN readers will be interested to hear some of the experiences which I have had in Japan and also to receive some information regarding the suffrage situation so far as I can gather information about it. As they doubtless know, male suffrage is very limited in Japan. Men who pay a tax of ten yen a year are allowed to vote. A statement in the paper the other day placed this number at one million five hundred thousand. Roughly speaking, about four or five per cent. of the population of Japan have the vote. I saw this statement quoted in the *Japan Advertiser*, the American paper here, taken from an editorial in one of the Japanese papers. What followed in the editorial is more interesting than the statement which I have just made, which is already well known. The editorial was a comment upon the election in Great Britain which was about to take place. It stated that in Great Britain six million women were to vote and that this was a number four times as great as the number of men who vote in Japan. I think that this is a straw which shows the direction in which the wind is blowing in Japan.

Not long ago I saw another article in the *Advertiser* in regard to the subject of male suffrage, stating that it was the intention of the new government to introduce a bill extending the suffrage. Somewhat later, a comment appeared in an *Advertiser* editorial stating that the same proposition had been made about five years ago by the Okuma ministry and that nothing had come of it. The editor wondered if the same fate would befall this new proposition. There have been other numerous interesting items which I have seen in the editorials quoted from the Japanese papers which indicate that the feeling is getting rather strong on the subject of suffrage and that the Government must inevitably recognize this and extend the voting privilege.

THERE is a good deal of talk also about the possibility of Bolshevik doctrines spreading into Japan. On account of the high price of rice there is a good deal of discussion and the desire is very outspoken that the government take some steps to relieve the situation. Also there is criticism, so far as the editors dare to give voice to it, for its "laissez faire" policy.

Some time ago I heard a very interesting paper read on the subject of Japanese laws affecting women. It is interesting to note that an unmarried woman has an individual existence in the eyes of the law, while a married woman is simply an appendage to her husband unless she should chance to be the head of the family, in which case she has all of the responsibilities that a man has who occupies that position. Under certain conditions, a woman may vote on municipal affairs, and there are two such women in Tokyo.

Although there is as yet no organization effort for the extension of suffrage to women, I have met a number of individuals who have expressed their belief in it and it is interesting to know that a number of young men students in Waseda University are

in favor of it and also of a freer life both for men and women. There is an organization especially established for the study of the problems of women. The members are both men and women, many of them being teachers. One of the leading members is a regular subscriber to the WOMAN CITIZEN. I addressed them early in my stay in Tokyo on the present status of the "Woman Problem." You will also be interested to know that I addressed a selected group of students at Waseda University on the subject of the intellectual, social and political activities of women in the United States. You can imagine with what pleasure I spoke upon this subject, and the boys were exceedingly sympathetic and asked to have particular stress laid upon the last part of the subject, a request to which I gladly acceded.

Women's organizations are on the whole not very independent and some of the largest ones have men as secretaries and business managers. The Alumnae Associations of some of the higher schools are independently carried on by women as is the case of the Y. W. C. A. and the W. C. T. U. I rather think that the leaders in the cause of the advancement of women will come from the business women and the teachers rather than from women of position.

Another item I saw in the paper the other day will interest you, I think. About one hundred and fifty girls in a factory walked out and refused to work because they said that the foreman was altogether too dictatorial. They said he was an ex-soldier and too autocratic in his management. They refused to continue working until he should have been replaced by someone else.

There is no doubt in my mind that the result of such movements will have a profound effect on all Japanese life and ideals.

This will show itself in so many different ways that it is impossible in a brief letter to explain what I mean. Much depends, however, upon the United States and the sincerity with which we extend our idea of brotherhood to the Asiatic people. We have learned to fraternize completely with our brothers at arms in France, no matter what their nationality. We must extend that spirit of friendliness to the Japanese if we are to convince them that it is more than a matter of words or that it is intended not merely for people of European descent. To me it seems imperative that we should give the right of citizenship to Japanese who are of the higher grades of occupation in the United States. The question of the immigration and naturalization of the common laborer is a somewhat different matter, but it is a question which I think should affect the laborers of all countries and not merely those from Asia, that is, the line of division should be a horizontal line cutting through all nationalities and races. Japan is a country of very small resources and it is only recently that it emerged from the feudal period. The Japanese have accomplished truly remarkable things with what they have had to work with, both in the way of education, political experience and material wealth. If we took as much pains to assimilate them to our ways of living and thinking as we are now taking with the Italians or



A JAPANESE FEMINIST, KOMAKO KIMURA,
ACTRESS, EDITOR AND INTERPRETER OF
CLASSIC DANCING

Slavs in our mining districts, I am sure we should find them safe and loyal citizens. But it is the reflex effect upon the Japanese nation about which I am the most anxious. For not only is their faith in our national friendship at stake, but also their faith in Christianity itself. We talk a great deal about being governed by Christian principles, but if we apply these only to people of the white race and exclude those of another complexion, we are hardly carrying out the ideas of Christ. But I do not mean to preach a sermon. I am only saying what I am sure will be the feeling of the Japanese people. And I could, if I took the time, substantiate my remarks by quotations from the editorials from Japanese newspapers.

CAROLINE E. FURNESS.*

Yokohama, Japan.

An Antiquated Law

WHEN Mrs. Akiki Yosano, Japanese poet and critic, was asked not long ago to deliver an address at a big mass meeting held in Kanda in favor of universal suffrage, both she and the promoters of the meeting found themselves face to face with Japan's antiquated law which prohibits even the presence of women at any political gathering. The *impasse* drew from Mrs. Yosano the impassioned declaration that "Women should exert themselves for restoration of their rights, lost many thousand years ago. As Japanese subjects we women are and must feel ourselves absolutely equal to the men. We contribute to the country through labor, mentally and physically equally as much as men do."

French Mayoresses

LA Française tells of the substitution in the occupied districts of France of mayoresses, for mayors led away to captivity in Germany. The justice, judgment and courage of these women have received frequent commendation. Many were clerks or secretaries in the mayor's office before the war and so started with a knowledge of the work. Such are to be found in many towns in the Vosges. One of these, Mlle. Nicolle, undertook and succeeded in procuring the freeing of sixty hostages from her town of Moyon-Mutier. A teacher, Mlle. Adam, of St. Benoit, kept up her school while administering the affairs of the village and on week ends undertook still to care for the children so that their mothers could work.

At Maivière, the Mayoress, Mme. Songeur, wife of the captive mayor, was killed by a bomb in the exercise of her duties. Many others met the Germans as they entered villages denuded of men; Mme. Chéron was one of these, who under the greatest difficulties succeeded in victualing the townspeople and personally attended to the identification and burial of the dead.

From the letter of Mme. F——, who has been cited and decorated with the Croix de la Guerre, comes the following description of her town in war time:

"After the withdrawal of the Germans we were heavily bombarded. The villagers, hidden in their cellars, had to be fed. I sent men of courage to neighboring villages for food. Others at the peril of their lives buried the dead. . . . The city functioned as in time of peace. I appointed the necessary officials. . . . All safe conducts and other papers passed through my hands. . . . The victualing of the town fell upon me, . . . and necessities never lacked; sugar, coal, petrol or other supplies at fair prices. . . . While under fire death was close beside me constantly, but I was not wounded."

* Professor Furness is a member of the faculty of Vassar College.

Enfranchisement of Dutch Women

ON May 9th the Second Chamber of the States-General passed Mr. Marchant's bill for woman suffrage by 64 to 10 votes. Now we are sure to see the First Chamber and the Queen confirm this action and so we shall be in possession of the vote by 1922, when new parliamentary elections take place. So we shall soon be rid of the anomalous position which gave us eligibility without the vote and made some women rulers of the state, province and town, while denying all women the right to choose the rulers.

History repeats itself and in our country, as well as in Denmark, Great Britain and in other states that have enfranchised their women since the war, all the different political parties have united in abolishing the sex privilege that withholds total citizenship from women. The discussion in the Second Chamber occupied three consecutive afternoon sessions. The bill was introduced by the Radical Party, supported by the Socialist Party and by the Roman Catholics, as well as by the newly-formed parties that sprang up last year out of a feeling of discontent with machine politics. The opponents were of the two religious Calvinistic parties, who had not judged it necessary to make out a general line of conduct for their members.

Only three speeches were made against the bill—of course without a single new or plausible argument; the rest explained why each of the speakers was in favor of full democracy and the enfranchisement of all adults. It goes without saying that each speaker distrusted the others' motives of support, presenting his own as the outcome of his great respect for justice and equity. Be this as it may, women will shortly be citizens now, and it will be interesting to watch what they will do with their votes.

THERE is a movement in favor of the formation of women's parties, but these are not uniform in aim and scope and they are small in comparison with the number of women who may be supposed to enter into the existing political parties and work with the men for the realisation of their well-known programs. The Dutch Woman Suffrage Association is planning to continue its existence under another name for the purpose of keeping up international relations and enlightening the women as to the use and power of the vote and the men legislators as to the wishes of women on the score of desirable legislation.

On June 15th, the eleventh anniversary of the opening of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance's congress in Amsterdam, the Association will hold its summer meeting at Breda. Possibly it may then celebrate the fulfilment of its wishes, which now only lacks the assent of the First Chamber and the Queen.

Meanwhile the country is availing itself of the passive franchise which women enjoy already and women candidates have been put up by most of our political parties, this year for the provincial and municipal elections as last year for the national. In 1918 Miss Groeneweg (Socialist) was the only woman elected for the States-General; in 1919 in April sixteen women (11 Socialist) have been elected for the Provincial States of the 11 Provinces; the total number of members being 590. We hope to see better results of the municipal elections now in progress, at least a considerable number of women candidates have been nominated, and within a month we may have many women members of Town-Councils.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Apeldoorn, May 16, 1919.

First Steps in the Suffrage Movement

THE suffrage victory at Washington stresses the salient features of the women's struggle for independence during the last 75 years.

In 1848 American women had no legal right to their property, wages or children. In July of that year, New York State women

confidently believed that the injustice done to women by the Fifteenth would be speedily removed.

Each year thereafter the question of women's inclusion in the electorate came before Congress in some form or other.

For several years the idea, sustained by many statesmen, that



THE Post Office in this ghost city of Wyoming where Mrs. Morris held her court as Justice of Peace in 1870.

held a convention in Seneca Falls and adopted a set of resolutions asking, not for the franchise alone, but for equal rights in universities, trades and professions; personal freedom in property, wages and children; the right to make contracts; to sue and be sued, and to testify in courts of justice.

In 1866 women began petitioning Congress to include them in the proposed Fourteenth Amendment. They were refused on the plea that that was the "Negro's hour." In addition to refusal, they received a rebuff. The word "male" was inserted in this amendment—the first time it ever appeared in the Constitution of the United States—as if on purpose to emphasize women's exclusion.

When the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified in 1868 and the word "male" branded on the Constitution, women who had hitherto worked for human liberty regardless of sex found themselves, not negatively but positively, disfranchised.

A further incentive to women to band together in the fight for their enfranchisement were the unblushing avowals of men orators of that day that "God intended that the male should dominate the female everywhere." One of these orators was the son-in-law of Lucretia Mott who condemned women for their temerity in asking for the ballot.

The first Congressional hearing ever granted women was on January 26, 1869, when Miss Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton presented their cause before the District Committee of the Senate, under the sponsorship of Senator Harlan of Iowa, chairman of the Committee. An appeal was sent to Congress praying that women be recognized in the next amendment.

Nevertheless the XVth Amendment was passed without the addition of the word "sex." Women were still left disfranchised and thus forced to segregate their interests and work for a separate amendment to do away with the discrimination against them. Whereupon they formed the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1869, which has worked steadfastly since that day for a federal amendment for enfranchizing women.

For a long time this Amendment was referred to as the "Sixteenth" as it was

WHEN Wyoming men gave suffrage to women they did so with the frank avowal that the young state needed the interest of women as of men in order to secure the best order of citizenship. Soon after women were given the suffrage, they were urged to take office, with the same avowal from men that woman's direct help was needed in the administration of local and state affairs. A few women did take office in those early days. Among the first was Mrs. Esther Morris, who has passed into history as the first woman to serve as a justice of the peace. Through the courtesy of Dr. Grace Heberd of Laramie, the *Woman Citizen* is able to present some pictures of the sites that marked the historic activities of Judge Morris as a pioneer suffragist.



SITE of Judge Esther Morris's office, South Pass, Wyoming, when the town had 3,000 inhabitants.

women had a right to vote under the U. S. Constitution, determined the activities of suffragists. They came before Congress asking that this constitutional right be sustained.

Upon the advice of legislators and politicians, they tried out this alleged right at the polls in "test cases."

These test cases failed, but they brought out tremendous arguments on the political status of women from some of the ablest political thinkers, which were reviewed in newspapers and law journals and widely discussed by the people. The arguments educated the mind of the public to the justice of equal suffrage, but they did not establish woman's legal right to vote.

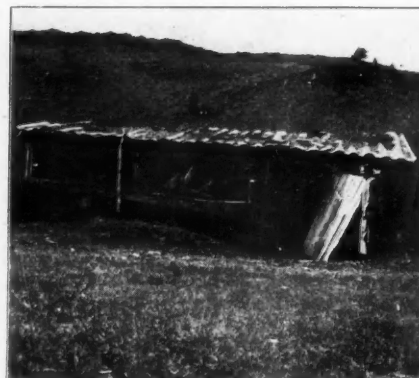
In 1876, the Centennial year, the National Woman Suffrage Association prepared a woman's Declaration of Independence which was presented on July 4th at the Exposition celebration, by Susan B. Anthony. This voiced a protest against calling the Centennial a celebration of the people, while one-half the people were still in political slavery.

In 1877 petitions were received (by the suffrage association) from twenty-six different states asking that a Sixteenth amendment for women's enfranchisement be passed by Congress.

By a *coup d'état* Miss Anthony and her coadjutors appeared on the floor of Congress and presented each member with a copy of the petition from his own state. It is unbelievable to read now the scorn and jeers and ribaldry with which these petitions were received. "There was one Senator man enough and gentleman enough to lift the petition from the insulting proposition (made by another Senator). It was Senator Sargent of California," reported the *Independent* of that date. "He demanded for the petition of more than 10,000 women, at least the courtesy which would be given to any other."

When Miss Anthony came face to face in Congress that day with the suffrage champion, George F. Hoar, he said to her: "I hope, madam, yet to see you on this floor in your own right and in business hours, too."

On the following January 10, the Amendment virtually as it was passed by the House on January 10, 1918, and again on May 21, 1919, was presented in the Senate



THIS little shack is on the site of the building where Judge Morris held her court.

by Hon. A. A. Sargent of California, and was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which committee granted women suffragists hearings on the next two days. Among the women who presented the cause before the Senate Committee on those two days were Clemence Lozier, M.D., Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Matilda Joslyn Gage of New York; Julia E. Smith, Isabella Beecher Hooker, and Rev. Olympia Brown of Connecticut; Elizabeth Cady Stanton of New Jersey; Elizabeth Boynton Herbert of Illinois; Priscilla Rand Lawrence of Massachusetts; Mary A. Thompson, M.D., of Oregon; Mary Powers Filley of New Hampshire; Sara Andrews Spencer, District of Columbia, and Mary A. Stewart of Delaware.

The final form which the Amendment should take was determined after a lengthy discussion by the suffrage association. It was the work of no one suffragist, but was approved by all because of its simplicity and its likeness to the XVth, which it was expected to follow. It reads as follows:—

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Resolved

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

OF late years this has been sometimes called the "Susan B. Anthony Amendment," but Miss Anthony was no more its author than was Senator Sargent or Mrs. Stanton or Parker Pillsbury. It took the place of a previous joint resolution presented on March 15, 1869, by Hon. George W. Julian.

From the date when Senator Sargent introduced the present Federal suffrage amendment until now, its history has been one of tireless endeavor.

The first favorable report the Amendment ever had in the Senate of the United States was presented by the Hon. George F. Hoar on February 1, 1879, who, in presenting a minority report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said, among other things:

"The demand for the right of suffrage to women is not new. It has been supported by many persons in this country, in England and on the Continent, famous in public life, in literature and in philosophy. . . . The poorest, humblest, feeblest of sane men has the ballot in his hand, and no other man can show a better title to it."

For Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw

Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Gillette have presented to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president and honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, autographed facsimiles of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment. The copies are engrossed on parchment and bear the original signatures of Vice-President and Speaker. The copies have been placed in the Association's archives with the "Declaration of Rights" drawn up at the first suffrage convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. The display has been labelled, "The Beginning and the End."

Public Utilities

SPEECHES on Public Utilities made by United States Senator Albert S. Cummins, Robert W. Woolley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and David J. Lewis, of the Tariff Commission, distinguished the fourth of the series of reconstruction conferences that are being held weekly at the National American Woman Suffrage Association's headquarters in Washington.

Senator Cummins in reviewing the attempts to legislate for the transportation problem said that the trouble with the Interstate Commerce Act is that it imposes upon the Commission a duty which neither human nor divine wisdom can successfully discharge. He said the Commission could no more fix rates that will be reasonable to the public and to every carrier than it could annihilate distance, remove mountains, control population, or create commerce.

"Transportation is a government function and the government is charged with the duty of providing the people with adequate transportation at the lowest cost, just as it is charged with the duty of providing adequate highways, adequate water supply, adequate courts of justice, or adequate police protection.

"I hope that President Wilson will retain possession and continue in the operation of our systems of transportation until Congress has had a fair and reasonable opportunity to enact a permanent policy for their regulation and control. That policy should be based upon these three principles: Consolidation of railways into eighteen or twenty systems under the initiative and direction of the government, not regional systems, but systems which preserve competition; Government guaranty of a return upon the invested capital, not to favor capital but because now the return is practically guaranteed without securing the low rate of return which a direct government undertaking should command; Operation by private corporations rather than by the government."

MR. WOOLLEY said: "President Wilson is right in serving notice upon Congress that he will return the railroads to private control on January 1st. Congress failed to act on the proposed extension of five years. Now it is compelled to act. But I do not interpret the President's declaration as a change in attitude from the extension recommendation which is the only safe and practical course.

"There is such a clamor for the return of rail carriers on the part of financiers and corporation executives that it seems as if 100,000,000 people are looking down two streaks of steel and never out into the fields that lie beside or to the waters that stretch beyond.

"The stabilizing of the freight rate in order that the high cost of living may not become higher, the destruction of privilege through this freight rate, proper and ample guarantees for labor, permanent safeguarding of invested capital, are the big considerations.

"But those who are seeking to have the railroads returned to private control realize that their strongest weapon is the passenger fare, because that is a direct tax, whereas it is practically impossible to make the average consumer realize he pays an increased freight rate through the price of the shirt on his back, the food that he eats, or the shoes that he wears. Never did a ton of freight buy so much transportation as at present. So long as the Director General holds freight rates where they are and makes it necessary for the Government to bear any deficit, he draws a fire of merciless criticism.

"Consider freight transportation in relation to the high cost of living before succumbing to the canned clamor for the end of federal control."

Make the Whole Map Whole of the Federal Suffrage



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EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN.

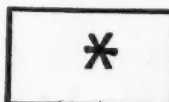
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HALF MILLION OF THEM LIVE IN STATES THAT
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THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

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State Ratification Activity

Who Is Opposed in Ohio?

ONE Republican and one Democrat only of the Ohio delegation in the Lower House of Congress voted “no” on the Federal Amendment, cites the Ohio Headquarters News Bulletin. The Bulletin continues, “The Republican is A. E. B. Stephens, of Cincinnati; the Democrat, Warren Gard of Hamilton.

“Mr. Gard’s attitude on our question is so well known that we had not expected anything new in connection with it. But wonders never cease. He writes to Mrs. Upton, under date of May 22, explaining that he voted against the amendment because he is ‘convinced of the un wisdom of grafting on the Federal Constitution matters of distinctly local self-government.’ But he adds, ‘Upon the question of suffrage itself when properly submitted to the electors of the state of Ohio for determination I have always voted in favor of the extension of suffrage to women.’ Now what do you think of that?

“If this thing keeps up it is going to be extremely difficult to figure out where the votes against us have come from in our state elections.”

“Old Hen Scratches”

“SOME years ago women in one of the assembly districts in western Wisconsin circulated a petition urging the Wisconsin Legislature to adopt a woman suffrage measure,” writes Mrs. Henry Youmans, in the Wisconsin Bulletin. “The petition was forwarded to the assemblyman of that district and then dropped from view. Some weeks later the assemblyman was approached by one of his constituents who asked what had become of the woman suffrage petition. He insisted that no such petition had reached him, but after repeated reminders admitted that he had received some ‘old hen scratches.’” From these “scratches” grew Presidential Suffrage in 1919, and Ratification of the Federal Amendment by the Wisconsin Legislature on record time.

New Jersey Pushes Ratification

THE New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association has announced that it will push forward toward ratification by the Legislature of that state. Plans have already been put in operation and much preliminary work done. One of the most important pieces of preparatory work has been the enrollment of the women of New Jersey who want the ballot. Those in charge of this feature declare that the result is a complete refutation of the statement often made by the anti-suffragists that the women of New Jersey do not want to vote. Mrs. Edward F. Feichert, the state president, has announced that fully ninety-five per cent of the women approached on the subject had signed the petition blanks. These names are expected to be of invaluable assistance when New Jersey shall act upon the Amendment.

Baltimore Elects Officers

THE Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore which is the main branch of the Maryland Woman Suffrage Association has elected the following officers for the coming year: Miss Caroline Roberts, president; Miss Clara Waite, vice-president; Mrs. William Chatard, secretary; Mrs. John N. Parker, treasurer; Mrs. Charles E. Elliott, Mrs. Morris Carey, Mrs. Edward O. Janney, Miss A. Page Reid, Mrs. J. Williams Lord, Mrs. William W. Emmart, Mrs. Charles G. Heath, directors.

Suffrage Strength in the South

Senator Pollock Urges Suffrage

THE retirement of Senator William P. Pollock of South Carolina to private life after a brief term in the Senate has by no means ended his advocacy of the suffrage cause. He is now taking an aggressive stand for the enfranchisement of the women of South Carolina in order that they may vote in the primary election to be held in 1920. Former Senator Pollock declared in an interview recently that the next South Carolina State Democratic convention should grant the white women of the state the right to participate in the primary next year and that if he is a member of the convention he will bring up the matter before the convention.

Senator Pollock succeeded the late Senator Benjamin R. Tillman in the Senate, and when the Suffrage Amendment came to a vote last year gave the state of South Carolina representation on the suffrage side by casting his vote for the Amendment.

Club Women for Suffrage

"SENTIMENT in the South is much stronger than the folks up North think," says Mrs. George Winslow Perkins who has just returned from the Council Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held at Asheville, N. C. "Representative women from all the Southern States were present and at no meeting of Federation women in years has there been such definite pleas for suffrage nor such enthusiastic applause whenever suffrage was mentioned. Every Southern woman who appeared on the program was a staunch supporter."

Mrs. Perkins is Clerk of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

Registered in Georgia

MRS. AMELIA R. WOODALL, President of the Atlanta Woman Suffrage Association, had the honor to be the first to receive a registration certificate at Atlanta on May 26th, the first day on which Atlanta's newly enfranchised women voters qualified for the voting in the primaries.

The Atlanta *Georgian* says in regard to the registration that "claimants that women take no interest in politics saw their theories go awry when the office of the County Tax Collector filled long before business hours with members of the fair sex anxious to qualify as voters. The rush did not subside all morning and by 2 o'clock 266 women had paid \$1.00 registration fee and walked proudly away with the slip entitling them to help choose members of Atlanta's city government."

Louisiana's Inquiry Dinner

THE Inquiry Dinner held at New Orleans recently was attended by over two hundred persons. Mrs. Lydia Wyckliffe Holmes, President of the Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana, presided over the speakers' table. There was community singing led by Miss Florence Huberwald and then followed the program of toasts.

Governor Pleasant, whom the *Georgian* says was the first Southern Governor to recommend woman suffrage to the Legislature, delivered an address encouraging the women to continue their efforts and expressing the belief that the suffrage bill would be passed during the next administration. The Governor said

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that he would rather have had the woman suffrage bill passed than any one thing that could have happened during his administration.

Senator E. M. Stafford told why the General Assembly submitted the full suffrage bill and prophesied that upon the second submission of the question to the people of Louisiana, it would be overwhelmingly accepted as it was in New York.

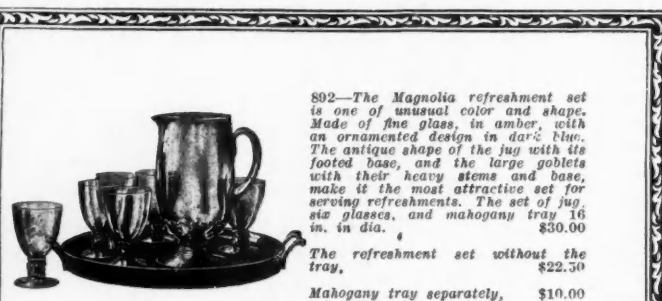
Mrs. Philip Werlein related a suffrage fairy tale to illustrate why women want to vote. Mrs. Joseph Devereux gave a recipe for making suffrage pie from Louisiana ducks in which she explained how a pie could be made of almost any anti-suffrage duck in the state. M. L. Alexander spoke on the subject: "Why This State Should Reserve Its Resources," and placed women's intelligence and efficiency at the top of the resources. L. E. Thomas took "Why Taxation Without Representation is Tyranny" as his subject. Dr. Dowling made a short address to show that municipal, state and national housekeeping need the women.

Among other women speakers were Mrs. A. F. Storm, Mrs. L. B. Elliott, Mrs. Reuben Chauvin and Mrs. Adolph Roquet, who suggested that they all crow for the victory that they were sure to gain in spite of past failures.

Judge James O'Connor, William Campbell and Harry P. Gamble, who wrote the suffrage bill this year, spoke on the various phases of women in state and national government.

Prepare for Mass Meeting

The South Bend League of Indiana is preparing for an open meeting at an early date. Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, active in labor federation work for women, will make the address.



892—The Magnolia refreshment set is one of unusual color and shape. Made of fine glass, in amber, with an ornamented design in dark blue. The antique shape of the jug with its footed base, and the large goblets with their heavy stems and base, make it the most attractive set for serving refreshments. The set of jug, six glasses, and mahogany tray 16 in. in dia. \$30.00

The refreshment set without the tray, \$22.50

Mahogany tray separately, \$10.00

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Citizenship in Connecticut

Hartford, June 5, 1919

FORMER Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo and Frank A. Vanderlip who has just resigned as president of the National City Bank, New York, have joined the force of speakers who are helping the state-wide fund campaign that is being conducted from June 9 to June 16 to raise by public subscriptions in Connecticut \$100,000 for an educational program to help to better prepare the 350,000 women of voting age in the state for the ballot, Mrs. Samuel Russell, Jr., the State Campaign Chairman, announced.

Both Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Vanderlip sent word they are deeply interested in the campaign, and the citizenship program, and are coming to Connecticut on the earliest dates their engagements permit.

Mr. McAdoo will speak in Bridgeport on Monday, June 16, at 5 o'clock. The meeting will be in the ball-room of the Stratfield Hotel.

Mr. Vanderlip will speak in Hartford at Foot Guard Hall.

As previous engagements prevent his coming to Hartford prior to June 16, it is thought a fitting climax to the campaign to have him speak on Wednesday evening, June 18.

The first Campaign Teas at which reports of subscriptions obtained by the volunteer workers were made were held throughout the state Tuesday (June 10), and speakers were heard at a number of meetings.

Early reports from the workers indicate that the men are subscribing as generously as the women. Mrs. Russell said:

"Some of our workers are having amusing experiences with men who are supposed to be conservatives," Mrs. Russell said. "They offer 'reasons' why women don't need the ballot, but admit the need for citizenship work now that the ballot is on the way and wind up by subscribing just as freely as those who have always been pronounced suffragists."

Massachusetts Petitions

THE women of Massachusetts to the number of 105,000 petitioned the government for the passage and ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment this year, according to Mrs. William Tilton, Chairman of the Organization Committee of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, in her annual report of that body. About 60,000 of these women come from North Adams, Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester, Greenfield and Boston.

Tests were also made in country towns, with the result that the required 60 per cent. of the registered male vote signifies that the men, too, wanted the Federal Amendment passed.

"A report from Boston shows that 52,444 women desire to vote," said Mrs. Tilton. "In all the previous years we have been working we have got 139,000 signatures. In this one year with our women tired from war work, we got 105,000. We have now about 38 men's committees in the various cities and towns comprising the leading business and professional men of those towns."

Suffragists to Sergeant York

AMONG the wedding gifts presented to Mrs. Alvin Cullom York, bride of Sergeant York, perhaps the greatest individual hero in the world war, was a cameo brooch which was presented to her by Mrs. James S. Frazer of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association. The brooch is inscribed with the date of the wedding and the date of the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

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Ladies' Entrance, I. N. A.

HEREAFTER the Institution of Naval Architects in Great Britain will have to have a ladies' entrance. Or will it? Since two lady joiners "made a magnificent job" of a submarine which was "accepted by the Admiralty without a demur," a woman seems to have become a *persona*, and almost, if not quite, *grata* to the British Admiralty.

It is possible that the new women members of the Institution of Naval Architects who were admitted at Easter time this year, after a referendum vote of over two to one in favor, may just be accounted full members without any further awkward segregation as "women members" with discriminating entrances and exits.

Two veteran naval architects, Sir William Smith and Sir Alfred Yarrow were hearty advocates of women's admission.

"Sir Alfred Yarrow, a man of most liberal outlook and generous ideals, brought forward many good reasons within his own experience why women should be elected," reports one who attended the annual meeting this year. "He reminded his fellow-shipbuilders that thirty years ago he had proposed their admission, but his suggestion had raised such a storm of criticism and abuse that he was glad to escape with his life! *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutantur in illis*. He pictured, with—one may imagine—some regret for his lost youth, what the profession of naval architecture will become. Henceforth, from being a dry, it should become a delightful work with woman's aid.

"He could imagine no better combination than to have a scientific lady to settle the form of the ship below water by experiment and to determine the ship above water by her taste, for it had always struck him that a lady was eminently adapted to settle the graceful lines of a ship above water!

"He was referring to his own experience when he told the meeting that a naval boat recently completed reached a speed of 39.6 knots, the best speed ever attained. The lines of that ship, he added, were partly determined by a young lady named Keary. Miss Keary is a graduate of Newnham College, Cambridge, and is now junior assistant at the William Froude National Experimental Tank. At 26 years of age she has the honor of being one of the first three ladies to enter the Institution as an Associate of that body."

Glory Hallelujah!

"**G**LORY Hallelujah!" are the two words of greeting from British to American suffragists received at national suffrage headquarters from Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, for many years leader of the constitutional suffragists of Great Britain. She had just had the news that the Senate of the United States had voted in the affirmative on the resolution proposing to submit the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the states of the Union.

"**H**EARTIEST Congratulations" was the enthusiastic cable from the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship of Great Britain and from the Common Cause, the official organ of that organization.

THE New York City League of Women Voters sent the following telegram of congratulations to Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Association:

"The League of Women Voters of New York City wish to express to you their appreciation and admiration of your untiring devotion to the cause of suffrage and their congratulations for yesterday's victory."

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ON JUNE 4 SPEAKER GILLETTE SIGNS SUFFRAGE BILL FOR THE HOUSE

Left to Right—Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Park, Miss Hay, Mrs. Gardener, Miss Shuler. Seated at the desk is Speaker Gillette. Standing at his left is ex-Speaker Champ Clark. At the extreme right is Representative Mondell, of Wyoming.

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on an
HISTORIC
OCCASION



ON JUNE 6 VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL SIGNS SUFFRAGE BILL FOR THE SENATE

Left to Right—Mrs. Park, Senator Walsh, Senator Watson, Senator Ramsdell, Senator Smoot. Seated at the desk is Vice-President Marshall. At his left is Mrs. Gardener, of Washington, D. C.

Story of the Signing of the Amendment

ON signing the Federal Suffrage Amendment, Congress took occasion to give official recognition to the National American Woman Suffrage Association by allowing certain of the Association's representatives to be

present at the historic occasion and then presenting to the Association the pens used in affixing the signatures.

The resolution to submit the Federal Suffrage Amendment was passed by the Senate on June

4th. As it originated in the House, it was necessary to send it back to the House for the signature there first. It was found that the House was in "committee of the whole," but as all such documents must be signed "while the Congress is in session," Speaker Gillette put someone in his chair, while he, Majority Floor Leader Mondell, Minority Floor Leader Champ Clark, and Judge Raker of California, former Chairman of the Suffrage Committee, under whose skilful management the bill first passed the House, went to the Speaker's room to sign. Unfortunately, Mr. Mann, present Chairman, who rushed it through this Congress with such a big majority, was away and could not join the others at the Speaker's desk, where the signing was done.

The suffragists of the country were represented by Mrs. Park, Miss Hay, Mrs. Gardener, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Mrs. Harper, and Miss Shuler, of the N. A. W. S. A.

After signing Speaker Gillette asked: "To whom shall I hand this pen?"

It was Mrs. Gardener who answered: "Kindly give it to our Chairman, Mrs. Park, Mr. Speaker." He presented the pen to Mrs. Park and there followed much hand-shaking, congratulations, thanks, felicitations, etc. Movie men had been admitted to the scene and were working all the while. The Capitol authorities had previously installed special large cables to both the Speaker's and the Vice-President's room.

It is believed that the extraordinary courtesies extended marked the first of the kind ever granted to women.

It had been arranged to return at once to the room of the Vice-President, have the Amendment, as signed by the Speaker, sent directly over to the Senate, and the signing there complete the record. But the Vice-President was

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absent and the Senate had been presided over during the session by Senator Cummins of Iowa, President pro tem. Moreover, the Senate had adjourned for the day, so it became necessary to postpone the final scene until the convening of the Congress on the next day, June 5, since legally such documents must be signed "while the Congress is in session." The heavy wiring had to remain over night, another unusual, if not unheard-of, courtesy.

Sharp at noon on June 5 the Senate convened. The Chaplain offered the usual prayer, the roll was called to make sure of a quorum, and the enrollment clerk, with his colleagues, appeared in the aisle opposite the Vice-President, who had returned and was in the chair. The clerk announced, "A message from the House of Representatives." He then announced the title and that the Amendment as passed by both branches was now returned to be signed by the President of the Senate—and the engrossed, enrolled and signed document was laid on the Vice-President's desk.

Meantime, the picture men were "connecting up" their great instruments to the electric cable that had remained over night in the Vice-President's room. A special officer stood at the door of this room and also one at the entrance of the Marble Room, an unusual guard, to prevent any uninvited person from entering. Those admitted were Mrs. Park, Mrs. Gardener, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Miss Caroline I. Reilly, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper and Miss Marjorie Shuler, all members of the N. A. W. S. A.

Immediately the Vice-President came briskly in, smiling broadly, shook hands all round, welcomed and congratulated the women, and seated himself at his desk. At once there followed Senators Watson, Shepard, A. A. Jones, Curtis, Smoot, Ransdell and Walsh of Montana. Senators Cummins and Pittman were invited, but were absent. The Vice-President took the pen and began to write on the document, which he had brought with him, and the picture men began to reel their films. The signing finished, the Vice-President presented the pen to Mrs. Gardener and all present began to shake hands and laugh. The great document was at last complete! It was law, ready for state ratification. After all the years of consistent, loyal, dignified, earnest work, the National Association received from the Congress, complete, the document it had taken to the Congress of the United States so many years before, pleading for its passage, and for the first time in the history of America (possibly of any land) women

were the recipients of marked recognition from the law-making body.

It was interesting to realize that at one end of the Capitol the amendment was signed by a Republican Speaker who had not been in favor of it, and at the other end by a Democratic Vice-President who had also been opposed. But the kindly atmosphere of goodwill was conspicuous in both ceremonies.

When it was learned that this signal recognition of the National Suffrage Association had been decided on, inevitably it was to Mrs. Gardener's tireless energy that the details of arrangement fell, and, as always under her direction, every smallest wheel turned on schedule time.

Not only to the leaders of the Congress, but to some of the secretaries of officials as well must go some of the credit for the finely hospitable spirit and the picturesque success of the occasion. Notable among these secretaries was Mr. Parkman, Secretary to Speaker Gillette, and Mr. Bassford, Secretary to ex-Speaker Clark.

Of the women who represented the National two were, happily, members of the Old Guard, who have worked so long and so faithfully for suffrage. They were Mrs. Harper, the famous suffrage historian, and Mrs. Upton, formerly a member of the National Board, and long-time president of the Ohio State Suffrage Association.

A CANVASS of women of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, shows that 3,062 have signified their desire for full citizenship.

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A Great Mid-Victorian

A NEW sort of biography is Lytton Strachey's "*Eminent Victorians*" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, Price \$3.50). His is not, he tells us, "those two fat volumes with which it is our custom to commemorate the dead—with their ill-digested mass of material, their slipshod style, their tone of tedious panegyric, their lamentable lack of selection, of detachment, of design." It is rather "a sudden revealing flashlight shot into obscure recesses" which brings out in each brief study what is fundamental to the genius of his subject.

By this idea which is fundamental to his plan, Mr. Strachey's subject stands or falls. Three out of his four eminent Victorians fall from their eminence, under this method. Cardinal Manning, Dr. Thomas Arnold, General Gordon, absorbed in the trivial religious preoccupations of their day, their concern with their soul's standing with God, their indifference to the suffering world, have little interest for a generation whose religious ideal is more social.

The flashlight reveals in Florence Nightingale—the only woman in the group—a character which would be great in any age. It drowns out the sweetness that is traditional in the legend of the Lady with the Lamp and reveals in its place a strength and a driving power that is relentless toward herself and others and colossal in its power to accomplish results against almost impossible odds. Not the least of these odds was that very middle-class religiosity which stands out in Mr. Strachey's other characters and which, in that mid-Victorian age, accepted the physical sufferings of others as a mysterious dispensation of an allwise Providence.

CONTEST is the note of Florence Nightingale's whole life. Her contest against the aristocratic prejudices of her family, who opposed her becoming a nurse, a vocation which in those days would have classed her in the public mind with ignorant drunken Sairy Gamps, ended in her thirty-fourth year, when she established a nursing home in Harley Street, London. A year later came the Crimean war and her second contest, this time against official self-interest, incompetence, indifference and red tape. The period of her first contest had developed in her a spirit of despair. "In my thirty-first year," she wrote in her diary, "I see nothing desirable but death." The second contest developed in her a merciless contempt for the oppressor.

Mr. Strachey describes her at this time: "The serenity of high deliberation in the scope of the capacious brow, the sign of power in the dominating curve of the thin nose and the traces of a harsh and dangerous temper—something peevish, something mocking and yet something precise—in the small delicate mouth. There was humor in the face; but the curious watcher might wonder... what sort of sardonic merriment the lady might give vent to in the privacy of her chamber."

Her indomitable will carried her through despair and moral indignation, indeed despair and indignation simply stimulated her to accomplishment. During her stay in the Crimea she cut the death rate in the hospital at Scutari in half, almost wiped out unsanitary conditions and brought social elements into the dreary and degrading monotony of the soldier's life.

She returned to England wrecked in health, and lived for years in almost daily expectation

of death. Yet in those years of illness, which stretched out to fifty, most of them passed on her sofa, she worked harder and accomplished more than ten ordinary persons.

The public, says Mr. Strachey, thinks of her work as done in the Crimea; in reality it only began there. It was done through those long years when she fought the inertia and indifference of official England until she got a Royal Commission appointed to report on the health of the army; wrote their report and suggestions for reform word for word; saw their reforms actually put into effect; barracks and hospitals remodeled, the death rate cut in half in barracks and the soldier's general living conditions revolutionized. This accomplished, she turned to the reform of the War Office itself.

Her plan was interrupted by the death, from overwork in her service, of Sidney Herbert, an officer high in the War Office, who worked like a galley slave as her humble lieutenant and mouthpiece; for a woman had no right in those days to speak in high places. Disappointed in the interruption of her work, in despair at the death she felt she had caused, she yet, in the remaining years of her life accomplished important reforms in hospitals and almshouses; one of her papers on this subject forestalls the recommendations of the Poor Law Commission of 1909. She was a potent influence in sanitary reform in India and her work for her nurses' training school was in itself, in Mr. Strachey's words, "enough to absorb the whole effort of two lives of ordinary vigor." M. S. B.

A History of Suffrage

KIRK PORTER'S "*History of Suffrage in the United States*" (University of Chicago Press. Price \$1.25) is a study of the successive steps by which something near universal suffrage has been won, state by state, in the United States. "A vigorous fight," says the author, "has been going on ever since 1776 to secure suffrage for some large and discontented group—ever growing larger and more discontented until it finally embraced the women. And in the wake of this demand the suffrage franchise has expanded slowly, grudgingly, and by compromising steps. The progress still continues in the same laborious fashion."

The story touches on the rule of the religious and the propertied. It dwells on the gradually successful struggle of the propertyless for self-

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government until the white male *per se* became so much the standard of democratic rule that many states gave newly settled aliens the right to vote. This brought its own problems, which were settled, in some states, by a narrowing of the franchise again, this time by a legitimate limitation of universality in the form of a citizenship requirement. Meanwhile, the negro and the woman began to make their claims and these two form the problems of suffrage in the United States today, the latter fortunately a problem near its solution, the former one so unsatisfactorily solved after the civil war as to make of the negro, his suffrage and his general status the great shame of America.

The book reads smoothly and carries forward its general idea without encumbering it with too many details.

The last chapter is a not altogether successful attempt to analyze the character of the arguments for and against woman suffrage. Though not in sympathy with anti-suffrage, Mr. Porter concludes that a strong sentiment, an innate distaste in men to see woman out of her "natural sphere" has been its backbone, and that "it has always been the honest, wholesome, straightforward, upright highmindedness of good men that woman suffrage has had to fight." Granting the sentiment, we must take issue with the "highmindedness" of the opposition, at any rate in this generation. Those who have followed recent debates have been struck by the fact that none are more prone to sentimentality than the immoral, the unthinking and the brutal. Sentiment in these debates often lies on the borderland of obscenity and brutality; the leer and the fist, as applied to women, have had quite as conspicuous a place in the *Congressional Record* of late years, and from the same sources, as the eulogies of wife and mother.

M. S. B.

Spiritual Hunger

AN intense spiritual hunger is the dominant note of the scraps of Julia Ward Howe's diary, *The Walk With God* (E. P. Dutton, N. Y.) This *journal intime* belongs to the later part of the author's life and is preoccupied with thoughts for her sermons. As she grew older these fragments expressed largely her own subjective religious emotions. They are no longer the ideas of a woman of action, but of a religious mystic. Thus they throw light on the great and rounded soul of one who, having served her day as a fiery patriot, philanthropist,

reformer, grew meditative and philosophical.

Many brief entries in her journal are worthy of deep consideration. Who can fail, in the light of the synthetic present, to see the truth of her estimate of her own generation, written in April, 1892. ". a little glimpse of a new thought to me, viz., that analysis has been the great business of the age I have lived in. Theodore Parker began an analysis of religious ideas in his famous first discourse. Garrison, Phillips and the other early abolitionists were analysts of the political condition of the country from an ethical standpoint. The suffragists belong to the same class."

Every suffragist will realize this and agree that one reason why she chafes under the tedious delay of the settlement of suffrage questions is that she knows the analytical period is past and the whole world is passionately eager for synthesis and for constructive remedies for the evils against which the suffragists of the last century have so bravely contended.

It is hard to wait a half century for the rear-guard to come up. It was thirty-six years ago that Mrs. Howe said: "I felt this day, in my difficulties with the anti-suffragists, the general spread of Christian feeling gives me ground to stand upon. The charity of Christendom will not persist in calumniating the suffragists, nor will its sense of justice long refuse to admit their claims."

M. O. W.

Books for Lucky Little Folk

NOW comes the vacation days when small and restless souls have no longer a kind teacher to keep them busy. For mothers put to it to keep up with the demand for "something to do," here are several life-savers in the way of book suggestions. *Bugs and Wings and Other Things* (E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y.) is a story by Annie W. Franchot, of Olean, New York. It is full of well-insulated information about crickets, ants, earth-worms and all the little chirping folk who live in grasses and under trees. The story is on the Alice in Wonderland model, wherein the adventurous heroine becomes a fairy, just big enough to sit on toad-stools and crawl into a bee-hive.

It presents natural history simply and in terms of childhood, sugar-coated and well illustrated.

It is only necessary to say for the book's color illustrations that they are done by Jessie Wilcox Smith.

The incidental black and white drawings by Harrison Cady are delightful.

PRESENT help in time of vacation boredom may also be gained from Edna Geister's *Ice Breakers* (The Woman's Press, New York). This is a book prepared by the Y. W. C. A. for girls at work in recreation centers in soldiers' camps. It gives minute directions for putting over any number of stunts, games, and round dances. Everything is there from an archaic "peanut hunt" to "Gloomy Gus."

Many of these amusements are frankly "chestnuts." Some are so old they may even be brand new to boys and girls of 1919. But however old they are, they will come in handy for a long rainy stretch at the summer cottage.

LILY MUNSELL RITCHIE'S *The Adventures of Chicken Little Jane* (Britton Publishing Company) is one of those stories for children which only half conceals a grown-up tale in the background. This is an artful dodge to entertain the adult who shall read it aloud.

Mrs. Ritchie has a bright amusing way with her, and succeeds in her double purpose of keeping up to the end the interest of both reader and reader.

M. O. W.



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Youth and Reconstruction

The Library School

ON the 6th of June occurred the graduating exercises of the Library School of the New York Public Library. One of the outstanding things about this school is that it totally destroys the significance of "East is East and West is West." The twain do meet

in the corridors of the Library School and find a common ground.

It is no uncommon incident to find students from China, Japan, Finland, Scandinavia or Russia in any class. These are not, as a rule, mere residents of cosmopolitan New York, but are often advanced pupils, graduates of foreign colleges who have come over to learn library technique in order to go home and apply it in their native lands.

This has been especially true of cultured Chinese men students who are eager to replace cumbersome Chinese library management with the more democratic American methods.

Perhaps there are some WOMAN CITIZEN readers who do not know that this school attained remarkable eminence through the leadership of Mary W. Plummer, formerly of

Pratt Institute, who was selected to come to Manhattan and organize and conduct a school for librarians after the new building at 42nd Street became the central housing station for New York's scattered libraries.

Miss Plummer was among the foremost librarians of the country, men or women. She was one of two or three women to be president of the American Library Association. She put vision and wide culture into a stern curriculum and made of it a throbbing center of international culture.

Herself a very wide reader of foreign literature, Miss Plummer had an ambition to draw nearer together the reading public of two continents. What the old world had to offer in surer craftsmanship and more exacting technique she wanted to see absorbed into the free life of America. She combined the older book-lover type with the new social service type of librarian. A Mary Wight Plummer Memorial Fund is now being raised for the purpose of offering scholarships to deserving pupils.

SINCE Miss Plummer's death, the Library School has been administered by Ernest James Reece, the present principal.

Every one who has visited New York City during war times knows that the open space in front of the Library has been the Court of Honor for war activities these two years past. Not everyone knows that the Library School has given splendid support to the country. It has sent some of its finest young men and women to the front; it has furnished librarians, catalogue and index clerks to war departments and to the Red Cross and Food Administrations.

These war years have made an Americanizing center of the Library School from which pupils have gone forth not only to most of the states of the Union but to Kristiania, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden; Shanghai, China; Nagoya, Japan; Abo, Finland.

A librarian's job used to be the well-defined one of guarding the city's supply of books or cataloguing very special libraries owned by book lovers. The directory published in the last annual report of the Library School indicates how widely ramified are the interests of the present young women trained to library work.

Many big businesses now have a library staff of their own to take charge of the enormous

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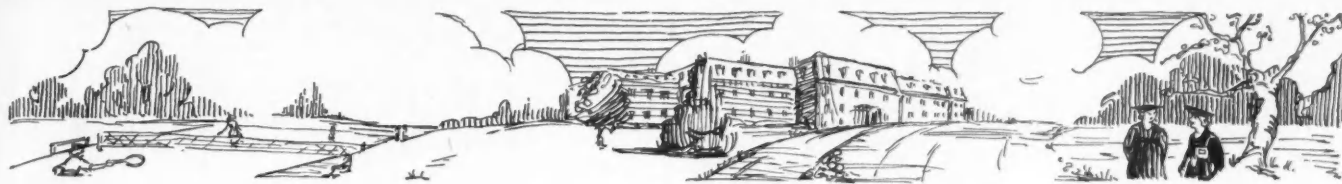
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Youth and Reconstruction

amount of printed material with which they are obliged to deal.

Besides the usual positions in lending, reference and specialized libraries, graduates of the New York school are holding such posts as librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank; File Clerk of the U. S. Port Supply Office; librarian of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; supervisor of the record room, Cargo Section, of the United States Embarkation Service; librarian of the National Organization of Public Health Nursing; research assistant of the Zinc Companies. One graduate is an editor of the New York Times Index. Another has charge of Lord & Taylor's book department.

Fellowships for Women

TO Dr. Olive Swezey, of the University of California, B.S., M.S., and Ph.D., goes the Sarah Berliner Research Fellowship this year. She is research assistant at the University of California and will use the fellowship to carry forward an investigation "on the neuro-motor apparatus and its relation to the mitotic phenomena of the flagellates." She is described as having "rare power of analysis and interpretation of material, as exemplified in her microscopical analysis of protozoological structure at the limits of magnification." Her wide reading on her subject, her critical and constructive ability, the keenness and accuracy of her observations, her industry and her power of lucid presentation are also commented on.

The European Fellowship goes to Helen E. Patch, Fellow in Romance Languages and Literature at Bryn Mawr, who has a good reading knowledge of Latin, Old French, Provençal, Spanish and German and speaks French and Italian. She will use her time abroad to write her doctor's dissertation from unedited material in the Paris libraries.

Of Hildegrade Kneeland, A.B., Vassar, and teacher and graduate student in Columbia and the University of Chicago, who is to hold the Anna C. Brackett Fellowship and who specializes in sociology, statistics and home economics, one of her professors at the University of Chicago says: "She is a person of uncommon and vivid intelligence, with a keen and sane sense of realities and of the implication of things. She has a much better background of human experience and understanding than the cloistered graduate student. She studies ap-

preciatively, and that involves among other things what I regard as the rare and admirable quality of caring more for what her own wits tell her is the significance of a course of study than for the formal requirement which the instructor may chance to set up. She would be found among the highest grade students in any course which she followed, but one could be sure that she would have done much thinking that was not required, and that she would have made this the first object of her interest."

Martha Jones, who holds the Boston Alumnae Fellowship, an A.M. of a Tennessee college, completed her research work for a Ph.D. at Sheffield Scientific School at Yale and is now assistant at that school. Her research subject will be "sugar metabolism with special reference to infant feeding." The Tennessee Board of Control, under whom Miss Jones organized the culinary departments of many of the state institutions, says of her practical work: "Miss Jones has done highly constructive work while in our employ and demonstrated that she has unusual ability as an organizer, splendid leadership and a very thorough knowledge of the chemistry of foods, which she applied in a practical and effective manner to the great gain of the inmates of the institutions by reason of improved dietary, and of financial gain to the state by eliminating waste."

Miss Virginia P. Alvarez, holder of the Latin-American Fellowship, is studying at the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, whose dean says: "Such a fertile imagination and enthusiasm for investigation is a quality much to be desired, and when she has completed her undergraduate work, I feel confident that she will accomplish much in the medical profession."

An Artist-Photographer

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is indebted to Miss Clara Sipprell, 70 Morningside Drive, New York City, for the unusual photographic illustration for "Partners" in a recent issue. Miss Sipprell is an artist-photographer who gets remarkable effects in light and shadow. She has made an intimate study of *plein air* photography. Her name was accidentally left off the picture of Mrs. Twombly in the garden of her home in Summit, N. J., which is situated on the historic spot from which the beacon fires were lit to rouse the soldiers to arms in the Revolutionary war.

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the persons engaged in gainful occupations in this country are women. The Service reports that "the only point at which women's divisions lag appears to be in the number of complaints lodged against them. A study of one hundred and fifty letters of complaint against policies, offices or employees of the Service shows only two that affect women's work."

The census of 1910 says that 21 per cent. or eight million out of the thirty-eight million persons in gainful occupations were "females." Of this eight million, more than one million were women and girls employed for non monetary returns on home farms. They make up a class which has no proportionate parallel among men workers and which has no need of an Employment Service. Roughly calculated, 19 per cent. of all paid employees in 1910 were women and girls who need employment information at some period in their lives.

In the census of 1920, reduction of child labor will have operated to lower this percentage, but natural growth and war-time acceleration of the number of working women will have raised the total. Their calculation is that about 22 per cent. of the wage and salary receiving forces of the country will be listed in the "female" column of the next industrial census.

EQUAL rights in competitive civil service examinations have been granted to women of Paris. M. Autrand, Prefect of the Department of Seine-Et-Oise, which includes the city of Paris, has announced his decision to admit women to the next competitive examination on equal terms with men. Up to this time women have been admitted to subordinate posts only.

MISS GERTRUDE McNALLY, of Washington, secretary of the Women's Union of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Local 105 of the National Federation of Federal Employees, was elected seventh vice-president of the Maryland State and District Federation of Labor, at the annual convention which recently concluded its sessions at Lonaconing, Maryland. Miss McNally is

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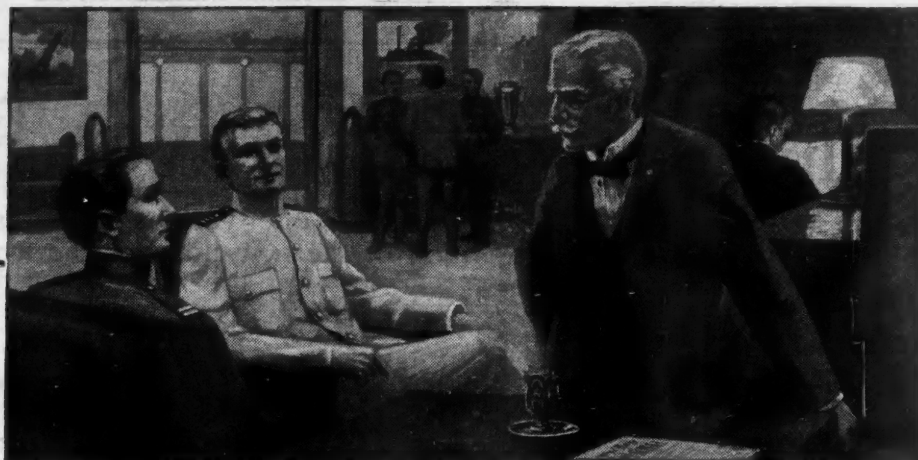
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SCENE: (Army and Navy Club, New York, where Commander Ellsworth, U. S. N., and Captain Trowbridge, U. S. A., are having a conference and an after-dinner cigar in the Club Library and are joined by Colonel Sibley, U. S. A., retired)

The Colonel: Well, comrades, I win!

The Commander: Been fighting again, Colonel? Who says you're retired?

Colonel: I was retired, but now I'm in action again or soon will be, and this time with the pen instead of the sword.

Captain: How's that?

Colonel (Drawing closer to the table and glancing around): Well, comrades, I don't mind telling you in confidence that I just signed up with the Editor-in-Chief of a big magazine (name censored for the present) to write a series of articles on the Great War.

Commander: Tell us about it.

Colonel: Well, it's going to be a long campaign. The Editor, whom I have just left, wants an extended series of articles, to begin with an exhaustive survey of the causes which led up to the War.

Captain: The causes? All of them? Well, you've sure got your work laid out for you.

Commander: I should say you had.

Colonel: The Editor feels that way

himself. He's now concerned chiefly about what has happened up-to-date and the authority upon which my statements will be based. The Editor's a big gun in the business, you know, and his rivals will be getting his range if he exposes himself. He wants to secure a strategic position so that he can't be successfully attacked on anything he prints.

Captain: Well, what did you suggest?

Colonel: I'll tell you. While he was talking I was thinking and I finally told him that what he wanted as a reserve-force was some late general reference work of recognized reliability that he could fall back on. "That's it," he said, and then asked: "Which one?"

Commander (Turning his head and glancing at a set of The New International Encyclopaedia in its special case): I'll bet I can tell which one you named.

Captain (Glancing at the set): Ours, of course.

Colonel: You're both good guessers. Of course I named The New

International and the Editor nodded his head and said: "That's the very work I had in mind, not only as an authority on the causes of the War and what has already happened, but when peace comes I hear the publishers are to bring the war-volume down to date at once and are to send it to all subscribers in exchange for the war-volume now in their possession so they'll know the last word about the conflict."

Commander: Well, that settled it, I suppose.

Colonel: Yes, I told the Editor that the selection of The New International as our authority simplified the problem and he added that it not only simplified the articles, but solidified them and made them so authoritative that he would be able to follow out with safety his plan to publish the series of articles in book form.

W.C.
914

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A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

JUNE 28, 1919

No. 4

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

Celebrating the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment—Joy in New England is Unconfined, Northwest Motors in High Glee, Central States Parade, Detroit's Mayor Issues Proclamation in Honor of the Amendment, Southern Women Jubilate, What the Youngest Veterans Think of the Veteran Preference Bill; First Executive Conference of League of Women Voters Brings Noted Women Together—They go after the Well-known H. C. of L., Plan Improvement in Election Laws and Methods, Develop Programs for Child Welfare and the Protection of Women in Industry, Work for an Electorate in Which every Citizen, Man or Woman, Shall be Able to Speak English, Read His Own Ballot, and Understand American Ideals and Principles; Rat, Rat, Rat—Rat, Rat, Ratify Is Now Our Cry; Why Senator Bilgrien of Wisconsin Voted Against Ratification—Reproduced in the Original; Facts You Ought to Know About How to Ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment in Your State; On Health Boards; Women on the Farm; The Best Government; Women Doctors Wanted in Serbia; A Modern Health Crusade; The Maid-Servant Problem—A Few Reasons Why There Is One,

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

JUNE 28, 1919

NUMBER 4

PENNSYLVANIA RATIFIES

Pennsylvania's House ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment, Tuesday, by a vote of 153 to 43. The Senate vote, cast on June 19, was 32 to 6 in favor. The tremendous victory follows the close and ceaseless work of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association. Pennsylvania is the seventh state to ratify.

Women and Candidates

PLANS to mortgage in advance the loyalty of party women in support of candidates who have to live down records unsatisfactory to women are from time to time put forth in women's names, now from this party, now from that, as the chances of some political aspirant are being tried out with reference to his availability as a nominee at his party's primaries.

In the effort, women in general may be amazed to read that women in particular, representing one party or the other in professional capacity, have blandly and blithely, and professionally, asserted that Republican women, or Democratic women, as the case may be, can be counted on to stand by the party's choice at the primaries, no matter how much of a *persona non grata* some individual candidate may be to the women of his party.

That is to say, a man may have opposed suffrage so bitterly and so shrewdly as to have been for years an effective obstructionist of this great democratic principle, in nation as well as state, his record may be black as ink on child labor and every other humanitarian issue, but when his party has chosen him at the primaries the women of the party are to stand by him, record and all.

So it was in the beginning of party politics, so it shall be with-out end, if we are to go on in the good old masculine way.

Ah, but are we to go on in that way?

WE don't profess to be able to say with any vast certainty how women, Republican or Democratic, are going to vote; but we do profess to be able to say that never was there so misguided a line of procedure as this that essays to swing the new woman voter into line by a partisan appeal from which all the ethics has been squeezed out. Republican or Democrat, she is not going to respond. She is going to fool you, O wise ones within the parties, who thus approach her.

You *must* take account of the fact that woman is still an ideal-ist in politics. Perhaps you are old in the game and tired of it, beaten down in your highest resistance to the evil in it and dubious of the good in it. Not so woman. For her politics means opportunity—not for office, not for party aggrandisement—for social service.

Do not be misled by the sometime view of women who work within party confines. They are likely to become professionalized as you are professionalized. Look abroad in the land. Watch the great mass of women out over the country. Note their acuteness of conscience, as shown in their organization work for an improved citizenry, for Americanization, for the extension of democracy, against child labor, against illiteracy.

THERE is just one way to make sure of them. Take to them, on your party tickets, the names of men and women who can meet their ideals along these lines. Drop the candidates whose records are offensive from your list of primary candidates.

Don't weight your party with them.

Don't make your party suffer for their sins of omission and commission.

Cut them out.

Don't send the Republican ticket to the Republican woman voter loaded down with a Wadsworth. Don't send the Democratic ticket to the Democratic woman voter weighted with a Reed.

Consider, in such cases, the asininity confessed by asking women to vote for a man who does not believe that they have the right to vote for him!

The Apparent Moral

THE League of Women Voters is causing a good deal of concern to the politicians. Opponents of equal suffrage represent it as an attempt to keep women out of the regular political parties, and to array them en masse against the men. Any such effort would be helpless. No one is trying to do anything of the kind.

Women will divide, of course, as Republicans and Democrats, Socialists and Prohibitionists, but there are certain things which almost all intelligent women want, irrespective of party. The League of Women Voters will enable them to bring to bear united pressure to get them. These things are for the country's good. What woman does not wish to see illiteracy wiped out and child welfare promoted? An organization in which women can stand together for such objects has an obvious use, and may be made of immense benefit. Without it, the power of the new voters for good might be largely frittered away in the perennial squabbles that have so largely characterized men's party politics in the past.

It is said that once a group of horses on the prairies was attacked by a pack of wolves. The horses gathered together in a circle, with their heads outwards, to face their assailants. Whenever the wolves snapped at them, they kicked; but their kicks lamed each other; and as a horse was disabled, the wolves rushed in and pulled him down, till the horses were all killed. Later the same pack of wolves attacked a group of mules. The mules also gathered in a circle, but they put their heads together in the middle, and had their heels on the circumference. When the wolves snapped at them, they kicked, and their kicks hit the enemy instead of one another, and thus they finally succeeded in beating the wolves off.

A. S. B.

Women on the Farm

IN "Women on the Farm" Clarence Ouseley, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, tells of the pre-war work carried on by farm women under the supervision of the department: "The Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the land-grant colleges in all the states, maintains a service of home demonstration in domestic science and arts in 1,675 out of 2,957 counties in the United States. This service is conducted by 1,150 trained women who are in the homes of the farmers, teaching them better ways of living, showing them new methods of conservation, and making the farm home a point of as much concern as the farm establishment from the standpoint of profit. These leaders last year taught 1,900,000 women and girls to can and dry vegetables and fruits. The girls under instruction canned over 14,000,000 containers, and the women more than 35,000,000 containers. At the minimum wholesale price of these products their value aggregated more than \$7,000,000, and the recorded activities represent only a part of what was accomplished under the leadership of these women."

Contrasting the farmerette with the woman of the soil he says: "But there is another vastly greater army of women already on the land, and they are doing a man's share of agricultural production and conservation. I speak of the six or seven millions of farmers' wives. Most of our publicists and leaders have forgotten them. Most of them are in the kitchen before daylight and long after dark; they cook and sew, and generally they wash, often even for the hired men; they cultivate the gardens; they care for the poultry; they make the butter and often they work in the fields. I have seen them hoeing in the hot sun while their babies lay in the shade of near-by trees. They are truly and to the limit of their strength and their marvelous patience the help-meets of their husbands. They are the world's strictest economists, and its most heavily laden burden-bearers, for while they take on the burdens of vocation they do not lay down the burdens of sex; they bear children and they grow old prematurely."

The Federal Employment Service

THIS seems no time for undue economy in the Federal Employment Service. Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Federal Director for the State of New York, says that this service is now "placing weekly an army of more than 80,000" in varying positions. For the first two months after the war it placed 100,000 men weekly. The Federal Employment Service came to this point of efficiency during the war, when it was a part of the government's emergency work.

"Two years ago, one had to peer into a obscure corner of an obscure building to find what little there was of the United States Employment Service," says the *New York Evening Post*. To maintain its present degree of permanent usefulness a bill (H. R. 4305) was introduced into Congress on May 21st by Representative Nolan. This asked for an appropriation for a United States Employment Service, of \$10,000,000—afterwards cut to \$4,000,000. Unless this sum is allowed the service will drop back to the innocuous position which it held prior to the time it was reorganized under the stress of the nation's war needs."

The present bill is not identical with war-time employment measures whose history is as follows: Soon after the United States entered the war a bill to establish a federal employment service failed in Congress. In virtue of war necessities President Wilson made a grant from the emergency fund for a United States Employment Service to meet the crying needs of industry during the war. This service was roughly speaking, built upon the framework of the limited employment service which was

one of the functions of the Bureau of Immigration of the United States Department of Labor. A special division was organized for women, and some idea of the scope of the work of the service as a whole can be gained from the fact that the number of offices for women increased from 55, through the Immigration Bureau the year before the war, to 400 under the new service; the number of positions found for women from 9,000 to 90,000.

With the end of the war the emergency appropriation was no longer available, but the service was felt to be still quite as necessary for women and returned soldiers as it was during the war.

The reorganized service, if adopted, will be directly under the Department of Labor, instead of being, like the older service which it replaces, an unimportant function of one of the bureaus of the department. It will have a director general, appointed by the President, and a woman assistant director general, appointed by the Secretary of Labor, to have charge of all matters relating to women's work, together with such other assistants as shall be necessary.

Women's War Service

THE service women have rendered during the war was given recognition at Philadelphia recently when a memorial tablet to the war heroes was unveiled. The ceremony took place on May 15th on the occasion of the parade of the Twenty-eighth division. The tablet which was presented by the veterans of the Spanish-American war, bore the following inscription:

"This tablet is erected by a grateful people in honor of the men who made the supreme sacrifice—and of the women, who forever glorified womanhood—and other patriots who made victory possible in the great world war.

"Not for a transient victory of some stubborn belief that they alone were right,—not for a selfish purpose did they fight, but for the crowded millions still to come."

Almost seventeen thousand cities and many rural sections, according to figures just put out by the Children's Bureau, put across the Children's Year program. Illinois has more cities to its credit, but Wisconsin sent in more children's records. Children's Year ended officially in April, but three months' grace is allowed for communities to start child welfare work in accordance with the needs shown by children's records.

THE Woman Citizen

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The Maidservant Problem

Some Reasons Why There Is One

THE maidservants of every land have long been the problem of industry; that is, the problem of the employer or the would-be employer, for when the opportunity for any other kind of work offered, the maidservant as a maidservant has tended to melt into thin air. Now Great Britain and Germany are taking up that problem as a reconstruction problem.

How bad the condition of the domestic servant is in Germany is shown by the new form of agreement agreed upon, according to the *London Times*, by the Berlin Labor Bureau. This document, which has been called the Maidservants' Magna Charta, shows the following conditions of employment accepted as "reforms," which, it is hoped, the maidservants of few other countries would accept.

(1) Each servant's room must be provided with a key, and must not be used as a passage.

(2) Each servant must have her own clothes cupboard or chest of drawers, provided with a key, and each must have a separate bed.

(3) Servants may be on duty for 13 hours a day, of which two hours must be free for meals.

(4) No special duties may be imposed after 7 o'clock in the evening, and additional work due to parties or visitors after 8 o'clock must be paid for at the rate of 6d. per hour extra, and at the rate of 9d. per hour after 10 o'clock.

(5) Servants must be off duty every second Sunday from 3 p.m., and on one afternoon per week for at least four hours after 4 o'clock.

(6) No deductions may be made from servants' wages for breakages, except in cases where they are proved to be deliberate.

In Great Britain we are told domestic servants who have earned good wages in industry during the war refuse to go back to the low pay, long hours, lack of social standing and lack of personal liberty that goes with housework combined with "living in." That is to say, they hold out for something better until coercion is applied by the cutting off of the government out of work benefit.

"When the war came to an end," says the *Monthly Labor Review*, in an account of the situation in England, "it was commonly understood that women munitions workers would 'return' to housework. The women themselves did not share this view." Their reason was that domestic service was an occupation in which "hours were so long, wages so small, and conditions of work so restrictive of liberty that no woman who could help herself would be likely to enter it until matters were improved." How bad the item of wages in domestic service is is shown by the complaints that women applying to the Labor Exchanges for the out of work donation of \$6.08 (25 shillings) were offered instead places as domestic workers at \$2.43 (10 shillings) and evidence shows that \$4.38 (18 shillings) is commonly regarded as the maximum. Many organizations are supporting the women in their demand not to be forced back into such conditions as these and the Women's Industrial Council has prepared a statement of possible standard conditions including: a. minimum wage of \$7.30 per week of 48 hours, exclusive of meal times, rest times and holidays; b. working hours to be arranged so as to allow of the whole of two half holidays a week; c. overtime to be paid at a higher rate an hour; d. where meals are provided an agreed sum to be deducted from wages.

Living-in is discouraged; two weeks' holiday urged and a new form of employment center called "household orderly corps" is suggested.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures Now in Session or to Meet in 1919

Massachusetts
Michigan*
Illinois*
Pennsylvania*
Wisconsin*
Georgia—June 25, 1919.
Alabama will reconvene July 8, 1919.
Ohio—June 16, 1919.*
Texas—June 23, 1919.

Regular Legislatures—1920

Kentucky	Biennial	January	6
Louisiana	"	May	11
Maryland	"	January	1
Mississippi	(Every other session is special)		
Virginia	"	"	1
New York	Annual	"	14
Massachusetts	"	"	8
Rhode Island	"	"	1
South Carolina	"	"	2
New Jersey	"	"	3
Georgia	"	"	8

in June

Special Sessions for Other Than Suffrage Ratification

Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.
Louisiana—Possibility special session before September, 1919.
New Jersey—There may be an extra session in 1919.
Maine—Special session in October.

Special Session Called to Ratify

New York—Called by Governor Smith for June 16.*
Kansas—Called by Governor Allen for June 16.*
Wyoming—Date not set.
Missouri—Called by Governor Gardner for July 2.
Indiana—Called by Governor Goodrich for Aug. or Sept.

The New Citizen

*Behold her, the New Citizen,
She comes, with calm assurance of her place,
To sit at this, the nation's council table.
Look at her closely, men and women,
Look at her closely, ye who bear the nation's burdens,
Who is she?
Can she be trusted?*

*Who is she?
This is she, who at man's side,
Stood and received with him the primal curse,
And, at his side,
Past the dread angel of the flaming sword;
Went, driven from the garden.
This is she, who, the long ages through,
Unfailing, weariless and unafraid,
Has shared with man the heat and burden of the day.*

*Can she be trusted?
When to earth God sent His only Son,
In whose arms was He laid?
Whose was the breast that nourished Him?*

EDITH B. ALLEN.

Women Voters League—in First National Conference

THE Women Voters' League, which was inaugurated in April at the Golden Jubilee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in St. Louis, last week held its initial Conference of Committee Chairmen at the national headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Immediately thereafter Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, of Wichita, Kansas, national chairman of the League, expressed herself as highly satisfied with the results of the Conference.

She said that she found that the program of the League, as projected at St. Louis, "seemed to fit exactly a very general need." Women from all over the country, both outside and inside the suffrage organizations, who are anxious to do constructive work, are writing her letters asking for further details of the League's plans. She finds that in many places women are forming themselves into county groups, called County Councils, ready to fall in line for work under the League's banner. These units, comprised of the suffrage organizations and federated clubs, have gained added strength from the unorganized women who have joined forces with them, as the League of Women Voters makes provision for individual membership.

Quiet preparation to make the League effective is going on all over the country.

Even in non-voting sections of the country where women are not yet eligible for membership in the League, preparatory measures are being taken to mass women in advance along the lines of work, which, as voters, they will soon be called upon to put through.

New Jersey is one such state. It is so sure that ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment will be prompt that at its state suffrage convention in May it voted to turn the old historic state association for suffrage into a League of Women Voters to take effect as soon as the women of the state are qualified. One of the first acts of the women of Atlanta, Georgia, after they gained the municipal primary vote, was to make a local league of women voters to prepare for citizenship.

ONE measure presented to the Conference by the chairman of the Food Supply and Demand Committee, Mrs. Mabel C. Costigan, claimed great attention. Mrs. Costigan is the wife of Edward P. Costigan, of the United States Tariff Commission. Besides being the chairman of the League's Committee on the food question, she is also chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia. In these two capacities she has been present at the joint sessions recently held with the Senate Agricultural Committee. At these sessions have been present representatives from the national committees of farmers' associations, the stockmen and the Consumers' League.

Mrs. Costigan pointed out as a cheering sign that this committee, gathered to confer upon a bill which can receive the support of all interested parties, presents one of the first instances where consumers have been recognized in consultations on the national food situation. That they were welcome both as consumers and as women was shown by the cordial attitude of some of the farmers on the committee who said to the women, "At last there is hope. If women take an interest we shall succeed."

It was pointed out by Mrs. Costigan that this is also the attitude of local butchers everywhere, who are saying frankly, "Unless women combine to fight the food question, there is no solution of the high prices in sight."

As the League of Women Voters voted in St. Louis to "stand back of the Federal Trade Commission in its effort to secure remedial legislation in the meat packing industry," Mrs. Costigan feels that she will have behind her in her effort to enlighten and arouse the women of the country on the food situation a strong and sane backing.

Mrs. Costigan is a Denver woman. As Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs, and president of the Denver Woman's Club, she organized the campaign to amend the Colorado Child Labor Law to protect children working in the beet fields.

ANOTHER woman among the personnel of the League of Women Voters who has an interesting record for past fitness is Mrs. Jacob Baur of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee on Improvement in Election Laws and Methods. She was the Chairman of the Woman's Organization for Chicago and Cook County during the last four Liberty Loan drives. This organization sold \$200,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds during her chairmanship. During the last two loans Mrs. Baur has also been Vice-Chairman of the Men's Liberty Loan Committee for the same district, the only woman on the Men's Campaign Committee for the Liberty Loan.

It is business training which has given this leader the immediate ability to put over so large a task. As secretary to four post office heads, Mrs. Baur was known some years ago as the highest salaried woman in government employ.

She is also a graduate lawyer and has laid out a very comprehensive plan for ascertaining the worst discrepancies in the election laws of the various states. She is now preparing a questionnaire to be sent to the state chairmen under her national committee in order to assemble at once what educational tests qualify voters in the various states, what methods of recounting are used, and how they may be bettered, how the primary works, etc.

Mrs. Baur's committee will study carefully before it suggests reforms. Her slogan is "Study the question thoroughly and move slowly."

THE immediate activity of the Women in Industry Committee of which Mrs. Raymond Robbins is chairman, is an appeal to the government to get the necessary appropriation of \$150,000 for a National Women-in-Industry Service, headed by Miss Mary Van Kleeck.

Mrs. Robbins was authorized by the League of Women Voters in St. Louis to bring all pressure possible for this appropriation and for the permanent establishment of the Service. She says that such a bureau is greatly needed by the 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 women workers in the country. These women constitute one-third of all the industrial workers in the United States and the appropriation asked for is little enough for their needs. She believes that the Women-in-Industry Service should be a clearing house for all problems incidental to industrial womanhood.

THE work accomplished in American citizenship by Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley of Boston, Massachusetts, chairman of the League's Committee on Citizenship, really antedates the formation of the League of Women Voters as Mrs. Bagley has been chairman of Americanization for the National American Woman Suffrage Association's war service program since early in 1917.

The League's Committee is now working on much broader and more permanent lines; its ambition being to work for an

electorate in which every citizen, man or woman, shall be able to speak English, read his own ballot, and understand something of American ideals and principles.

National chairmen of all the above committees mentioned were present in person.

The Child Welfare Committee was represented by Miss Julia Lathrop of the Federal Children's Bureau and Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Texas.

In place of Dr. Valeria Parker of Connecticut, Chairman of the Social Morality Committee, Dr. Kenyon brought to the League an invitation to participate in a six weeks' Conference on Social Hygiene, which will begin its sessions in September of this year. It is called together by the Y. W. C. A.

The only one of the eight Committees of the League not present or represented was that on Unification of Laws, of which Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of Chicago, attorney-at-law, is chairman, Mrs. McCulloch being unavoidably absent.

THE central clearing station for all these Committees will be found in the Research Committee, whose Chairman, Mary Sumner Boyd, is head of the research department of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission's Bureau of Education. Mrs. Boyd is also one of the associate editors of the *Woman Citizen*.

It is Mrs. Boyd's trifling task to keep on hand for the use of all other Committees, up-to-date and well authenticated facts on the subjects needed for the work of each department.

One of the chief objects of the Conference at this time lay in defining the work of committees of the League so as to provide against overlapping. The committees succeeded admirably in establishing their borders.

The advantage of conferring under the sponsorship of the National American Woman Suffrage Association where the facilities and experience of a long-established organization were at the command of the League of Women Voters, was commented on with great satisfaction by the committeewomen.

The Conference was presided over by Mrs. Brooks. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as ex-officio member of all conferences of the League, was present.

Local Leagues

FOR the benefit of suffrage organizations that are turning themselves into Leagues of Women Voters in the full suffrage states we subjoin a summary of the objects and rules of membership which as worked out by the Constitution Committee of the former Woman Suffrage Party of New York city is a model of brevity and clearness. The women on the Committee were Miss Adaline Sterling, Mrs. Alice Parker Hutchins, Mrs. Arthur Lott, Mrs. H. Hirlman, Mrs. Charles E. Simonson, and Mrs. N. P. Schwerin.

OBJECTS

The immediate objects of the League of Women Voters of New York City shall be:

(a) To secure the passage by Congress of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and its subsequent ratification by the necessary number of states. (Secured!)

(b) To support a program of legislation which aims to improve the elaborate so that all voters of our city "shall speak English, read their own ballots and honor the American flag."

(c) To insure through appropriate legislation the protection and welfare of men and women in industry.

MEMBERSHIP

Any woman citizen of New York City, twenty-one years of age and over who signifies her belief in the purpose of the

organization and who pledges support of the same, may be admitted to membership on the payment of one dollar (\$1.00) annual dues.

To further promote the work of the League there shall in addition:

(a) Subscribing members paying five dollars (\$5.00) annually and (b) supporting members paying ten dollars (\$10.00) or more annually.

Membership dues shall be paid through the treasurer of the Assembly Districts in which the members reside.

The funds thus derived shall be deposited with the City Treasurer and shall be equitably apportioned by the Board of Directors among the organization units—Assembly Districts, Boroughs and City, subject to ratification by the City Committee.

Membership in the League does not limit the liberty of any member as an individual to join and serve the political party of her choice in any capacity whatsoever.

MISS Eleanor Raoul of Atlanta, Georgia, prominent in suffrage circles in that state, was elected President of the Atlanta League of Women Voters at the formation of that organization recently. Nearly 200 women were present at this meeting which marks the entrance of Atlanta women into the political life of that city, as they have only recently been granted the right of primary suffrage. Other officers elected were: First vice president, Mrs. Haynes McFadden; second vice president, Mrs. Jerome Jones; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Sawtell; treasurer, Mrs. M. B. Tagg. Miss Raoul was formerly on the organizing staff of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

James M. Hollowell, a staunch believer in suffrage and chairman of the sub-committee of the city executive committee, presided as chairman during the election of officers at the request of the suffragists.

During the course of an address, Mr. Hollowell said: "The cause of suffrage is marching on. It is coming as certain as a gun is iron. I suggest that you organize yourselves for a grand offensive of the Georgia Legislature when it meets in a few weeks. We are going to get it very soon and you ought to strike while the iron is hot. Western states which have enfranchised their women are the best governed states in the Union. They have laws we ought to have but will never get as long as the men politicians stay in control."

THE South Dakota suffragists completed plans recently for the affiliation of the South Dakota League of Women Voters with the National League of Women Voters, laying out their work along the lines suggested by the National League. Plans are also under way for a state convention, first to be held by the South Dakota League of Women Voters.

THE Kappa Kappa Kappa sorority at its annual state convention, held at Indianapolis in April, unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing all suffrage work being carried forward in the state by the Woman's Franchise League. The resolution also endorsed the League of Women Voters.

Hawaii Affiliates

THE Woman Suffrage organization of Hawaii is now a full-fledged member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. In a letter to Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Corresponding Secretary of the National Association, Mrs. T. J. King, as Corresponding Secretary of the Hawaii suffragists, expresses her pleasure at becoming a branch of the National Association. Suffrage is a live topic in Hawaii and rapid developments may be expected.



Youth and Reconstruction—The Civil Service

KEEPING up the standard of the Civil Service Bureau is everybody's business. It is necessary that the state should have a clean, well-ventilated system of housekeeping as that a home should have open windows and pure food.

Civil Service has not been established long in the United States—comparatively speaking—and there is always someone at work trying to take the joy out of it by sliding an undermining provision into the laws under which it works. It is as hard for a politician to give up the old "spoils" system of handing out fat jobs to the people who are likely to vote for him as it is for a camel to go through the eye of a needle. Every so often, a new effort is made to amputate the camel's hump or excavate the needle's eye. And each effort leaves an untidy mess behind it for the vacuum cleaner of the next generation.

Therefore the business of maintaining good civil service standards belongs in great part to the boys and girls just stepping down from the platforms where they spoke valedictories and received applause only last week. The world seemed to have nothing to hand them then but bouquets. But by to-morrow it will turn over to these unsuspecting youngsters a junk heap of greedy laws.

One of the laws that belongs especially to youth to untangle, because it is likely to trip up the generation next ahead, is the one allowing veteran preference in the Civil Service.

It sounds as if it belonged to grandpapa and grandmama, and it looks as kindly as a Red Cross nurse. It seems so pleasant, indeed, that it has been welcomed all over the country, slapped on the back and called a jolly good fellow. But there is one set of men—mostly very young men—who aren't fooled even a little bit by this good-natured foxy-grandpa legislation which wanted to adopt them as step-children. These were the men of the American Legion in St. Louis at the caucus of whose Committee on Resolutions a veteran preference resolution was voted down. They are the youngest veterans, but they seem to know a gold brick when they see it.

AMONG the men delegated to this conference of the American Legion were some who had gained the Congressional Medal for conspicuous gallantry under fire; but these men did not want a measure which is both anti-patriotic and anti-American in that it establishes soldiers as a privileged class, gaining advancement by protective legislation instead of by merit.

In the American Legion are men who gave up good financial posts to serve their country. But neither did these seek veteran preference. Fitness for the task was one of the great lessons taught these men by the war. Therefore none of them was willing to sponsor a law which may automatically, and at any time, put into important posts men less well fitted for their work than are those under their control. Such a method goes against all soldier instincts and all camp training. It also goes against the youth of to-day, which is not out for special privilege, but for social reconstruction.

That the youth of the land, bent on progress, is opposed to such reactionary legislation is shown further by the fact that the Young Republican Club of New York has lined up against

veteran preference legislation in the Empire State. So also has the Young Women's Christian Association and the Federation of Churches—that vanguard of religious workers, who are undominationally for social betterment.

VETERAN preference in Civil Service is nothing new; but it has recently become more entrenched in several of the ten states whose laws control employment in their state governments. During the last Congress, the federal government also passed such a measure, which slipped through Congress as a rider (Section 6) to the Census Bill and provides "that hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in executive and independent governmental establishments, preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, and the widows of such, if they are qualified to hold such positions."

Massachusetts has committed itself to a law giving absolute preference to veteran soldiers in all Civil Service examinations.

Ohio is considering a bill which is even more discriminatory, because it provides that a soldier or Red Cross nurse who served in any one of America's three wars may, "by filing a certificate of service and honorable discharge with the State Civil Service Commission, be appointed to any position for which an appointing officer may deem the applicant qualified."

Illinois and Wisconsin, and California have passed similar preference laws. Colorado and Connecticut have a gentleman's agreement that war veterans shall be first in the hearts of the Civil Service Commissioners.

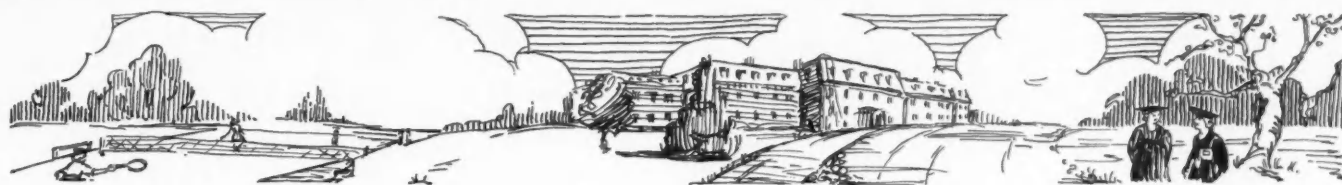
Civil War veterans have been easily first in obtaining civil service posts ever since the service existed. Not by merit, nor yet by skill—for which the civil service was established—but by G. A. R. priority have questions of promotion often been established.

THE question of veteran preference is now before New York state in what is known as the Martin-Baumes bill, which passed the last Legislature in face of massed opposition of the Civil Service Reform Association and, at least, a score of other organizations, state and national. As the New York bill was first passed it permitted preference in civil service posts only to soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and the Spanish War or in the Insurrection in the Philippines prior to July 4, 1902. It was not sufficiently up to date, even in 1917, to include men who would soon come back as veterans of the World War.

The bill came before the New York Legislature again in 1919. It was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Martin, referred to the Judiciary Committee, reported out and passed.

Up to this time, even as late as 1919, the World War veterans continue to have been overlooked. In fact, by the original terms of the bill the newest veterans of all were almost in the position of women, before whom veterans of all wars must be preferred.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Baumes, last year, left in the Judiciary Committee for some time and finally amended by Senator Baumes himself to cover the men in the World War. It has now passed both houses in its amended form, but will come up for action again in the Legislatures of



Youth and Reconstruction—The Civil Service

1921, when it will be referred to the people as a Constitutional Amendment to be voted on at the polls.

The Martin-Baumes bill, even amended to include soldiers of the present generation, has arrayed against it a formidable host of organizations, who see in its passage a body blow to efficiency in civil service. As advocates of better administration of child welfare, workmen's compensation, factory and food inspection, fire prevention and other public matters, the following associations lined up against it in the New York state fight: New York Child Labor Organization; National Child Labor Committee, New York City Child Welfare Committee; New York Milk Committee; Public Health Committee of the Academy of Medicine; Citizens' Union; New York State Conference of Mayors; the Brooklyn Park and Playground Association; the Young Republican Club; the Federation of Churches.

In its ruthless discrimination against women, even the women who had carried on war industries during the absence of men at the front, the following women were solid in their opposition to the bill: The Civil Service Committee, Federation of Women's Clubs; New York State League of Women Voters; Women's Trade Union League; State League of Women Workers; Women's City Club; New York and New Jersey Section of Women's Department of National Federation; Women's Municipal League; National, City and State Consumers' League; Young Women's Christian Associations.

A FEW years ago a position as special educational expert in a big municipal institution was held by a woman. It was a post that never would have existed but for her. She had created it by her unusual ability in seeing what her city needed. Her readiness to respond to public needs had made those needs articulate. The work required not only the degree of knowledge she had attained, but a certain sort of personal qualification she possessed. It was also one public position where her sex was an asset. She had to deal almost entirely with women teachers. She knew the field. She also knew its problems.

But to hold this post under a regular appointment and a full salary she must pass a civil service examination. To do so meant to open the position to all comers, and submit it to the veteran preference provisions in her state. Any Civil War veteran who could squeak through the examination, even if he had no personal fitness for the task, would have had priority over her in a public contest—a situation which so imperilled the usefulness of the position that its possibilities remain, after several years, still undeveloped.

On the basis of the Martin-Baumes bill in New York, the bill now under consideration in Ohio, and those recently passed in other states, women will stand no chance at all of any civil service posts or promotions, it is said, for forty years to come.

Under the new federal law, there is no hope that women, except soldiers' widows, will be able to win any new position at all.

It is right to take care of the wife of the man who died for his country, but it is ridiculous to find no other way of taking care of her than by appointing her over the head of a fitter candidate.

Women have been forging ahead with special success as probation and parole officers, child hygiene examiners and inspectors in all sorts of social work. But all of the feminine skill accumulated in these departments of life during the past generation might as well be chucked into the waste-basket, if the veteran preference law prevails.

YET, in the last analysis, it is not women, it is society itself which will suffer most. The effect of veteran preference on the police and fire departments would set the seasoned policeman or fireman behind the rawest recruit, who happened to have spent a few months in a training camp. It would discriminate against the men and women who made the munitions that saved the day in France or Gallipoli or Siberia or on the Italian border, in favor of the man who never got nearer to the front than a Florida camp.

It shoots up the whole civilian service; it absolutely bars out women, and it lays a weight grievous to be borne on the sons and daughters of men who were wounded in the service of democracy. Fifteen years from now there will scarcely be one veteran under 35. Middle-aged men will then have first choice, even in the hard tasks which demand the hearts and lungs of youth.

Reconstruction after the world war demands more devotion to the merit system for appointees—not less. Standards need to be raised, not lowered. The United States is up against the hardest tests of its existence, and hundreds and thousands of young men, who cared nothing for public questions two years ago, now know what it means for this country to have its hat in the international ring and compete with all the world. It is such men who refused to vote for veteran preference in St. Louis.

This discriminatory measure is not wanted by the civil service employees; it is not wanted by women. It is not wanted by the younger veterans who know the value of expertness. If youth and progress, women and the younger soldiers have no use for this measure, who then are for it?

"THE advocates of veteran preference, making use of the noble enthusiasm of the people over their returning heroes, are engaged in a campaign which is chiefly useful to politicians anxious to capture soldier votes," says *Good Government*, the monthly organ of the Civil Service Reform League, "and which if successful will serve the spoilsmen and discredit the merit by preserving its name while destroying its spirit."

Too much cannot be done for American soldiers, but it would certainly prove an ill turn to men who fought for democracy to undermine its efficiency in the country they fought to save.

These are some of the reasons why the veteran preference bill is a question for very young men and very young women. It is a goblin that will catch them, if they don't watch out.

THE program of the French Federation of Women's Trade Unions includes a demand for a minimum weekly rest of forty-eight consecutive hours. This is a pioneer demand and a privilege now enjoyed probably by no workers except teachers.

Women in Industry

PLANS for the improvement of the working conditions of women throughout the world were considered at the seventh biennial convention of the Women's Trade Union League held in Philadelphia this month. More than one hundred women labor leaders of international prominence attended the sessions of the convention, which were presided over by Mrs. Raymond Robbins of Chicago, the national president.

One of the most important works of the convention was the adoption of a platform which is to guide the League in its future work for the betterment of women workers. Included in this platform, besides the endorsement of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, were recommendations for the formation of a committee of working women to consider international relationships, the calling of an international conference of women workers to be held in Washington in October, and the organization of an educational department of the National Women's Trade Union League to train women for employment on the same terms as men.

The women's congress is to be called by the National Women's Trade Union League of America, and the British and French trade union women have already pledged their co-operation. Women labor leaders from all over the world are expected to attend this congress, the purpose of which is to voice the women's demands for equal representation in the policy-making councils of the international labor bureaus, and for adequate provision for dealing with the special problems of women workers in all countries.

The convention put itself on record as renewing its demands for equal pay for equal work by women and men and the proper rating of women's work according to skill; for right of choice of occupation and equal opportunity for women in industry; for adequate representation of women in the policy-making bodies of the Government, the American Federation of Labor, national and international unions and all other agencies that deal with working conditions and standards of life; for the maximum forty-four hour week; a minimum wage law guaranteeing to all women an adequate living wage; a federal tax upon employees whose record shows a labor turnover in excess of a given percentage; for the establishment of educational councils in local leagues in labor unions and the organization of classes for the teaching of the principles of industrial democracy and trade unionism; for abolition of the tipping system; for health insurance legislation, for public ownership of public utilities with workers' control, for scientific taxation of land values, for a federal Department of Education as provided in the Smith-Towner bill and a campaign to overcome illiteracy; for revision of the federal civil service law to provide equal opportunity and equal rights for women in public service; for the Nolan minimum wage bill for Government employees and a civil service retirement law; for repeal of veteran preference legislation, which is declared to be subversive of the merit system and discriminatory against women, for the permanence and expansion of the Woman-in-industry Service of the U. S. Department of Labor, the Working Conditions Service, and the Federal Employment Service. The convention also called upon the Department of Labor to study seasonal occupations in nation-wide distribution, and to make definite recommendations within a given period, for the control of seasonal unemployment.

The problems of domestic workers were dealt with in a resolution pledging the League to use its utmost efforts to standardize the conditions of domestic service, and to organize the domestic workers. At the same time the convention went on record in protest against the public attitude which classes the work of the housewife and homekeeper as not a "gainful occupation" under

the Census classification. The League demands recognition of wives and mothers who do their own work at home as fellow-workers in industry.

The League adopted the principle of proportional representation for its own elections, and put the plan into immediate effect. The officers elected for the ensuing two years are Mrs. Raymond Robins, president, Rose Schneiderman of New York, vice-president, Emma Steghagen of Chicago, secretary-treasurer. The executive board members are Agnes Nestor and Elizabeth Christman of the Glove-Workers, Chicago; Julia O'Connor, of the Telephone Operators, and Mabel Gillespie, of the Office Workers, Boston; Hilda Svenson, of the Commercial Telegraphers, and Jo Coffin, of the Printers, New York; Pauline Newman, of the Waismakers, Philadelphia; Sarah Green, of the Waitresses, Kansas City.

Bars Up on the Referendum

"THE Supreme Court of Oregon has given a jolt to the assumption that ratification by a state Legislature of a Federal Constitutional amendment is not final in those states where legislative acts are subject under state requirements, to a popular referendum. Oregon is the pioneer referendum state. Yet its highest court holds unanimously that the exclusive power of the Legislature to approve constitutional amendments submitted by Congress has not been impaired by the introduction of the referendum system.

"This decision follows analogies established by earlier interpretations. It has been held that the language and intent of the Federal Constitution must prevail over any attempted additional qualifications set up by the states. The qualifications of Senators in Congress are fixed in the Constitution. Some states have sought to amplify them. The Maryland constitution, for instance, once provided that one Senator should be elected from the Eastern Shore counties and the other from the Western Shore counties. But the United States Senate refused to recognize this restriction when a test case came up.

"The Federal Constitution prescribes that amendments to it shall be ratified by the state legislatures. In ratifying, the Legislatures are presumed to act in a somewhat different capacity from that in which they act when they pass state laws. In those states in which the Governor has a legislative veto Federal Constitutional amendments are not submitted to him. The entire law-making machinery is not invoked—only the part of it represented by the Legislature. Similarly, amendments submitted by the two houses of Congress do not go to the President for signature. They take effect when passed.

"The Oregon Supreme Court sustained the refusal of the Secretary of State to accept a petition asking for a referendum on the Legislature's action in approving the prohibition amendment. The court therefore apparently accepts the view that the language of the section of the Federal Constitution regulating the ratification of amendments is explicit and conclusive, and that it vests power of ratification in the Legislature alone. This is in line with common sense. It combats the sophisticated theory that when the Constitution said 'Legislature' it meant to include in that term any and every organ within a state which might hereafter acquire a share of direct legislative power."

—N. Y. Tribune.

"To tell a woman that she shall have equal pay, whenever she is allowed to do a man's work, is a mockery if at the same time the doors of all the upper rooms in the house of industry are closed against her."—EQUAL PAY AND THE FAMILY.

Women for Health Boards

AT a recent meeting of women in England, it was urged that a special consultative council of women should be added to the Ministry of Health, and that women should be adequately represented on all other councils. The meeting further asked that the higher appointments made in connection with the new Ministry should be fairly apportioned between men and women.

Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, who presided, said that the demand was justified because women were brought nearer to the elemental conditions of life, while to a large extent they had acted as pioneers in matters of social improvement.

Mrs. H. B. Irving said that the appalling state of public health was largely due to the fact that women had been unable to put forward their point of view, owing to their hopeless minority on public bodies. The suffragists' telegraphic address, "Voiceless, London," she thought, admirably described them.

Viscountess Rhondda said that they pressed for women in the new Ministry because it was vital. Women throughout the country would really act as retailers of health, while the Ministry would be in the position of the wholesaler.

The adoption of the nation-wide suffrage amendment in the United States will soon be followed by the sweeping away of local restrictions upon women's usefulness in this line. In many states including some not usually classed as progressive, women are already eligible to health boards, and are doing good service there.

A. S. B.

Women Doctors Needed

THE conditions that call for the sending of the American Women's Hospitals to Serbia are graphically set forth in a letter just received from Miss Harriet L. Leete, a Red Cross nurse now stationed at Palanka. She says:

"I can never paint for you the picture I found here when I came to visit the nurses, who were here with a dispensary, work room, home-visiting and relief work. I visited the hospital, and such tragic conditions I never saw before, and never expect to see again.

"Sick men lying on the floor, all around the room, nothing under them except sometimes a bit of straw, the room reeking with disgusting odors. In the hallways we met men tottering along, and throughout the entire building one was forced to walk through hallways which were nearly as disgusting with their odors as were the wards.

"The kitchen was hopeless. We learned that the suppers oftentimes were not given out till 9 o'clock, and that undoubtedly means that many men had no supper at all. Many things are too tragic even to write about.

"Typhus fever, tuberculosis, pneumonia and other diseases were all mixed in together, with no nursing. One doctor was doing his best, but he was the only doctor for the entire district of 100,000 people. I do not know how many miles he has to cover, and all by foot or in a cart. He was simply powerless to do all, although he worked early and late.

"One ward has beds, but no mattresses, and all the patients were sleeping with their uniforms on. I went back to Belgrade as soon as possible and asked to come here to Palanka with all the supplies I could get.

"I have three nurses with me. We have cleaned up six wards and an operating room. We found 297 patients here with only 6 so-called beds. We brought from Belgrade 218 beds, and have made mattress covers, which have been filled with straw; have made sheets and pillows, also filled with straw.

"We aim to do three things: To clean the hospital and get a sufficient number of beds; to train some one to care for the patients, and to leave a group of Serbs to keep the place, and to arrange the hospital so that one wing can be used for the civilians.

"If we can finish the organization so that the advantages gained will be of permanent value, the long month up here will be more than well spent. I shall never forget the faces of the first patients we put in beds. Their grateful 'Dobra' and their wistful 'Sister' will always ring in my ears.

"I am perfectly well, and most glad to be here. How long I stay depends upon the amount of help and of supplies we can get. At present we can not get even straw enough to fill the mattresses.

"Faithfully yours,
"HARRIET L. LEETE."

Contributions may be sent to American Women's Hospitals, Old Colony Trust Co., Bay State Branch, Boston.

Holyoke's Children

JUBILATION meetings over the passage of the Suffrage Amendment through Congress are being held in every direction. At one such meeting, lately assembled in Springfield, Mass., Mrs. Minnie Dwight of Holyoke mentioned other causes of rejoicing.

Holyoke has just established a Child Welfare Board as a regular part of its city government, like the fire department or the police. It is said to be the first industrial city to take such action. The board consists of six men and three women. It will continue the milk station for babies which has been maintained in Holyoke as war work. Nearly one-third of all the babies born in Holyoke during the past year have been fed at this milk station, and, out of the hundreds of babies thus fed, not one has died!

The women of Holyoke are going to continue also their successful canning kitchen. "We sent an agent through Connecticut and Long Island," said Mrs. Dwight, "and we found that the ten canning kitchens established during the war were all to be given up, even the big one at Greenwich, Conn., and all their equipment was for sale. We believe that these public services should be continued." She added that it was women trained in the suffrage movement and exercised in war work who would now inevitably be called upon to lead in serving their country in these peace-time activities.

A. S. B.

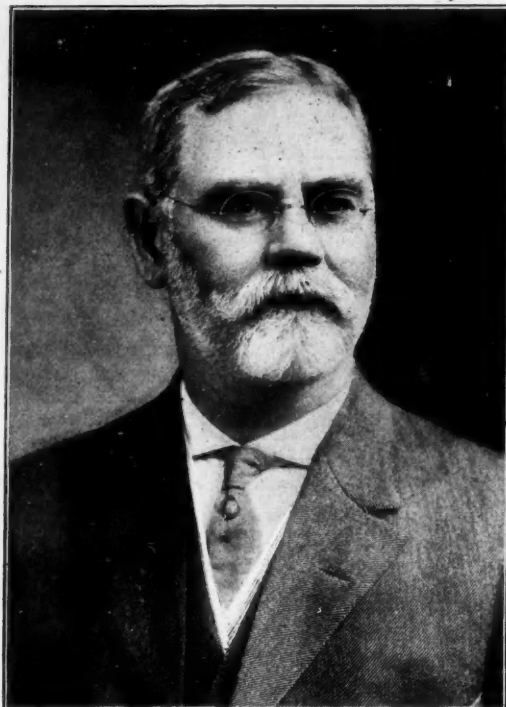
A Persistent Canard

THE story about the nationalization of women continues to go the rounds of the press, although it is now known that no such "decree" has ever been issued by any official group in Russia.

The paper in England which originally started this report, the *New Age*, has since published a full retraction, and has expressed editorially its regret for having sent out the misstatement. Catherine Breshkovsky personally assured me that there was no truth in it, that the Russian women would never have stood it, and that, as a matter of fact, women have more freedom in Russia now than they ever had before. Both the *New Age* and Madame Breshkovsky are strongly opposed to the Bolsheviks.

The alleged "decree" was a brutal and disgusting joke, originating with irresponsible individuals, and taken up eagerly by a foreign press greedy of sensation and careless as to accuracy.

A. S. B.



HON. JAMES
R. MANN,
the
BRILLIANT
PARLIAMEN-
TARIAN
of the
LOWER
HOUSE
of the
CONGRESS,
who was
CHAIRMAN
of the
WOMAN
SUFFRAGE
COMMITTEE
upon the
OCCASION
of the
PASSAGE
of the
FEDERAL
SUFFRAGE
AMENDMENT

THE passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Senate, which served to galvanize into activity the great army of suffragists which has been waiting for the formal launching of the ratification campaigns, was followed by many formal and informal celebrations of the victory which has crowned the fifty year campaign for the submission of the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the states. From one end of the country to the other, the various state branches of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and their loyal friends, have been dividing their time between celebrations of the history-making event and in getting under way their campaigns to obtain the approval of the Amendment by the states.

Governors, senators, congressmen, state and city officials, and leaders in practically every walk of life have joined hands with the suffragists in celebrating the passage of the Amendment. In a number of states the governors have taken the initiative in bringing about the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, and have signified their willingness to call special sessions of the Legislature to hasten the final adoption of the Amendment. This is the celebration of celebrations from the suffrage view point.

No amendment to the Federal Constitution has been received with greater acclaim than the proposed nineteenth amendment. Scarcely had the word of its passage by the Senate been flashed over the wires to all parts of the country before the governors and Legislatures of a number of states were engaged in a keen rivalry to be the first to ratify the Amendment. Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan celebrated victory with victory. It was an exciting race which these three states ran for the honor of being first in the ratification campaign. All three victories were acclaimed in one day, with Illinois having the honor of heading the list, and Wisconsin and Michigan following closely.

Owing to an error in the certified copy of the Amendment sent by the Secretary of State to Illinois, it was necessary for that state to go through the form of re-ratifying, thus giving Wisconsin precedence, as the State which first formally filled all ratification requirements. To Michigan falls the honor of being the first state to ratify unanimously.

We Celebrate

MICHIGAN preceded its celebration in the Legislature by a brilliant demonstration on Saturday, June 7th. An official stamp was given this celebration by Mayor Couzens of Detroit, the staunch friend of suffrage who issued a formal proclamation setting aside the evening of Saturday as a time of rejoicing for the victory won by the women, urging all women of the city to join in the celebration at Liberty Forum. This is believed to be the first time in the history of the United States that a public official has issued a proclamation designating a time when the citizens should gather to celebrate woman's victory. The Mayor's proclamation follows:

"This is your great victory and it appears most proper that its momentousness be celebrated at that place where all Detroiters, men and women, for months have pledged themselves to the cause of democracy—the Liberty Forum in Cadillac Square.

"The coming of woman's suffrage is but another proof of America's progressive, democratic spirit which is bound to eliminate certain inequalities in our ante-bellum civilization and engender the higher citizenship from which the modern-day Americanism must receive its greatest strength.

"In the universality of its extension of woman's suffrage America is again leading the world, and I know that you women, in turn, will be largely instrumental in retaining that proud leadership for us.

"I wish, in my official capacity, to urge that the women of Detroit gather at the Forum Saturday evening, in the greatest possible numbers that this great day may be appropriately observed.

"At the same time I wish to extend my most sincere congratulations to the women of Detroit and Michigan, who now lack only the necessary ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment before they add to their city and state franchises that of the United States of America."

Mrs. Wilber Brotherton, President of the Michigan League of Women Voters, was chairman of the day. Mrs. George L. Grimes had charge of the groups from the various women's organizations all over the city who took part in the pageant. Mrs. Mary E. Timmony had charge of the Ladies of the Maccabees, Mrs. J. W. Whittemore had charge of arrangements and publicity. Miss Margaret Whittemore was chairman of speakers, Mrs. C. P. Caswell mobilized the women's benefit society and Mrs. William J. Black had charge of securing bands and choruses.

THE Massachusetts suffragists felt they had a double reason for celebrating—the passage of the Federal Amendment and the fact that Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who led the battle at Washington, is one of their number. Mrs. Park made a flying visit to Boston that she might take part in the celebration planned by the Boston



We Celebrate

Equal Suffrage Association. The affair took place at Tremont Theater and among the speakers were Albert P. Langtry, secretary of the Commonwealth, William H. Nealey, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Hon. Joseph Conry, of Boston. Former Congressman Samuel L. Powers presided. Mrs. Park said in the course of her address: "Ratification by the Massachusetts Legislature will be an act of vindication of those men and women who fought so gallantly against all opposition and who have written history by this victory. Unless ratification is realized, our boys will have fought the war for democracy in vain."

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell took the platform, receiving an ovation as she came forward, and read a resolution calling upon the General Assembly of Massachusetts "to vote for the ratification at the earliest possible moment, and thus to place our good old Bay State where we wish always to see her, at the head of the procession for freedom." This resolution was received with enthusiasm and unanimously endorsed by an audience that filled the theater.

THE Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association anticipated the favorable vote in the Senate and planned a "whopping big celebration," the big feature being an automobile parade, in which representatives of every woman's organization in the city and the men's political organizations took part, the gaily decorated automobiles coming from Minneapolis and St. Paul, the two lines meeting in front of the Capitol. It was a wonderful demonstration of the universal appeal of suffrage. There were women representing all avenues of activity; there were Girl Scouts and groups of Camp Fire Girls—in fact, everything that could add to the jollification of the event. Mrs. Augustus L. Searle, of Minneapolis, was in charge of the celebration.

STATE and city did all possible to pay its homage to the women of Minnesota. When the procession had passed into the Capitol a program of addresses took place in the rotunda. For the State of Minnesota, Governor Burnquist made the opening

SENATOR
JAMES E.
WATSON
OF INDIANA,
EFFECTIVE
CHAIRMAN
of the
WOMAN
SUFFRAGE
COMMITTEE
of the
SENATE,
upon the
OCCASION
of the
PASSAGE
of the
AMENDMENT

address. Following him came President Marion Leroy Burton of the University of Minnesota, Senator Oley Sageng of Dayton, Mrs. Olsen of Cloquit and Professor Maria Sanford. Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota State Suffrage Association did not make an address but in response to the insistent applause was compelled to come forward to receive an ovation from the assembled suffragists. Mrs. C. P. Noyes of Minneapolis read resolutions which were unanimously adopted. One asked that the state Legislature of Minnesota call a special session for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The second was a resolution of thanks from Minnesota to the members of Congress who supported the Amendment at Washington.

In the course of his remarks Governor Burnquist said: "What seems strange today and will seem strange in days to come is the fact that the women have been compelled to

MAYOR
COUZENS,
the
DETROIT
MAYOR
WHO
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TION
to
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PASSAGE
of the
AMEND-
MENT
be
CELE-
BRATED
FAR
and
WIDE
in
MICHIGAN



make such a struggle to secure those governmental rights to which they are as much entitled as the men."

President Burton discussing politics as a human issue said: "I am interested in woman suffrage as a human issue. For seven years I was president of one of the largest women's colleges of the country and I have watched and studied the progress of women from all angles and for half a century. Their achievements in the past generation have been remarkable. There has been a complete revolution not only in the capacity of women but in the estimation given them in all spheres of life."

Senator Sageng was confident that enough special sessions would be called with the regular sessions to ratify the Suffrage Amendment this year. "When the Amendment is presented to the Minnesota Legislature," he declared, "it will be unanimously passed in a few seconds."

Everything was favorable to a glorious celebration but the weather. A drizzling rain had set in, but as the press of Minneapolis said, the suffragists were in fine feather, rain or no rain.

ST. LOUIS suffragists took official, public and joyful notice of the passage of the Federal Amendment on June 10th. Although the promoters of the celebration had but twenty-four hours in which to prepare, an automobile parade was arranged, the cars being suitably decorated, and the parade ending in a meeting, which attracted several thousand persons. Led by Mrs. George Gellhorn, state chairman, and Mrs. Fred L. English, chairman of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League, the women descended on the Municipal Building and in triumph carried off Mayor Kiel and President Aloe of the Board of Aldermen to head the parade. The Jubilee Parade found its members increased by the addition of sympathetic men and women who wanted to take part in the celebration. Arriving at the Federal Building, Mrs. Frederick Blaine-Clarke introduced Mayor Kiel who made an address. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, former state president, and Mrs. Gellhorn were other speakers. Charles M. Hay closed the speaking program with a brilliant speech to the mothers of Missouri.



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FOR TOILET—FOR BATH

When writing to, or dealing with, advertisers please mention the **WOMAN CITIZEN**

Minnesota Jubilates!

THE Minnesota suffragists staged a joyful celebration in honor of the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the Senate. Mrs. Augustus L. Searle, of Minneapolis, who was in charge of the affair, enlisted women representatives of all the women's organizations of Minneapolis and St. Paul for the celebration. Festivities started with an automobile parade which had as its objective the state capitol where Governor Burnquist and men and women of prominence addressed the gathering. It was due in a large measure to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of Mrs. Searle that the affair was a brilliant success.



THE Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana, led by Mrs. Lydia Wickliffe Holmes held a jubilation celebration following the passage of the Amendment. Among the speakers were Marshall Ballard, Mrs. Adolph Roquet, Mrs. J. M. Ferguson, Mr. Sam Montgomery, Mrs. Joseph Devereux, Martin Manion, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. L. B. Elliott, L. C. Dupel, Mrs. L. Lamance, Miss Florence Huberwald and Wilbert Black.

NEWs of the passage of the Amendment reached Tennessee during the state suffrage convention. All business was suspended. The women cheered and shouted, waved their handkerchiefs, and in every way possible showed their enthusiasm. For five minutes or longer there was continued jubilation.

RHODE ISLAND was holding its fifty-first annual convention at Providence when the news came over the wire to say that the Senate had passed the Amendment. Tumult reigned and convention business was side-tracked for a time.

INDIANA suffragists were on tiptoe awaiting the announcement of the vote in the Senate, and hardly had the flash of the victory gone over the wires than the Franchise Leagues in two hundred and fifty towns set about preparations for celebrating. Terre Haute had a big demonstration. There was an automobile parade, headed by a band and the police department, the parade ending its march at the courthouse, where an outdoor meeting was held. Mayor Hunter, Miss Helen Benbridge, state president of the Franchise League, and other well-known men and women spoke. Mrs. B. B. White, president of the Terre Haute League, presided. Moving pictures were taken of the celebration. A similar celebration was held in Marion the same night and on Saturday Brazil and Peru had their jollification.

INDIANAPOLIS suffragists were unable to confine their joy to a one day celebration, so they set aside this entire week for the festivities. As Indianapolis is the capital city the celebration took on a state significance. Throughout the week the Franchise League received one-half of the proceeds from the special programs at the Alhambra theater. Other special feat-

ures of the celebration included a Pioneer Day, when the granddaughter of Mrs. Zerelda Wallace, mother of Lew Wallace and one of Indiana's pioneer suffragists, received the pioneers. Mrs. James P. Goodrich, wife of the governor, and Mrs. George Jewett assisted. Two days were set aside as calling days. Gowned in white and carrying yellow parasols, the League members called on the city and county officials the first day; on the second day the business men of the city were similarly honored. A Men's Day and a day in honor of the states that have ratified rounded out the week.

CINCINNATI suffragists paid tribute to the part the National Republican Party played in the passage of the Federal Amendment at a victory luncheon and picnic held at the Zoo following the passage of the Amendment. The Zoo's largest elephant, "Will," was a guest of honor. A number of unique features marked the affair in addition to the honors which were paid the elephant, emblem of the Republican Party. Mrs. Frank Gorman was chairman of the committee in charge. There was a program of speeches arranged by Miss Edith Peck.

Women's Independence Day

THE first day of July will be an important one in the annals of Rhode Island's history. It is Rhode Island's Woman's Independence Day and elaborate preparations are going forward for its state-wide observance. On that day the women will be entitled to register for the first time in preparation for their first presidential vote. A large committee of women, under the direction of Mrs. James W. Algeo, Chairman of the Rhode Island Women's Citizenship Committee, are conducting a campaign to bring out a record registration among all the different groups of women.

At nine o'clock in the morning the towns and cities of the state there will be a friendly, but exciting contest for the opportunity of being the first to register. Providence has arranged twenty-five slips of paper which will contain the lucky numbers. These will be distributed to the women assembled at the City Hall and will determine the order in which the first twenty-five women will register. During the morning the women's orchestra will give a program and this will be followed by a pageant typifying woman's freedom. Mayor Joseph H. Gainer will extend an official welcome.

Mrs. George F. Rooke, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will speak for a "saloonless nation," as it is expected the war-time prohibition will go into effect on that date.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer will speak on behalf of the nation and Mr. Thomas W. Bicknell, as Uncle Sam, will confer his blessing on the new electorate. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Chairman of the Americanization Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will give the principal address on good citizenship. Mrs. Charles Tiffany, of New York City, Chairman of the Women's Democratic Committee of New York State, will make an address. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. George Perkins and Mrs. Anna Tillinghast will be guests of honor. Dr. Marion Horton and Mrs. Lillian Olzendam have been invited to represent Vermont suffragists.

Throughout the day, under the direction of Mrs. Thomas Hadley, refreshments will be served at tables arranged in front of the City Hall and suffrage novelties will be distributed. There will be patriotic buttons and fans bearing the legend "I want to speak for myself at the polls." In the evening there will be a dinner.

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Silk Versayette, the new material for Misses' Dresses

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You Never Pay More at Best's

Rat—Rat—Rat—Rat—Rat—Rat-i-fy! Is Now Our Cry

Some Salient Facts

THE Federal Suffrage Amendment having passed both Houses of Congress by the necessary two-thirds majority, will become a part of the Federal Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states.

No time limit was fixed and therefore final ratification is inevitable.

The Federal Secretary of State will forward the amendment to the Governors of the several states and the Governors will in turn transmit it to the Legislatures of their respective states. The Amendment has already left Washington for states now in session.

The Governor of a state may withhold the amendment for a short time.

He may accompany the amendment by a special message to the Legislature.

THE amendment as passed by the two Houses of the state Legislature must be identical to the dot of an "i" with the one passed by Congress and must be the same in the two Houses. The amendment must go from the House which first passes it to the other House. In the case of the federal prohibition amendment a mistake in the procedure in one state compelled its Legislature to pass the resolution the second time. Illinois has had to re-ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment because of an error in the certified copy sent to its Legislature by the federal secretary.

WHEN ratified, a certificate announcing this fact is signed by the President of the State Senate and the Speaker of the House and is then sent to the Governor who certifies to the ratification and forwards it to the Federal Secretary of State, the President of the United States and to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

The Secretary of State of the United States certifies publicly when the amendment has been ratified by the necessary number of states. The promulgation must come immediately after the thirty-sixth state has ratified.

As the amendment has no time limit, any state whose Legislature votes the amendment down may take it up at another session and vote favorably upon it.

In this connection Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, has been quoted in the public press as saying: "In view of the fact that there is no time limit placed on the ratification of the suffrage amendment, it seems to me that it would be entirely useless to make



MRS. GRACE WILBUR TROUT

any further fight against suffrage." We are delighted to be able to agree with Mrs. Wadsworth for once.

"IF there had been a time limit placed on the ratification of the amendment by the States," continues Mrs. Wadsworth, "I believe that the fight would have been continued, but with the passage of the amendment without any such limit on it the use for national action is ended and we shall probably not continue a struggle that would last indefinitely."

Isn't that sensible!

When the Federal Suffrage Amendment has been ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the Legislatures, it becomes part of the United States Constitution and supersedes the provisions of all state constitutions, election laws, etc. The word "male" in the state constitution does not matter. It need not be removed.

No legislative action in any state is necessary to ensure to women their vote. The Board of Elections is, in all states, instructed to prepare ballots for voters, places and equipment for registration and election.

THE State Government enforces the provisions of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. There is no provision for Federal enforcement, except in the improbable event that some state will violate the amendment. In that case, Congress must pass legislation looking to the enforcement of the law.

The Federal Suffrage Amendment does not interfere in any sense with the qualifications now fixed or those that may be fixed by the state, with the exception that it removes sex as a qualification for the vote.

**Rat--Rat--Rat—Rat--Rat--Ratify
Is Now Our Cry**

Quick Work in Illinois

JUNE 10th, one hour and four minutes before Wisconsin, the Illinois Legislature that led in 1913 by making Illinois the first state east of the Mississippi to give presidential and municipal suffrage to its women, again marked time for the nation by being the first state to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The vote in the House stood 135 for to 3 against, and the vote in the Senate was unanimous.

The work of securing ratification was under the management of Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, State President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, and Mrs. J. W. McGraw, Legislative and Congressional Chairman of the same organization. They had made all arrangements and had everything ready for quick action the moment news came from Washington.

The change in sentiment since 1913 was illustrated by the fact that many of the Legislators were anxious to introduce the ratification resolution. However, it was decided by the women that the man chosen for this honor in both the Senate and the House must be a man who had voted for the Suffrage Bill in 1913. They wished to honor the men who stood for suffrage in the days when it required moral courage to do so, and before the nation, as well as the world, had so generally endorsed the principle of equal suffrage. Honorable Richard J. Barr introduced the measure in the Senate and Honorable Randolph Boyd in the House.

MRS. TROUT and Mrs. McGraw were invited by the Governor and by the Secretary of State into their respective offices, to be present when the Federal Suffrage Amendment Ratification papers that were to be forwarded to Washington were signed. Governor Lowden presented the pen with which he signed his name; and the Secretary of State, Louis L. Emmerson, did likewise, to Mrs. Trout for the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. These pens will be prized and preserved at the State Headquarters in Chicago.

There was a slight difference in the text of the certified copy that was sent by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Illinois and that of the original joint resolution that had been passed by Congress. Governor Lowden very promptly had a telegram sent to the Secretary of State at Washington asking for rectification, if any error had been made. Mrs. Trout also sent a telegram to the National Suffrage Headquarters in Washington. As a re-

sult the corrected certified copy was immediately forwarded and the necessary steps were taken to make the records correct.

It was a source of deep regret to the women of Illinois that Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who was ill in Springfield at the time, was unable to be present in the Legislature when the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment took place. A resolution was introduced by Representative Wm. H. Miller expressing sympathy for her, because of her illness and also the wish that she might have honored them with her presence on this great and historical occasion.

Wisconsin's Race

FROM Mrs. Ben Hooper, the able legislative chairman of the Wisconsin Suffrage Association, comes the following lively tale of Wisconsin's friendly neck-and-neck race to beat Illinois to ratification:

"As soon as the telegram reached me that the United States Senate had passed the Federal Suffrage Amendment I left Madison to secure the ratification. When I reached there, of course the Amendment had not arrived but I heard from Mrs. Park that it had been mailed. The day I arrived in Madison, our Legislature adjourned for a Soldiers' Celebration in Milwaukee the next day, and, to my disgust, adjourned until the next Tuesday morning so I came back home. Returned to Madison Monday morning and started work on securing a quick ratification. I knew, of course it would not be a question of whether or not, they would ratify, but *we wanted to ratify first*. Had the most wonderful help and cooperation from our Secretary of State. The ratification went through the House first, as there was a question in the Senate about who was to have the honor of presenting the resolution to that body. The Illinois Legislature convened an hour earlier than did Wisconsin. Of course we were very anxious to have the ratification pass as quickly as possible so as to get in ahead of Illinois.

"One of our old enemies started to talk. He knew absolutely that he could do nothing but hinder a little, but he wanted to "take a fall" out of the Socialists, as they always stand for referendum, and he knew they were going to vote for the ratification. He only succeeded in getting eight votes for his referendum but also he succeeded in taking up a half-hour's time.

"We sometimes ask to be delivered from our friends and I surely wanted to be that morning.

"As soon as his bill had been killed, a young man got up and began explaining to the House why we did not need a referendum and explained one-half hour, I knowing all of the time that Illinois was having an opportunity to get in ahead.

"The ratification was passed with only two dissenting votes in the House, messaged to the Senate and went through there with only one dissenting vote. I am enclosing a facsimile of the statement made by the one man



MRS. BEN HOOPER

in the Senate who voted against the ratification. He objected to giving the reporter a statement of why he voted against ratification saying he feared that they would not quote him correctly, so he wrote it out and they printed the statement just as he had written it. See this issue of the WOMAN CITIZEN.

"WHEN the ratification resolution had passed the Senate, I went back to the Secretary of State to see if it was not possible to get it to Washington ahead of Illinois, so as to secure the honor of being first, and he said he thought so if we could have a special messenger take it to Washington. Ex-Senator James, who has fought and bled for suffrage for many years, came down to Madison to be there when the ratification was passed and the Secretary of State and I thought he would be willing to go to Washington and take the ratification. I hunted him up and extended to him the invitation, which he accepted with pleasure. He said he considered it a very great honor to take that ratification to Washington. He had come to Madison just for the day, went out and bought clothing, sent word home about his business and was ready to leave on the first train. The Secretary of State secured his appointment from the Governor and in a short time he was on his way to Washington.

"He is the father of Miss Ada James, one of the women who has in past years worked harder and given more according to her means than almost any other woman in the state.

"After Wisconsin had ratified, the next thing

(Continued on page 100)

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT UP TO DATE

Passed by the 66th Congress!

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution
Extending the Right of
Suffrage to Women*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states.

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.
1917, Unanimously.

In the House:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Sept. 24, Woman Suffrage Committee created, yes 181, no 107.
1917, Dec. 15, Reported from Judiciary Committee without recommendation.
1918, Jan. 3, Reported favorably from House Suffrage Committee.

VOTED UPON:

In the House:

January 12, 1915: yeas 174, nays 204 (378 voting).
January 10, 1918: yeas 274, nays 136 (410 voting) VICTORY!
May 21, 1919: yeas 304, nays 89 (393 voting).
VICTORY!

In the Senate:

January 25, 1887: yeas 16, nays 34 (50 voting).
March 19, 1914: yeas 35, nays 34 (69 voting).
October 1, 1918: yeas, including pairs, 62; nays 34.
February 10, 1919: yeas, including pairs, 63; nays 33.
June 4, 1919: yeas, including pairs, 66; nays 30
VICTORY!

was to secure the repeal of the referendum.

"Early in the present year, when it was not certain Congress would enact the amendment, the Wisconsin state Legislature enacted a law amending the election laws. Under that amendment one provision was that a referendum vote should be taken in 1920 on the question of equal suffrage. Now that the congressional action has been taken, the referendum vote will not be necessary. There are some states in which the Legislature will not meet before the spring of 1921. So it may be impossible to get the ratification of the thirty-six states necessary to complete the law.

"The repeal of the referendum was therefore passed by the Wisconsin Senate on June 10 by a unanimous vote and by the House, on June 18 by 55 to 13."

Honors to Michigan

Reported for THE WOMAN CITIZEN by a Brother Suffragist in Michigan.

THE willingness of one man to lay aside his pride and forego the honor of introducing an epoch-making resolution in his branch of the Legislature, enabled Michigan to be the third state to ratify the Amendment. Carl Young, member of the House of Representatives from

Muskegon, and President of the Michigan State Federation of Labor was the man.

Michigan was thoroughly fired with the spirit of the times. Her Legislature was convened in special session when the Nineteenth Amendment was referred to the several states for ratification. Immediately both houses began to race for the honor of writing into their own records the credit for the initiation of the ratification.

Mr. Young had twice been to the Governor of the state, with a request for the privilege of introducing the Suffrage Resolution into the House. But when the certified copy of the Amendment was received from Washington the Governor turned it over to the Senate. The best Mr. Young could do was to get a copy of the certified copy.

So it happened that the matter was referred simultaneously to both branches of the Legislature. The Senate, by a unanimous vote, and without debate passed the resolution at 4:15 on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 10. The House passed it unanimously and without debate a few minutes later.

The problem now was for the House to get the Senate to pass the resolution which they

had just voted upon. The Senate, on the other hand, was just as firmly resolved that the House should adopt their resolution as the concurrent one. The House messenger, with the House resolution, left immediately for the Senate chamber, but on his way he passed the Senate messenger bound, on a similar errand, to the House. The two resolutions were delivered simultaneously, but both bodies, stubbornly bent on having their own way, referred the resolutions to committees.

The Legislature was deadlocked. Both branches seemed willing to sacrifice the ratification to the whims of legislative vanity. The Senate, at least, had the courage of its convictions. It adjourned, leaving the House to face the wrath of public opinion in case it failed to take any positive action upon the matter.

MR. YOUNG, when he learned how things stood, was heard to remark, "The dirty skunks, they have double-crossed me."

Meantime the House was being addressed by the Governor of Arkansas. One or two of the five women interested in the ratification of the amendment, who were present in the Capitol at the time, talked to Mr. Young during this short respite. In that time he agreed to lay aside his personal prejudices and let the Senate records carry the credit for fathering the ratification.

So, at the conclusion of the address by the Arkansas executive, the House was moved to reconsider its vote which had referred the Senate's resolution to committee. The motion was passed. It was followed immediately by the adoption of the Senate resolution, and the state of Michigan had made its contribution to the enfranchisement of American women.*

F. F. M.

Ratification in Michigan

THE circumstances under which the state of Michigan ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment were unique in the history of Legislatures—in their dealings with woman suffrage at any rate. At 4 P. M. on June 10th the Legislature convened. By 4:15 both Houses had adopted their respective resolutions approving the Amendment.

The writer, with several friends, arrived in the House gallery just as the session began. About ten visitors were occupying scattered seats. Hardly any women were among them. Most of the Representatives' places were filled. The weather being hot and humid, many of the members appeared in shirt sleeves. Some were sitting with their feet on top of the desks.

* [Only four or five women were present as Michigan's Legislature distinguished itself. The choice was to vote at once without the women or defer it. The legislators wisely decided on voting at once.—ED.]

Those Opposed

HERMAN BILGRIEN
IRON RIDGE, WISCONSIN



SENATOR 18TH DISTRICT
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Why I voted against Women Suff
1 I and my wife agree on point 1. a house wife belongs to home near her children and to keep house and not in open public politics.
2nd. it is only for the women in larger cities that want to vote to get the control of the country vote. to elect state officers and President of the U.S. because a country women wont go to vote they have all they want to do to take care of their children & house work garden and etc
3rd. a danger that the men will not go to the polls if the women get elected to any state legislature. the big danger will be that some fair pulling will going on if there will be women elected in the state legislature they will be worse as the attorneys at present

"1. I and my wife agree on point 1. A house wife belong to home near her children and to keep house and not in open public politics."

"2 and. it is only for the city women in larger cities that want to vote and to get the control of the country vote to elect state officers and President of the U. S. because a country women wont not go to vote they have all they want to do to take care of their children & house work garden and etc"

"3 th a danger that the men will not go to the polls if the women get elected to any state legislature. the big danger will be that some fair pulling will going on if there will be women elected in the state legislature they will be worse as the attorneys at present."

A photograph of the statement written by Senator Herman Bilgrien, Iron Ridge, as his reasons for voting against ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the Wisconsin Legislature. This was drawn from him by a reporter for The Wisconsin State Journal.

Several were engrossed in newspapers to the exclusion of all other business. In spite of such informalities the unwonted quiet that reigned in the chamber lent a touch of dignity to the proceedings.

The first matter to be presented for consideration in the Governor's message was the ratification of the suffrage amendment. It was read in calm dispassionate tones—just as if it weren't of the greatest importance to at least six persons in the gallery who were hanging over the rail in a tense effort not to lose a single word that might be said. At the end of the reading a member of the House stood up at attention and moved the momentous resolution ratifying the amendment. With amazing swiftness the rules that would have postponed consideration of the question until the next day were suspended and the resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

THE suddenness with which the amendment carried quite took away our breaths, but we instantaneously burst into applause. The representatives had apparently had no idea that any suffragists were watching them, for they looked up at the gallery in obvious surprise. As soon as they realized what it was all about they courteously joined in the applause. And then they turned their attention to the next business of the House.

Thereupon we adjourned to the Senate chamber, where we learned that similar speedy work had put the amendment through, again by unanimous vote. Rarely indeed has any legislative body ever conducted such important public business with greater dispatch than the Michigan Legislature in doing its bit to make equal suffrage the law of the land. And it is no mean cause for local pride that Michigan, third state to ratify the amendment, was the first to do so unanimously, among the large and choice field of candidates for the honor.

Lansing, Michigan.

MIRIAM NOLL.

Congratulations

AT its convention held in Canandaigua, New York, in June the Ontario County League of Women Voters passed the following resolution:

Resolved: That the Ontario County League of Women Voters in Convention assembled, congratulates our National Leader, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, upon the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and does heartily endorse and pledge to support the program of work outlined for the "National League of Women Voters," at the St. Louis Convention.

Mr. H. Sage Valentine, State Auditor of Ohio, has written Mrs. Catt a letter which it is a great pleasure to reproduce below:

"It is wonderful to be the successful leader who directed into juncture two mighty streams

of human culture: The hard intolerant cast of sacrosanct tradition, which from the beginning of civilization has laid upon woman the heavier burden and deprived her of an equal right, and the broad intimate communion of the holy fellowship always claimed by her masculine children. It is splendid to be lost in such a flood of progress or to be thrilled with the consciousness of a victory over such stubborn, arrogant, disdainful philosophy as would brutally deny to women her equal participation in the affairs of a world which she alone has made inhabitable.

"Despite the severe test that must come in the fervid functioning of her new estate, as she participates equally in the grave responsibilities, as well as the unparalleled advantages

of this new age, she may be depended upon to meet the occasion with unprecedented efficiency, strength and flexibility of character, and her refining influence will exterminate from politics the moral dross of indolence and self-indulgence, as with eager, frenzied zeal she fights for a rational atmosphere in which to educate her children.

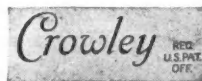
"Your magnificent leadership needs no words of praise; it stands alone among the great achievements of civilization; your place is secure in the hearts of your fellow citizens and your work a part of your nation's history, but may I wish you every success, until the last stronghold of masculine egotism has yielded to the purifying logic of America's truest citizenry."

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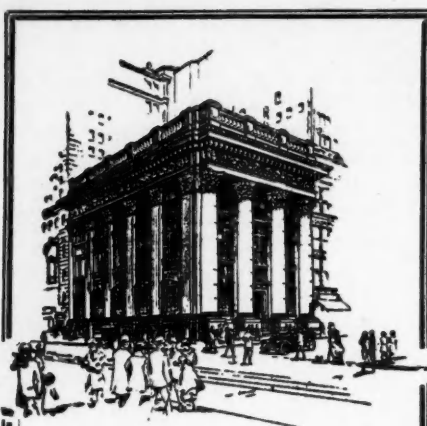
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New York City's Cake

THERE was wild rejoicing throughout New York when the Legislature ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment by unanimous vote. The League of Women Voters of New York City arranged a surprise celebration for their leader, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, upon her return from Albany, where she had been in the interest of ratification.

A huge ratification cake adorned with six candles, each representing a state that has already ratified, and a ratification bouquet, bearing the slogan "Congratulations to the 'boss' on the winning of the suffrage fight in New York State" were on Miss Hay's desk. Telegrams and letters of congratulation covered the desk. One of the first acts of the celebrators was to send a telegram of thanks to Governor Smith in appreciation of his having called a special session of the New York Legislature to ratify the amendment. Then followed telegrams to the legislators.

It Did

"WISCONSIN will ratify," says the *Wisconsin State Journal*, speaking editorially. "This Legislature is free, at least, which is something that can not be said of all former sessions. For many years the brewers of Wisconsin were the political power in this state and the brewers of Wisconsin would not have allowed the ratification of the equal suffrage amendment. The Legislatures of the several states will ratify this amendment as rapidly as they convene; those still in session will ratify before they adjourn. The battle for equal suffrage is won."

"Woodrow Wilson's congratulations to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, reveal the bigness of vision of that great leader of his party. We much prefer to accept the viewpoint of the President on the suffrage question than that of Senator Swanson, for instance."—*Journal*, Richmond, Virginia.

How the Drys Did It

HERE is the order in which the first forty states ratified the federal prohibition amendment in one year beginning in January 1918, and ending in January, 1919:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9, 1918.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10, 1918.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14, 1918.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23, 1918.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25, 1918.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13, 1918.
MONTANA—Feb. 19, 1918.
TEXAS—March 4, 1918.
DELAWARE—March 18, 1918.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20, 1918.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2, 1918.
ARIZONA—May 24, 1918.
GEORGIA—June 26, 1918.
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8, 1918.
FLORIDA—Nov. 27, 1918.
MICHIGAN—Jan. 2, 1919.
OHIO—Jan. 7, 1919.
OKLAHOMA—Jan. 7, 1919.
IDAHO—Jan. 8, 1919.
MAINE—Jan. 8, 1919.
WEST VIRGINIA—Jan. 9, 1919.
WASHINGTON—Jan. 13, 1919.
ALABAMA—Jan. 14, 1919.
ARKANSAS—Jan. 14, 1919.
CALIFORNIA—Jan. 14, 1919.
ILLINOIS—Jan. 14, 1919.
INDIANA—Jan. 14, 1919.
KANSAS—Jan. 14, 1919.
NORTH CAROLINA—Jan. 14, 1919.
TENNESSEE—Jan. 14, 1919.
COLORADO—Jan. 15, 1919.
IOWA—Jan. 15, 1919.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Jan. 15, 1919.
OREGON—Jan. 15, 1919.
UTAH—Jan. 15, 1919.
NEBRASKA—Jan. 16, 1919.
MISSOURI—Jan. 16, 1919.
WYOMING—Jan. 16, 1919.
MINNESOTA—Jan. 17, 1919.
WISCONSIN—Jan. 17, 1919.

States Will Approve

"FEDERAL suffrage will be approved by the states. The stumbling block heretofore has been Congress, not the Legislatures. The solid south will not be solid against suffrage. Most of the southern states will gracefully fall in line behind this great act of justice to the womanhood of America."—*Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, Ohio.

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The Book Stall

Simple Souls

IT is often said that all the stories ever written are only variants of some half dozen possible types, and John Hastings Turner's *Simple Souls* (Charles Scribner's Sons) is the old story of King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid, with a modern vocabulary. It must be owned that the vocabulary of its heroine, Molly Shine of London, East End, upon whom suddenly descended the noble rank of duchess, gave a jar at times to the *haute monde* into which she had happened with as much surprise to her noble lord as to herself.

As Molly said in her unconscious Bermondsey way, "Crikes, but I'm the hell of a duchess." This may sound as if Molly had not taken the precaution to familiarize herself with the swank which, by rights, belongs to the upper reaches of swelldom.

And no more had she. But, it seems upon close research, that it doesn't need as much preparation to be a duchess as to be a stenographer, for example, or a trained nurse and not half so much as to be a cook. What easier job could a beggar-maid land after all than being a duke's wife? Easier than making change over a counter, what?

Of course a beggar-maid must have good looks to attract the attention of any Cophetua whatsoever, even such an utterly absent-minded one as Lord Wymningham. But Molly had beauty galore or else she would never have landed between the covers of a novel.

Besides all this, fate, who had always had a ducal coronet up its sleeve for Molly, had provided her with an ambition to rise above her family's aitchless state. Therefore Molly was as sure of her aspirates as if she'd been born in Mayfair. And what more does a duchess really need in these self-determining days than a good head for a coronet and an ability to control her aitches? As to her Bermondsey taste in profanity, it doubtless soon became the latest fad in the peerage.

This impossible tale of an abstracted peer picked up casually as it were, off a park bench, has two things to commend it. The peer was far too simple-minded to patronize his bride either because of her class or her sex. Therefore the reader gathers no grudge against him as the tale bumps along toward its unlikely end.

Also the book does not once mention the war.

It is sentimental to a degree in spots, but at least its sentimentality is different from that dealt out this last four years. It is even a little funny in spots.

Because Mr. Turner presents no problems and harrows up no deep emotions, one finds oneself feeling very friendly indeed toward him and toward his little rough-house duchess and his ridiculous duke.

Without the Walls

THERE is always noble thought in Katrina Trask's books. She has also the dramatist's vision for the carrying points of a good play. Her new reading-play, *Without the Walls* (The Macmillan Company) is from this last point the most effective piece of work she has ever done. There is a fine technique also in the balancing of the two tragedies carried on "without the walls"—the stoning of the wife of Jahidiel, the Pharisee and the crucifixion of Christ. Both victims were denied fair trial. Both suffered from blind mob fury and traditional stupidity.

Mrs. Trask's play is, like Charles Rann Kennedy's, *The Terrible Meek*, a dramatization of the death of Christ. Like Mr. Kennedy she maintains her artistry by keeping the physical side of tragedy in the background and reflecting its meaning only through reactions upon the witnesses. It is the only endurable method.

Unconsciously or subconsciously this play makes a tremendous appeal for women—and to women. The reflected picture of Rachel, driven

out by the venom of her self-righteous husband and given over to a stone-hurling mob, without trial, without a chance to prove her innocence or extenuate her guilt, is a symbol of the long cruel story of woman's suffering under the double standard of morals. Men with sins of their own have been free to cast stones. Women, with every extenuation of love and suffering, have been free to receive stones, never to hurl them back, never to speak for themselves. There was no spokesman for them until the other victim "without the walls," the Nazarene, stooped and wrote upon the ground, "Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone." This was the first unfurling of a single standard of morals.

In her subtle inter-weaving of the incidents upon each other, without forcing the issue or loading her play down with preaching, Mrs. Trask has done a piece of work which will endure. There is a very nice adjustment of values to be found in it.

M. O. W.

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Educational



Democratization of Schools

AN indication of the increasing unrest among teachers at their condition in respect to work and wages is the fact that the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, reports that it is giving out a new charter at the rate of every other day to organizations of public school teachers. Democratization of the schools and free speech are among the demands of these organizations.

The demand for democratization of the schools is thus expressed by Charles B. Stillman, president of the American Federation of Teachers: "Boards of Education have no proprietary right to the schools. They should be proud to consider themselves, with the teachers, fellow servants of the public. Therefore, we demand a voice in the government of the schools. (1) Through representation on the school boards, (2) through teachers' councils in every school, consisting of chosen representatives of the teachers who shall be consulted by the authorities on all questions affecting teachers or pupils, and (3) the election of school boards by popular vote. And we demand, in behalf of the children of this land, free discussion of public questions in the class room. It is impossible to make good citizens without discussing the problems of citizenship."

Desert Rural Schools

ALTHOUGH only 200 teachers are said to be needed to fill the ranks in Detroit schools, 2000 applications are on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which shows the alarming exodus of rural school teachers to the city.

The Assistant Superintendent, Oliver G. Frederick, is quoted as saying that in some of the smaller towns the school boards have been obliged to resort to the civil courts to hold rural teachers to their contracts.

About 300 teachers in the high and common schools of Butte, Montana, have been granted an increase of wages from \$50 to \$100 per year.

A Million Leave School

"EACH year," says the Children's Year Leaflet No. 10, "an army of over a million children of fourteen and sixteen marches out of the schools of the country to become wage-earners." The leaflet attempts to suggest a method of advising children in the schools of an occupation and supervising the working child. It believes that the agency by which children could be prevented from entering unsuitable or

blind alley employments and by which their well being in industry could be looked after most suitably is the public educational system. The first aim, the Leaflet holds, should be to encourage children to stay in school longer, and, if necessary, to supply scholarships to make this possible. Continuation classes taken out of the employer's time are urged as part of the follow-up work for those children who are unable or unwilling to prolong their regular schooling.

A Modern Health Crusade

THE National Tuberculosis Association has three million children enlisted as knights in a modern Health Crusade. After a certain number of weeks of performing certain simple health and cleanliness duties, the children, whose ages range from six to sixteen, reach through successive titles the rank of knight banneret. The schedule to be lived up to is:

1. I washed my hands before each meal today.
2. I washed not only my face but my ears and neck and I cleaned my finger-nails today.
3. I tried today to keep fingers, pencils and everything that might be unclean out of my mouth and nose.
4. I drank a glass of water before each meal and before going to bed, and drank no tea, coffee nor other injurious drinks today.
5. I brushed my teeth thoroughly in the morning and in the evening today.
6. I took ten or more slow deep breaths of fresh air today.
7. I played outdoors or with windows open more than thirty minutes today.
8. I was in bed ten hours or more last night and kept my windows open.
9. I tried today to sit up and stand up straight, to eat slowly and to attend to toilet and each need of my body at its regular time.
10. I took a full bath on each day of the week that is checked (X).

Back to the School

IN the Back-to-the-School Drive Owen R. Lovejoy is quoted to the effect that a Back-to-the-School-Pull is also needed: "The fact is," says Mr. Lovejoy, "that the typical school does not hold the interest and allegiance of its pupils. We grown-ups defend ourselves by saying that it is all the children's fault, thereby putting the blame on somebody smaller than we are, which in this instance is an unintelligent as well as cowardly thing to do. To accuse children of a lack of interest in school

is to accuse ourselves. If we made the school seem real and practical to the children it would hold them, and certainly the school ought at least to seem real and practical."

Farm Motors School

FOUR women will graduate from the Kansas Agricultural College this year from its Farm Motors School. The course has been opened but two years, but during that time women have been eager to take advantage of its practical teaching in the farm tractors and farm power plants. The outlook is for from twenty to thirty women to take short courses during the early summer. It is said that there are several hundred women in Kansas who drive tractors on farms and that a tractor manufacturer trained 185 last year to use their one brand of machine.

Landscape Architecture A VOCATION FOR WOMEN

Many graduates of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture at Groton, Mass., are earning more than a livelihood in the profession they have learned at the school. Landscape Architecture is delightful work for a woman. The Lowthorpe School teaches the profession in all its branches, giving special instruction in Horticulture and Planting Design.

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Stylish Stouts

THE ticket chopper had a bunch of lilies-of-the-valley in her lap, at which she glanced from time to time as she chopped.

The woman of comfort hadn't been having a very comfortable time all day, and she felt a sudden relief of the tension in the muscles of her face as she caught the wafted breath of those fair things. Indeed, she found herself smiling. Fancy a hurried commuter and a female ticket-agent in a visored cap smiling into each other's eyes as they dropped and chopped!

No one, no matter how prone to easy going, can be expected to put more than three minutes into contemplative loitering at the mouth of the tube. Those three minutes, however, extracted, like a sample of cheese, from the marching moments, yielded six broad smiles, two relaxed expressions and a hurried comment, "How lovely!" with its answer from the chopper, "Now, ain't they?" Counting two relaxations as equaling one smile, and the exchange of felicitations as equal to two smiles, we get the grand total of nine smiles in three minutes, or three smiles per minute, equivalent to 180 smiles per hour, or 3,240 to an 18-hour day. Call it three thousand.

DEAR S. S.:

I AM not Stylish, but just a Plain Stout. And I cannot write with style, but just a Plain Tale. Yet people confide in me, too.

I sat in a cafeteria in Washington City, at the table with one of those clever, aged employees, expert at one job, common in the Government offices.

"You know," said she, "how many children hate their fathers?"

"No, I don't," said I. "Did you hate yours?"

"Yes," said she, "and I hate his memory yet."

"What did he do to you?" I asked. "Did he drink?"

"Not at all," said she; "he was a proper father. He supported us all, and wound up the clock, and whipped us when we were bad, and taught us our next day's lessons every evening. But we all hated him. When he rode off on his bay mare, who had a vicious temper, we children used to watch him trot down the lane and say to each other, 'The mare will throw father some day.' We never said more than that, but, we all knew that we all meant, 'I hope she'll throw him.'"

"But what did he do?" I asked. "He must have done something dreadful."

"I think," said the aged lady, "that I hated him most for making us put the cat out. At nine o'clock every night he said to one of the children, 'Put the cat out,' and to all the children, 'Go to bed.' I was so afraid that he would tell me to put the cat out that always at ten minutes before nine I crept out of the

room. I never forgot, for I was certain that I should refuse if he bade me put out the cat, and that then Father would kill me. I used to watch the cat, always luxuriating on the warm rug, always apparently unconscious of her coming fate, and then I would leave the room, and I would hear Father's voice, and the opening and shutting of the door, and the expostulation of the cat, and then Father's voice again. And, on many a winter night I lay for what seemed to me many hours, listening to the wet sobs of the snow, the drive of cold rain, or the occasional dry crackle of the frost, and crying onto my pillow, softly, lest Father should hear. Yes, I think many children hate their fathers. I certainly hated mine."

EVERYTHING in this story is true, except the surname.

A handsome, well-dressed, elderly lady with an impressive manner sat conversing affably with her neighbor at the theatre.

"I do hope they won't succeed in rescinding the prohibition amendment," said she.

"I didn't know you were a prohibitionist," said her friend.

"I am not," said the handsome lady, "or rather I was not. But my son and his wife named their child hastily, before his departure for the war. They gave him a good name enough. Dudley is a family surname. My grandmother was a Dudley. And the two names sound well together—Dudley Thwing."

"But they omitted a middle name, and you can readily see that the boy's whole future depends on the extermination of all forms of drunkenness."

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Personal

MISS ROSEMARY O'KEEFE is privileged to wear the coat of arms of the French city of Langes, according to the Red Cross Bulletin. She served during the Verdun, St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives. After the stirring days of the September drive when Base Hospital No. 53 was often raided by German bombing planes, Miss O'Keefe and the other nurses and doctors of this unit were publicly presented with the white and gold insignia of this little French city on the Marne.

DR. CLOTILDE MULON, who was a delegate from France to the recent Child Welfare Conference at Washington, is one of ten women given the status of medical major of the second rank in the French Army.

MRS. RICHARD E. EDWARDS was recently elected a member of the school board of Peru, Indiana. Mrs. Edwards was formerly president of the Indiana Woman's Franchise League and is a director of the National Suffrage Association.

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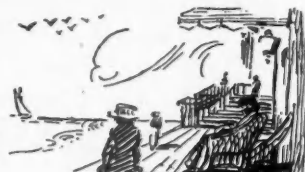
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A WELCOME to OUR WOMEN GUESTS



Correspondence Is Home-Making Hazardous?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

SOME time ago statistics were compiled showing that all sorts of casualties were greatest among home-makers, or women living in the home.

Now come reports from New York hospitals that from 40% to 60% of the patients were broken-down housewives.

The first case I was inclined to resent, as this fact is true, though not palpable—that women in the full strength of their youth go into industry, then either breaking down or having at least their health impaired, they settle down in homes, after several years' strenuous work, with the result that the home gets the credit for all sorts of stigma that it does not deserve. The case of the hospitals may well be true, for the amount of Red Cross work most housewives accomplished while continuing all their home industries was simply staggering—this with the unaccustomed demands of the high cost of living, which made us all burden bearers, as well as contrivers of budget extension—was really enough to send us all to the hospital.

In view of these facts, I was rather surprised to have you (the WOMAN CITIZEN) print an exculpatory letter from the meat packers who are, if anybody, certainly responsible for the said high cost.

To the thoughtful observer, it strikes one as a little odd that these same meat packers who are making such a little bit of profit, need to explain just how it comes about? Honest people don't have to search the papers and pick up all sorts of expression to which they take exception, and write these fulsome explanations. Mr. Wilson is one of the most maligned men in the world. He pays no attention to it; if he did we might think there was something wrong about his actions. The meat packers might take a lesson from him. "The lady doth protest too much!"

ANNE B. STEWART.

Seattle, Washington.

The Vermont Toll Tax

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

I DON'T know whether it is worth while to have a note—apropos of the story on the "Poll Tax in Vermont"—to the effect that the Vermont tax is not a poll tax, but a tax on property, which strongly resembles—though it is

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not identical with—the slight property qualification required in some states for voting in certain local elections on measures involving money. It is the more like this because it is a condition, not of full, but of a certain type of partial suffrage.

The dictionary definition of poll tax is "a tax on the person (poll-head) as such, as distinguished from a tax on property; a capitation (caput-head) tax."

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M. S. B.

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The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

JULY 5, 1919

No. 5

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

Texas Ratifies; Two Mid-Western Ratifications Due on July 2; Massachusetts's Triumph; Pennsylvania Crowned With Victory; About Stoning Women Outside the Gates; The Fine Spirit of Ratification; Political Equality in Practice; Missouri's Progressive Governor and St. Louis's Successful Citizenship School; Alice Henry Shows Proportional Representation in Action; Tennessee's Victory Convention; Home-Grown Civics—What Twenty-one Learned from Eighty-three; Business and Professional Women's Convention; The Women Who Won; Isn't It Jolly to Vote? Holland's Women in Transit from Semi to Full Citizenship; Wisconsin First.

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VOLUME IV

JULY 5, 1919

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The Ratification Spirit

UNDOUBTEDLY by the time these lines are read Iowa and Missouri will have ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment, making eleven states to have ratified within the first thirty days after its passage. Their Legislatures were summoned in special session for ratification on July 2.

Last week two great eastern states, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and one great southwestern state, Texas, added themselves to the ratified and satisfied list.

Weekly it grows apparent that the 36 states necessary for the ratification will be in line in time for all the qualified women of America to vote in the spring primaries of 1920.

Women vote in some states. They cannot vote in others. Daily the conviction grows that no state boundary line can safeguard against injustice to American womanhood until all states give women the rights now assured men by the terms of the United States constitution. At present justice is done to women in spots only. Until it is done to women on the same plane all over the country, the United States is not abreast of the older countries of Europe.

THE two Republican Governors of Kansas and of Wyoming, and the Democratic Governor of the equal suffrage state of New York, have all shown that they recognize that the question of granting women the ballot is too big for state boundaries. Just as long as enfranchised women of New York state can be shot through the Hudson Tubes into New Jersey, and issue forth without a rag of political liberty left them, the women of the United States are not born free, nor are they equal with the men of the United States. Women of New York and Kansas are not really enfranchised until the women of Georgia and Connecticut and Virginia also have the ballot.

Among the older group of full suffrage states, honors for setting the first splendid example of unselfishness go to Republican Governor Henry F. Allen, who was the first Governor to realise that the democratic spirit of ratification is "without money and without price." When he called upon his disbanded Legislature to waive pay and meet at Topeka for one day's special session to establish women's freedom throughout the land, it was not because the women of Kansas needed this action, but because the principle of justice and democracy can not be established until all women as well as all men are free and equal.

THE grace of promptness in ratification was likewise tellingly emphasized by Governor Smith. Of all the states so far ratifying, the Empire State and Iowa only might have made a legitimate excuse to delay, since their Legislatures will meet in January, 1920, with time enough to perform a perfunctory duty and keep inside the line of necessary ratification. But Governor Smith didn't see women's political equality as something to be determined grudgingly and with as little trouble as possible. He

wanted the great, free, rich, popular state of which he is Governor to set the pace for the country, not to come in at the last, laggard and dull of vision. For said he: "If this privilege is to be extended to women in such form as to entitle them to full participation in the next ensuing presidential election, early action is necessary. It would not be sufficient to permit them only to choose as between candidates selected by others, but they should be enfranchised at a date so early that they may take part in the primaries which will be held next spring to help select delegates to the national party convention."

ARRANGEMENTS for Wyoming's ratification were made on June 18, under the commencement box-elders or white pine, or whatever Wyoming has instead of elms, at the University of Wyoming, where Governor Robert Carey was present. At the instigation of Senator C. D. Oviatt of Jelm, it was agreed that the legislators would undoubtedly pay their own expenses for the sake of freeing American womanhood.

Neither Governor Carey nor Senator Oviatt is willing that Wyoming shall come in on the last quarter, nor the last half of the ratifying states. "We should act," said the Senator. "The Governor told me that if the members of the Senate and House will meet at Cheyenne he will agree to furnish clerical help from the employees at the state house, and this need cost the state nothing. The members can present the resolution and dispose of it in three days' time, and then we shall turn ourselves loose in a jollification that will rock that stately old pile. The Governor is willing, the members are willing, and the whole people of the state will be willing." Which is as it should be.

There are a few politicians in full suffrage states whose outlook is still so narrow as to make them hesitate to call out their Legislatures, and take the trouble and expense of an extra session for what seems not to be demanded for the protection of their own women-folk. It is the provincial point of view of the man who prayed: "Lord bless me and my wife; my son John and his wife, us four and no more."

But statesmen trained in the equal suffrage school can not long remain with a narrowed point of view. They need only to be reminded that freedom, if it is to be freedom, must run through all trenches and levels and irrigate the whole land, or else it will leave arid, unfertile spots to be reckoned with later. At present every woman from the equal-suffrage West as she treks eastward across the Mississippi River must give up most of her political and some of her civil rights, unless she moves into New York or Michigan. Elsewhere she has no representatives in her state Legislature and none in the Congress of her nation. She is at an immediate disadvantage with her husband, son or brother, who can move into any state he likes, and qualify for the vote by residence or registration.

For the Suspicion of an Intention

IT seems that in the Twentieth Century and in New York City, a woman may be figuratively stoned without the gates, and not for adultery alone, but for a suspicion of an intention to suggest adultery to another. Worse than this, there are indications that several classes of men batten on the business of furnishing the stones and tying up the victims for the slaughter.

Doubtless other cities are undergoing the like abomination of making any girl whatsoever a possible prey to jail-bond merchants and over-eager vice squads. But, as it happens, woman suffrage New York has had enough of it, and has now begun to smoke out a nuisance which smells to Heaven.

After two flagrant cases of false arrest of working girls became known in New York City, the Women's Democratic Political League, meeting at the Holland House on June 20, adopted a resolution in favor of having a woman prosecutor handle the cases of women criminals. And these women voters received a surprisingly prompt response from the District Attorney who has promised to appoint such a woman at once.

Some difference between this result and the evasions of the days before women of New York had the ballot!

The case that led to the decent, if belated, act by District Attorney Swann came to public notice in mid-June, when Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, of General Sessions, reversed a charge of disorderly conduct entered against Sallie Kobin and Lillian Kohn.

These girls were arrested on March 4th. For four days they were imprisoned in the Jefferson Market jail, lodged among incorrigible women.

Here is the story as given by one of them:

"I HAD been visiting Lilly at her home, No. 159 South Second Street, Brooklyn. It was 8 o'clock. I suggested we go to a motion picture near Times Square. We arrived too late for the picture and began walking uptown. Two men in civilian clothes accosted us three times. We did not speak to them. We then went into the Astor Hotel and came from the woman's rest room and through 'Peacock Alley' and went outside.

"The same men met us again and made rude remarks. One of them said: 'That's a fine-built girl; I like her.' The other snickered. The policeman in plain clothes who arrested us was eying us suspiciously. We didn't know he was an officer then and suspected he was just another one of the fresh men who haunt Broadway to insult women.

"We were taken to the Women's Night Court. Magistrate Francis Mancuso refused to hear us that night and we went to jail until a hearing in the morning. We were frantic. Lewd women made the worst remarks I ever heard.

"We learned more in that jail experience than in all the rest of our lives. We were almost tempted to lose faith in mankind, so awful were the stories told by broken-down women. Many of them had evidences of disease.

"We didn't know how to tell our mothers the awful predicament we were in. We thought they wouldn't understand. The woman physician examined us and said: 'My God, how did you little girls get here? It is an outrage!'

"But we had been sentenced by that time. Then I knew my brother Benjamin, who is a mechanical engineer, and who graduated from the Hebrew Technical School with high honors, would understand. He is a young fellow, but he knows I am good. I wrote him a note. He went to Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewitz. Mr. Markewitz procured the stenographic notes on our hearing and then saw the physician who examined us.

"Lilly tried to tell her employers, the Benjamin Smith Skirt

Company, where she was a saleswoman, that she had been ill while visiting friends. They said they didn't believe her, and discharged her outright. We told our people we had been away visiting, but probation officers meanwhile had visited them and intimidated we were bad.

"We then procured suspended sentence."

SINCE this case was reported eleven others have come to the knowledge of the public. Methods shown in obtaining arrests of women are revolting and indecent. Plain clothes men, disguised as soldiers or sailors, have deliberately set out to trap girls into conversation, in some cases inviting them to have "soft drinks." They have played upon the innocent and natural interest of girls in the men of Uncle Sam's Army. Instances are given of improper proposals to some of these girls from the disguised detectives, to see if the girls would "fall for" them. In one case girls were offered money. When they refused they were arrested just the same.

A significant part of the chain of evidence is that frightened relatives have had to pay large sums to get girls out of court, the sums being furnished by bail-bond brokers hanging around the Women's Courts.

One of the most flagrant cases came before Judge William Wadhams on June 26th. A widow—with a nine-year-old son—who took part, last January, in preparing war-work entertainments for British troops, was approached by Detective Cassidy in civilian clothes. On her way home, on January 10th, he invited her to supper with him at Churchill's. Mistaking him for one of the men she had met through an English major, she accepted.

Afterwards the detective ordered a cab, supposedly to take her home. But, instead, she was carried to the police station. Upon a charge of soliciting made by this detective, unsubstantiated by other witnesses, and after conduct on his part unjustifiable in a public officer, the woman was convicted.

The judgment was reversed in General Sessions by Judge Wadhams, on the basis that the "act on the part of the policeman was much more indecent than anything the woman could have committed," and that "officers of this city are not employed by the people to accost young women and take them into public restaurants and spend the evening with them, for the purpose, if possible, of thereafter having them commit an offence and arresting them."

"New York City is an unsafe place for your sister, my sister or anyone's women relatives to be in if this sort of thing keeps up," said Judge Rosalsky in behalf of the two working girls arrested on March 4th.

JUDGE JOHN F. MCINTYRE, who has been on the General Sessions bench for two years, has also said that the conviction of women on the uncorroborated testimony of policemen and detectives is "the worst outrage that has been allowed to continue in a civilized community."

Several aspects of these cases incense decent women beyond measure. One of these aspects was shown in the fact that the first response of men in public office, with the outstanding exception of several magistrates, was one in defense of the police-detectives of the vice squad. That is, it was based on the age-long habit of holding women responsible for even a suspected sexual offence in order to protect males, whether sinned against or sinning.

District Attorney Swann at once exonerated the judge responsible for the first conviction of the two young Jewish working

girls. He even seemed resentful that the activity of one of his own assistants had brought the case to light.

Chief City Magistrate McAdoo took much the same position. Commissioner of Police Enright had "nothing to say." He seemed not even mildly interested in the fate of the innocent girls on the streets. Mayor Hylan asked the police commissioner that an investigation be made, but even the Mayor's interest was based on a fallacy. "The police officer can very well distinguish the woman on the street," said he, "who is a solicitor or street walker, from the unsophisticated young woman."

Can he?

The Mayor's letter shows him willing to accept the *unsubstantiated* word of the male as against any testimony whatsoever from the woman herself, a position women voters will stand for no longer.

A number of fine-spirited magistrates of New York have had the sense to know this and the courage to say it.

Almost all the editors of city papers have said it in one way or another.

THERE is yet one more outrage against womanhood that women, having gained political power will not bear—the system of forcing women to undergo physical examinations in courts of crime in order to demonstrate their innocence. Girls, found chaste, have had to endure examinations unwelcome to women under the most sheltered circumstances. The fact and its results have been repeated over and over in newspaper columns; the comments of men upon the chastity, or possible unchastity, of women, have been repeated again and again in every newspaper. Has civilization then, after its thousands of years, taught men neither modesty nor decency that such things can be a part of the system originated by men, developed by men and clamped like a vice upon a city's Court of Equity.

Equity!

Produce, says the voting woman, all male citizens walking about the streets of New York at night. Give them police court examinations to find out what their past has been. Publish the fact with their names attached in all the newspapers, that every one of their women acquaintances may read it, and hear the cry about individual liberty that will arise.

After District Attorney Swann was jolted awake to the fact that New York is no longer a man's city run by and for males only, he said: "If I can find a woman lawyer, I will have her up there (at the Women's Day Court). Mr. Lynch will break her in and then turn over the entire work of the Court to her."

Without looking very hard, Mr. Swann can find her. There are many such women lawyers and they are available. But when the District Attorney has found her, there is something else he will be asked to find, and that is absolute fair play as between men and women.

If the woman solicitor is a criminal, then the man who accepts her solicitation is also a criminal. If she must go to jail, so must he. Voting women of the whole world will not stop until this single standard prevails.

Their sex has been stoned outside the gates half a hundred milleniums too long as it is.

When Black Is White

The Governor of Louisiana has asked the Governor of Kentucky to oppose the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The Governor of Kentucky, whose name is Black, says he won't do it.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified. Iowa and Missouri are expected to ratify on July 2)

Legislatures Now in Session or to Meet in 1919

Massachusetts*

Michigan*

Illinois*

Pennsylvania*

Wisconsin*

Georgia—June 25, 1919.

Alabama will reconvene July 8, 1919.

Ohio*—June 16, 1919.

Texas*—June 23, 1919.

Regular Legislatures—1920

Kentucky	Biennial	January	6
Louisiana	"	May	11
Maryland	"	January	1
Mississippi	" (Every other session is special)	"	1
Virginia	"	"	14
New York	Annual	"	8
Massachusetts	"	"	1
Rhode Island	"	"	2
South Carolina	"	"	3
New Jersey	"	"	8
Georgia	"	in June	

Special Sessions for Other Than Suffrage Ratification

Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.

Louisiana—Possibility special session before September, 1919.

New Jersey—There may be an extra session in 1919.

Maine—Special session in October.

North Carolina—Special session called.

Special Session Called to Ratify

New York*—Called by Governor Smith for June 16.

Kansas*—Called by Governor Allen for June 16.

Wyoming—Called by Governor Carey. Date not set.

Missouri—Called by Governor Gardner for July 2.

Indiana—Called by Governor Goodrich for Aug. or Sept.

Colorado—Called by Governor Shoup. Date not set.

Iowa—Called by Governor Harding for July 2.

South Dakota—Called by Governor Norbeck. Date not set.

Utah—Called by Governor Bamberger for first week in October.

Arizona—Date not set.

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State's Right to Maintain Democracy

IT is because Mr. Charles Hall Davis, a distinguished lawyer and man of affairs in Petersburg, Virginia, believes in the doctrine of state rights he wants the Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified by his state—the promulgator of that great document which rivals the Declaration of Independence, the Virginia Bill of Rights.

Mr. Davis, who until recently has believed that woman suffrage should be gained by the state-by-state method, now advocates wholeheartedly the immediate ratification of the amendment as the real way to maintain state sovereignty.

The Nineteenth Amendment does not formulate state qualifications for the vote; it merely carries out Section 4, Article 4, of the federal Constitution, which says that "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government." "Under a republican form of government," Mr. Davis explains, "*we elect the people who represent us.*" Therefore no woman can be said to enjoy her constitutional rights until she can choose her own representatives.

Suppose, says Mr. Davis, that a state should attempt to limit the suffrage to some other, arbitrarily chosen, group of people, as for instance, "men 6 feet tall and weighing 170 lbs." Suppose that to prevent this an amendment were presented to the states reading: "The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state on account of physical height or weight." Would any one seriously contend that this infringed state rights? Would not its passage be "rather a proper correction of a state's unjustified effort to deprive a large part of its citizenship of the right to a voice in the government?"

"Local self-government is a fundamental tenet of democracy," and the right of each commonwealth to it must be maintained. The federal government is a union of states, and for the preservation of the union, the preservation of its units is necessary. But it is the states themselves, in conclave assembled, who have guaranteed a government of the people to each state.

"The Federal Suffrage Amendment does not say who shall vote," maintains Mr. Davis. "The states still have the right to formulate positive requirements for suffrage. The only limitation is that those rules must be *general in terms and apply alike to all citizens.*"

Because of Virginia's high place in molding the form of government under which America has grown to giant stature; because "it is the right and just course to pursue"; because immediate action is "advisable and expedient," not only for the reasons given, but "as an object-lesson in representative government to the nations about to form a league under America's leadership," Mr. Davis believes that Virginia should ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and do it now.

Chivalry or Equality?—Both!

TWO scenes in two state Legislatures recently have laid the ghost that women are going to lose the chivalry of men when they get the vote. A close-up of this new type of chivalry was seen in the action of the Kansas Legislature, which met, not only in special session on June 16, but in gratuitous and spontaneous mood, to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

House members were eager to get the "jump" on the suffrage amendment, but both House and Senate agreed to permit Kansas's first woman legislator, Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead, Assemblywoman from Seward County, to present to the House

the short resolution embodying ratification of the terms of the measure adopted by Congress.

Under the rules the measure was then messaged to the Senate for action. The whole session was over in three hours.

A similar dramatization of the chivalry bred of equal rights was shown in the New York special session for ratification on June 16th.

After the Assembly had approved the amendment and it was necessary to notify the Senate formally that the lower house had completed its business and adjourned, Mrs. Ida Sammis and Mrs. Mary B. Lilly, Republican and Democratic Assemblywomen, were appointed a committee to carry the notification.

"For two women to carry this formal message," said a press dispatch, "was an event unprecedented in the history of New York state."

New York legislators lagged only a half-hour behind those of Kansas. In three and one-half hours the historic scene was over.

Mrs. Sammis and Mrs. Lilly were warm in their praise of their confrères of both parties.

From Semi to Full Citizenship

SOON after the passing of Mr. Marchant's woman suffrage bill in the Second Chamber of the States-General on May 9th, the general elections for the Municipal Councils gave an opportunity of putting into practice the women's recently-won constitutional right of passive suffrage, i.e., eligibility. Nearly every list of candidates contained names of women.

Generally speaking the women were put directly after the men who actually hold office as Town-Councillors, and this gave them a fairly good chance. The elections took place in the second half of May. They had to renew every Municipal Council after the system of proportional representation, for all the existing Councils will end their term of office on September 1st. The State of the Netherlands is divided into 1123 Municipalities, and in 398 of these the Socialists have got from 1 to 19 members each. Forty-four of the elected women Councillors belong to the Social Democratic Party. The total number is something over fifty; three are communists, that is to say, of the party headed by Mr. Wynkoop, M.P., who terms himself "the purest representative of Bolsheviks in Western Europe"; most of the others are Liberals split up into different parties, and two are Roman Catholics. It is interesting to note how the last named party especially is changing its attitude with respect to feminism. They are arranging lectures for the enlightenment of the future women electors. They put up women candidates, and they urge women workers to join Roman Catholic Trade Unions. We are sure of the Roman Catholic votes in the first chamber, when it will have to assent to the woman suffrage bill; and they are numerically the strongest party.

To sum up, we have now 1 woman member of the States-General, 15 women members of the provincial States and over 50 women Town-Councillors. Miss Suse Groeneweg (S. D.) has a seat in all three of the governing bodies, and her speech on May 9th was the only one which gave an outlook on women's altered social position in our days, by showing the number of women in the professions and their varied activities, quite a contrast with the men's oratorical digressions on sex-qualities and investigations into the soundness of the adversaries' democratic principles.

Our hopes are high concerning the work about to be done by women in municipal and provincial government and we feel justified in predicting our full enfranchisement before long.

MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

Apeldoorn, May 30, 1919.

Proportional Representation in Action

By Alice Henry

MRS. MARY SUMNER BOYD, in her admirable series of articles in the WOMAN CITIZEN last year, since republished in book form under the same title, spoke approvingly of proportional representation as a vast improvement on our present plans, but added the fatal rider that although voting was easy enough, the complexity of counting the ballots was a serious difficulty in the way of ordinary folks using it. The election of the Board of the National Women's Trade Union League on June 6th offers a convincing proof to the contrary.

At the just closed Biennial Convention of the League in Philadelphia, delegates amended their constitution both so as to provide for a larger, and in so far a more representative board, and to elect that board by proportional representation, that is, by the Hare-Spence system of the single transferable vote, which Catherine Spence, when she was here twenty-five years ago, did so much to bring before the attention of suffragists.

They not only, however, amended their constitution in such a way as to insure representation of every considerable group upon the executive board; the improvement became operative at once, and the in-coming board, which for the next two years will bear the responsibility of directing the affairs of the national organization, with its six hundred thousand affiliated working women, was actually elected by the new method. It is, we believe, the first long-established national organization on this continent to cut away the old timber of antiquated methods and go in for both efficiency and democracy at one sweep.

When the amendment came up for discussion, the entire plan was explained, with the reasons why the elector with a single vote, which she is able to use for the person of her choice, has a much more effective tool at her disposal than one who has to vote for, say, eight members and has not the certainty that her ballot will be used to elect any one she cares for. She may waste her vote on a favorite daughter, so wealthy in votes already that she needs it not. She may waste her vote, on the other hand, by throwing it away upon the candidate at the bottom of the poll. She may again refrain from expressing her true convictions, through a fear that her "best" candidate has no chance of success.

PERSONALLY, I do not think the election or non-election of particular candidates in any election, even the most vital, is the all-important thing. The all-important thing is that the voter shall not be disfranchised, as all electors are who in any one of these three ways lose the effectiveness of their votes. Under the Hare-Spence system (the single transferable vote) the voter can freely express her convictions through her ballot, because upon that ballot she has marked preferences to direct the allotment of that ballot in case her first choice either does not require it or is one of those failing to get the required number of votes.

What is the required number of votes? Roughly speaking, if there are eight seats to fill, as in the present instance, the quota or voting constituency of each successful candidate is a little less than one-eighth of the ballots cast. Once she has obtained these she needs no more and any surplus goes, ballot by ballot, to the second preference of each voter. And these are by no means necessarily the same, for a group who agree upon their first choice may differ widely as to the next in order of preference.

At the League election none of the delegates found any difficulty in casting their ballots. Of course they asked lots of questions. But that was only education, and the keenest of interest

shown far surpassed that at any previous election. When the ballots came to be counted, of the eighty-seven cast not one was invalid.

THE counting took place during the recess after five o'clock, on Friday afternoon, in the large annex of the auditorium of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, where the sessions of the convention were held.

The returning officer was Miss Alice Henry of Chicago; the tellers, Mrs. Mary V. Halas of Chicago, Miss Nelle Quick of St. Louis, and Miss Anna Weinstock of Boston. There were twelve candidates, for each of whom there was a tally clerk. Not a single complaint was made by any one of them that they found any difficulty in their very simple task of taking care, each of her own candidate's ballots, marking them off on a tally sheet when the quota, ten votes, was reached, and passing the un-needed votes in order of preferences as marked—no harder than the task of the librarian who glances down your list of books and obtains for you the book or books that happen to be in.

Although the experiment was such a new one, everything went off with the greatest smoothness and ease, and the whole thing, preparations and all, with occasional explanations, was over in less than an hour, less time than would have been taken up in the ordinary block election.

The count took place in public. The election created interest outside those participating. Mr. Hoag, the secretary of the American Proportional Representation League, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, was present with his assistant, Dr. George H. Hallett, Jr. Miss Mary Macarthur and Miss Margaret Bondfield were deeply interested onlookers, Miss Bondfield encouragingly throwing in a word about the adoption of the system by some of the large men's trade unions of Great Britain.

The following is the new board: officers (elected singly by the ordinary method), Mrs. Raymond Robins, President; Rose Schneiderman, Vice-President; Emma Steghagen, Secretary-Treasurer, with a board of eight members.

THEIR own elections disposed of, at the closing session the delegates sent out the following confession of their faith:

WHEREAS, Under our clumsy and inaccurate electoral systems, legislative representation is usually the outcome of a battle in each electoral district, as if injustice in one electorate would ever right a converse injustice in another electorate; and

WHEREAS, Our ideal should be a peaceful co-operation to make every Legislature a true mirror of the people, a representation of its convictions and aspirations; and

WHEREAS, The spread of the movement for proportional representation in other countries, and the experience gained in such of our own cities, as Kalamazoo and Ashtabula, convinces us of the urgent need of the introduction of this reform into our electoral system, national, state, and municipal; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the National Women's Trade Union League, in convention assembled, urge the introduction of proportional representation in those various fields of political action.

Prepares for Ratification

THE suffragists of South Carolina have under way plans for an intensive campaign to secure the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The next session of the General Assembly is seven months away which will give the women time for an extended campaign.

It is expected that Senator Pollock will be one of the leaders in the fight for ratification. Press reports state that "if the next General Assembly does not ratify the amendment, the question will probably become a burning issue in the campaign of 1920."

A Successful Citizenship School

Conducted by St. Louisans

And Worth Imitating

THE Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis held a Citizenship School the week of May 26-31, which created a sensation in that city.

Mrs. Frederic Blaine Clarke came back a year ago from the Indiana Suffrage School fired with the enthusiasm to institute a similar program in St. Louis. But the pressure of war work made it impractical. She has held to the idea, however, and this year after presidential suffrage was granted to the women of Missouri, and the new voters were clamoring for information, she knew the "hour had struck." The following schedule was outlined and with the untiring effort and administrative ability of the new President, Mrs. Fred L. English, and the co-operation of the distinguished St. Louisans on the faculty, the school was put through.

The Y. W. C. A. allowed the League the use of its auditorium and assisted the Housing Committee, of which Mrs. J. Alex Goodwin was Chairman, in every way. The Y. W. C. A. quarters furnished an ideal location, and with its excellent cafeteria service and the smaller rooms put at the service of the school for conferences and the practice registration and election, gave it a model equipment.

The demand for evening classes was so great that they were established with 125 women who, during the day were working in their profession and business, but were so anxious to be informed on the new citizenship that they were willing to come for five nights running and attend school.

The bulletin that went out announcing the school, said:

"Five days' instruction in speaking and organization is the opportunity open to all women of St. Louis interested in the power of the vote so recently become theirs, in the 'School in Citizenship.'"

"The course is offered primarily to educate and train speakers for the task of preparing women for registration and election—to instruct them thoroughly, not only in the technical knowledge of their new duties, but to impress upon them the dignity and power of citizenship."

"An opportunity to apply the information gained, will be offered by the Equal Suffrage League by putting women who have taken the full course and have come up to the required standard, to work on organization on salaries."

"Salaried Positions: Those pupils desiring salaried positions at the close of the school must comply with the following conditions:

"1. After attending the school, they will be required to do three weeks' organization work—for this no salary will be paid, but their necessary expenses will be met.

"2. From these the city will select a limited number who qualify to do organization work. Women who cannot give all their time will be paid part-time salaries. Those showing special competence will be recommended for permanent positions."

Over 450 women paid their admission to the school. Many of the day pupils were women with families who got up at five o'clock to make their household adjustments, and leave their children provided for during their absence. This is the spirit that wins, and the women who made these sacrifices were the ones who took from the classes all there was to be secured.

MONDAY, MAY 26—AFTERNOON

2:00-2:30—Opening talk, "The Advancement of Women," Miss Marie B. Ames, National Field Secretary, National American Woman Suffrage Assn.
2:30-3:20—Citizenship (Lesson 1), Legislative Procedure, Mrs. Lucille B. Lowenstein.
3:20-4:10—Public Speaking (Lesson 1)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.

EVENING CLASSES

MONDAY NIGHT

7:30-8:15—Public Speaking (Lesson 1)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
8:15-9:00—Citizenship (Lesson 1)—Mrs. Lucille B. Lowenstein.
9:00-9:45—Parliamentary Law (Lesson 1)—Mrs. N. P. Zimmer.

TUESDAY NIGHT

7:30-8:15—Public Speaking (Lesson 2)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
8:15-9:00—Citizenship (Lesson 2)—Harlan E. Read.
9:00-9:45—Suffrage History (Lesson 1)—Mrs. Robt. B. Atkinson.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT

7:30-8:15—Public Speaking (Lesson 3)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
8:15-9:00—Citizenship (Lesson 3)—Glendy B. Arnold.

9:00-9:45—Publicity & Literature (Lesson 1)—Mrs. F. B. Clarke and Mrs. Alfred Buschmann.

THURSDAY NIGHT

7:30-8:15—Public Speaking (Lesson 4)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
8:15-9:00—Citizenship (Lesson 4)—Dean Isidor Loeb.
9:00-9:45—Suffrage Argument (Lesson 1)—Mrs. W. W. Boyd.

FRIDAY NIGHT

7:30-8:15—Public Speaking (Lesson 5)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
8:15-9:00—Citizenship (Lesson 5)—Mr. Luther E. Smith.
9:00-9:45—Organization (Lesson 1)—Miss Marie B. Ames.

THE five lessons in Citizenship were based on "An Aid to the Woman Voter in Missouri" (Miss Mary E. Bulkley), "The Missouri Blue Book," and Isidor Loeb's "History and Government in Missouri." They were developed according to the printed pamphlet—"Five Conferences on Presidential Suffrage."

The ten lessons in Public Speaking included both theory and practice. This included the following principles:

- a. Voice.
- b. Dress and appearance.
- c. Arrangement of material.
- d. Practice in impromptu speaking on assigned subjects.
- e. Practice in impromptu speaking of arguments and discussion.
- f. General principles of suffrage speaking.
 1. Psychology of suffrage audiences.
 2. Training in arguments best suited to different kinds of audiences.
 3. Answers to objections to suffrage.
- g. Best suffrage arguments.

This course was given by Prof. Edgar G. Frazier and he was accorded universal praise for the way in which he handled the undeveloped material.

Mrs. George Gellhorn gave one lecture in this course, "The Psychology of Suffrage Audiences," a most delightful and practical talk, leaving her hearers with many of the "secrets" of successful speech making.

THE organization work given in five lessons was interesting and stimulating. Over fifty women signed up to try to qualify for salaried positions. The first lesson on "General Organization" (the relation of the National to the State and City Leagues, the League of Women Voters, etc., Tammany Hall as a sample of perfect mechanical organization) was given by Miss Marie B. Ames who spoke with authority, and her valuable information and advice were much appreciated by the pupils. The second lesson on "Intensive Organization" (Ward and Precinct), was given by Miss Ames and Mrs. Clarke.

TUESDAY, MAY 27—MORNING

9:30-10:20—Suffrage History (Lesson 1)—Mrs. Robt. B. Atkinson.
10:20-11:10—Public Speaking (Lesson 2)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
11:10-12:00—Suffrage Argument (Lesson 1)—Mrs. W. W. Boyd.

AFTERNOON

1:30-2:20—Organization (Lesson 1)—Miss Marie B. Ames.
2:20-3:10—Citizenship (Lesson 2)—Harlan E. Read.
3:10-4:00—Public Speaking (Lesson 3)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
4:00-4:50—Parliamentary Law (Lesson 1)—Mrs. N. P. Zimmer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28—MORNING

9:30-11:20—Suffrage History (Lesson 2)—Mrs. Robt. B. Atkinson.
10:20-11:10—Public Speaking (Lesson 4)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
11:10-12:00—Suffrage Argument (Lesson 2)—Mrs. W. W. Boyd.

AFTERNOON

1:30-2:20—Citizenship (Lesson 3)—Judge Glendy B. Arnold.
2:20-3:10—Citizenship (Lesson 3)—"Practice Registration."
3:10-4:00—Public Speaking (Lesson 5)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
4:00-4:50—Organization (Lesson 2)—Miss Marie B. Ames, Mrs. F. B. Clarke.

THURSDAY, MAY 29—MORNING

9:30-10:20—Publicity—"Betty Boyd," Miss Elizabeth Fletcher and Mrs. F. B. Clarke.
10:20-11:10—Public Speaking (Lesson 6)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
11:10-12:00—Citizenship (Lesson 4)—Dean Isidor Loeb.

AFTERNOON

1:30-2:20—Suffrage History (Lesson 3)—Mrs. Robt. B. Atkinson.
2:20-3:10—Public Speaking (Lesson 7)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
3:10-4:00—Organization (Lesson 3).
4:00-4:50—Organization—Demonstration.

FRIDAY, MAY 30—MORNING

9:30-10:20—Organization (Lesson 4)—Practice.
10:20-11:10—Organization
11:10-12:00—Organization

AFTERNOON

1:30-2:20—Public Speaking (Lesson 8)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
2:20-3:10—Public Speaking (Lesson 9)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
3:10-4:00—Citizenship (Lesson 5)—Luther E. Smith.

4:00-4:50—Citizenship (Lesson 5)—Practice Presidential Election.

SATURDAY, MAY 31—MORNING

9:30-10:20—Organization (Lesson 5)—Reports.
10:20-11:10—Public Speaking (Lesson 10)—Prof. Edgar G. Frazier.
11:10-12:00—Public Speaking

THE third lesson had a double period and was a "pretend" organization. The women who had signed up for salaried positions were assigned to an equal number of women who had been given a slip of paper on which some well-known suffrage objection had been written, such as, "Woman's place is in the home," "Voting will double the cost of elections," etc. The organizers were told to "pretend" that they were going out into a precinct and try to persuade a particular woman to come to a "Citizenship" meeting. She was given ten minutes to make a convert and make her promise to attend the meeting. The woman whom she visited, selected from the experienced suffragists, was to meet her with the suffrage objection she had been given, and see how the new organizer would meet it. The pupils who were neither "visitors" or "visited" were neighbors on the porch, and listened or joined in the discussion according to their respective natures. At the end of ten minutes, the women returned to their places and "pretended" that the time for the meeting to which the women had been invited had arrived. It was held at the home of a woman in the neighborhood, Mrs. Graham (Mrs. Gellhorn) who was not interested and didn't much approve, but wished to be "in" on anything going on.

The meeting was conducted by four of the organizers who had shown special ability, Mrs. Laura Schnell Edwards, Mrs. Charles T. Shewell, Mrs. Woodward and Miss Juliette Pomeroy. They were introduced by their hostess, made neat little talks and proved they had good heads by refusing to be confused even by a crying child (good-sized) or the subsequent questions from the audience.

The meeting closed by the organizers reporting the reception they had met, followed in each instance by a report of their work by the woman they had gone to interview.

THE next morning was given over entirely to "practice" organization. The organizers were divided into five groups and under the direction of five ward chairmen, spent two hours and a half doing the real thing. It was a hot morning—Decoration Day—and also the 189th, a returning St. Louis regiment, was having a parade, and Mrs. Clarke who had this in charge was very fearful (privately) that a sad, discouraged group of women would report at 1:30. Not at all! Thrilled to the core by their experiences they could hardly wait until time came for reporting—and their desire was "for more worlds to conquer."

The lessons in Suffrage History were handled in a splendid manner by Mrs. Robert Atkinson who was the first president of the Missouri State Suffrage Association, in its present form.

The two lectures in Suffrage Argument were given by Mrs. W. W. Boyd in a convincing manner.

The five lessons in "Citizenship" were given by distinguished men and women from Missouri.

After the talks on registration and presidential elections, there was a practical registration and election under the direction of Mrs. J. P. Higgins who had fully informed herself on all the technicalities from the Election Commissioners and the women registered and voted as they will in 1920 with the printed ballot.

THE lecture on Publicity was handled by Miss Betty Boyd, Miss Elizabeth Fletcher and Mrs. F. B. Clarke. Mrs. Clarke took publicity other than press, and "How Suffrage Publicity Looks from the Suffrage Headquarters," followed by Miss

Fletcher who talked on "How It Looks from the Newspaper Office" and Miss Boyd on "How to Place It."

The lecture on "Use of Literature" by Mrs. Alfred Buschmann resulted in the sale of \$60.00 worth of literature.

The lectures on "Parliamentary Law" by Mrs. N. P. Zimmer were splendidly handled.

The Citizenship School idea has spread over Missouri like wildfire. Kansas City held a school in the Public Library June 1-7, and St. Joseph, Sedalia and Springfield are planning schools under the direction of Miss Ames.

The St. Louis League is planning to hold other schools later in the wards and precincts, both for men and women. One man looking at the School prospectus sadly shook his head and said to his wife, "No one ever did this for men."

Well, the Suffrage League is glad to do it for both men and women.

An Historic Special Session

GOVERNOR FREDERICK D. GARDNER, the Democratic governor of Missouri, is determined to keep Missouri in the list of "firsts." He is the first governor of a presidential suffrage state to use his influence to help bring the legislators and the women voters together at a ratification dinner, where the governor himself forcefully presented the "Reasons for an Extra Session" in order to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Meantime Missouri suffragists are making the special session of the Missouri Legislature an historic mile in the progress of the state.

The suffragists are attending the session in full force. The official board of the Missouri Suffrage Association met in Jefferson City, July 1st, the day before the session convened. This brought a large number of prominent women to the capital. In addition there were delegations of women from the legislative districts of the state. Supplementing these were a concourse of women visitors and unofficial attendants.

The suffragists have prepared a program of events and happenings that are being carried on simultaneously with the lawmakers' meetings. Principal among these was the meeting of the Governing Board of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, which took place in Jefferson City July 1, the day before the date of the special session. A preparedness luncheon was followed by a business meeting open to all, at which the suffrage leaders disclosed details for future activity in the state, necessary to take care of the many new voters that will be added to Missouri's lists by the passage of the Amendment. The same night the Senators and Representatives were entertained at a big ratification dinner given under suffrage auspices, at which Mrs. George Gellhorn presided and Governor Frederick D. Gardner made the principal speech. The program was as follows:

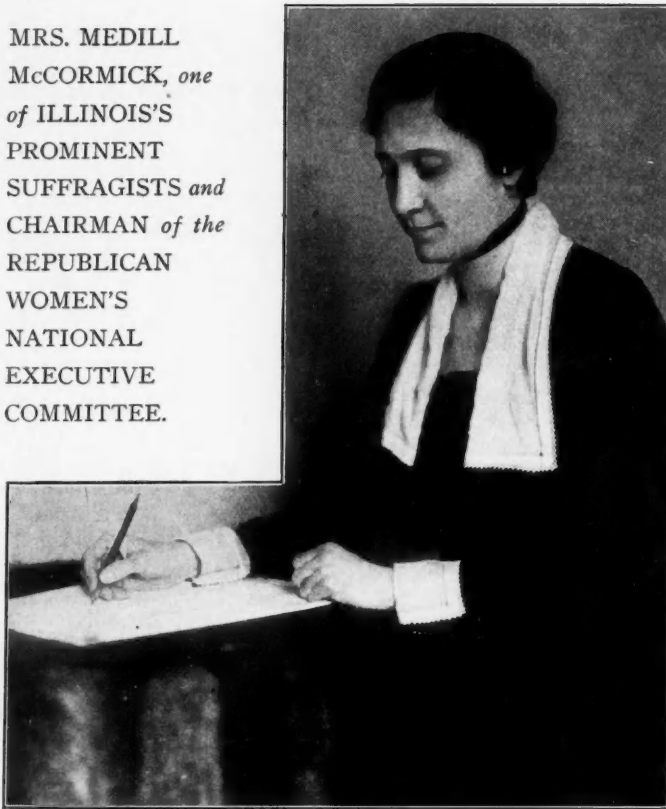
"Reasons for an Extra Session".....	Governor Frederick Gardner
"As Soon as We Can Start".....	Lieut. Gov. Wallace Crossley
"There's None to Vote Against It".....	Speaker S. F. O'Fallon
"Interesting Interludes".....	Nat'l Committeeman J. L. Babler
	Ed. F. Goltra
	Mrs. Hugh Ward
"Finish the Fight".....	Senator James W. McKnight
"Intensely Sanguine".....	Rep. Walter E. Bailey
"Co-operation That Co-operates".....	Mrs. Nelle Burger
"After All".....	Mrs. Morrison-Fuller
"Teaching Tactics".....	Miss Marie B. Ames
"In Passing".....	Mrs. F. B. Clarke
"Over the Top".....	Mrs. Walter McNab Miller
"Now Let's Adjourn".....	Mrs. Geo. Gellhorn

The program for the Preparedness Luncheon calls for an address of welcome by Mrs. Claude Clark, a Vice-Chairman of the Missouri Woman Suffrage Association and Chairman of the Jefferson City committee on local arrangements, and a response

(Continued on page 123)

Political Equality in Practice

MRS. MEDILL
McCORMICK, one
of ILLINOIS'S
PROMINENT
SUFFRAGISTS and
CHAIRMAN of the
REPUBLICAN
WOMEN'S
NATIONAL
EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE.



Harris & Ewing.

PERHAPS the men and women who gathered in Washington last month from all over the United States for their first joint National Republican Conference failed, at first, to realize the tremendous significance attaching to the slender, dignified presiding woman whose decisively-dropped gavel called to order this national political gathering. As a matter of fact, she typified the triumph of the principle for which suffragists have been contending in this country for seventy-five years—the political equality of women and men.

Perhaps, also, the significance of the *two* behind the presiding table—the woman and the man—may have escaped them. And yet—the realization of the dream of those staunch pioneers of suffrage who endured ridicule, insult, even personal violence and contumely in their belief that some day, some time, the justice they believed in might come, was visualized in the two who stood behind that table—Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the Republican Women's National Executive Committee, and Will H. Hays, chairman of the National Republican Committee—co-equals and co-workers.

Long before the 66th Congress met, Republican party leaders, secure in the knowledge of sufficient strength to make good their promise, had pledged early enactment of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, while the first official meeting of the Republican National Committee early last January unanimously passed a resolution reiterating its "belief in the necessity for the enfranchisement of the women of this country," calling for "the immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and further calling upon the Republican state Legislatures to stand ready to ratify same." That they have responded is evidenced by the fact that all the states which were first to ratify the amendment had Republican Legislatures.

WITH the party thus pledged to suffrage and the men delegates of the Republican conference not only willing but anxious to co-operate with the women, the first uncertainty at the innovation of women sitting in party councils and discussing party affairs gave way to interest and real enthusiasm when, during the afternoon session, there came up the question of organization methods, party questions, and the inevitable "local conditions" which are the bane of every organization worker.

Most of the women delegates had been actively interested in suffrage and their practical suggestions for meeting these conditions, their organization suggestions and their ideas generally were rather a revelation to the men, who were evidently more prepared for theory than practical work from their new co-workers. However, their quick comprehension of what was needed appealed to the men, and the conference was marked by a *camaraderie* and *esprit de corps* that speak well for the future.

There was no stiffness in the sessions; no stilted oratory. What was said had the ring of sincerity and conviction and loyalty—and was quite to the point. Mrs. McCormick opened the conference with a brief statement of the purpose of the meeting—the best methods of securing to both women and men full participation in party affairs—maintaining that politics is a woman's business as well as a man's, and that it is the duty of every woman—wife and mother or other citizen—to take an interest in party politics, since only through a political party can a country be rightly governed.

A BIT of the charming informality that, while not detracting from the seriousness and dignity of the conference, made it quite distinctive from the usual political gathering was the presentation of a gavel to Mrs. McCormick by Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter on behalf of the other members of the National Executive Committee. It was with this historic bit of wood that the first joint political conference was called to order, and that rapped attention when Mrs. McCormick introduced the National Chairman, Mr. Hays. The admission of women to party membership on equality with men, and no separate women's organizations within the party, were the especial points he emphasized, sentiments which found favor with men and women alike, if one may judge from the applause; and these suggestions governed the adoption of the organization plans upon which the general conference acted, later, after separate conferences of delegates from groups comprising enfranchised, partially enfranchised and non-enfranchised states had conferred and adopted plans suited to the peculiar conditions of its own group.

At the banquet, which brought in the social element and still further cemented the bonds of good fellowship and party loyalty, "the old order" and the new rubbed elbows amicably. At a central flower-laden table presided over by Mrs. McCormick sat the Speaker of the House, Mr. Gillett, the President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Cummins, Will H. Hays, and the members of the Women's Executive Committee, while Miss Mary Garrett Hay, suffrage's standby, and a member of the Women's Executive Committee, acted as toastmistress, and between times, the five hundred guests discussed things light or serious, political or otherwise, or listened to the talented singer who has turned her back on grand opera for the joy of politics—Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, of Illinois.

With the doffing of the delicate-hued evening gowns, however, the women were seriously intent upon the work in hand, and Friday morning found them deep in conference on getting "pointers" on knotty questions from astute politicians for future use.

MISS MARY
GARRETT HAY,
NEW YORK
CITY'S
FOREMOST
SUFFRAGE
LEADER,
SECOND VICE-
PRESIDENT of
the NATIONAL
AMERICAN
WOMAN
SUFFRAGE
ASSOCIATION,
and TREAS-
URER of the
REPUBLICAN
WOMEN'S
NATIONAL
EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE.



And the men? They held a conference of their own one afternoon where smoke dribbled out into the corridor in a bluish haze from many cigars and an occasional word was wafted over the transom. But, except for this and the luncheon where Mr. Hays entertained "men only" in the tea room while Mrs. McCormick had all the women delegates as her guests in the private lunch room, the men and women were too much interested in getting each other's viewpoints and watching the reactions of their political "bombs" to want either "smokers" or "tea parties."

AND what do the men think of the new order of things? Let one of them speak—George A. Glynn, State Chairman of New York: "I came back home more than ever impressed with the intelligence and devotion of the women to Republicanism," he says. "The women in the conference in Washington talked understandingly of all the great problems up for solution. They are devoid of fads and crankiness. I believe they will give a good account of themselves in the 1920 campaign."

Clear thinking, practical, keen to see a point, able to argue logically, yet without prejudice, the well-groomed women who "made history" at this first political conference carried away with them the respect and admiration and good will of every man present. And for the woman whose keen mind and executive ability made the conference the splendid success it was, none could have higher praise than the tribute paid her by Mr. Gillett: "The spirit of Mark Hanna lives in his daughter!"

A SPECIAL session of the New Jersey Legislature is being urged by the *Journal* of Jersey City. Speaking editorially, the *Journal* calls the attention of Mrs. E. F. Feickert, President of the New Jersey Equal Suffrage Association and her co-workers to the fact that now is the time to urge a special session, saying in part: "The present New Jersey Legislature is very likely to ratify the amendment if it were put up to it at a special session on the eve of the gubernatorial campaign."

Success at Last

MRS. MARY L. McLENDON, of Atlanta, President of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, believes thoroughly in "if at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Mrs. McLendon, known as "the mother of woman suffrage" in Georgia, registered at the County Court House recently in preparation for her vote in the next municipal primary. This was not the first time she has registered. Twice before Mrs. McLendon has set her name on the books, paid her taxes, and her poll tax and then marched up to the voting precinct and told the manager she wanted to vote. Each time she was refused. But when she visits the polls this fall, all things will be changed as Atlanta women now have the right of municipal suffrage.

"Isn't it jolly?" Mrs. McLendon is quoted as saying when she went into the registrar's office. "Here we are walking into the temple of justice and being allowed to vote—equals with men! I say, I am all set up about it."

"But we always knew you were our superior," the clerk responded gallantly.

"Oh, no, you didn't," said Mrs. McLendon. "That was just camouflage. I remember years ago I came to this court house and paid my taxes. There was a big sign up there, 'Pay your taxes and register!' So I said to Andy Stewart: 'I've paid my taxes; can I register?' And he said, 'Certainly, Mrs. McLendon.' And I registered, gave my name and all. And on election day I went to the polls. Oh, they treated me fine; got out a chair for me and said they were glad to see me, and when I asked them for a ballot, they handed me one—all the names scratched off. 'Is that ballot no good?' I asked them. And they said it was no good. So I left. I did it again a year later, registered, and paid my taxes. But they didn't even have my name on the books at the polls."

Mrs. McLendon was met at the court house by a delegation of prominent suffragists including Mrs. Amelia B. Woodall, President of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association. They congratulated this pioneer suffragist on the attaining of her life wish.

Illinois's Jubilee Dinner

ILLINOIS suffragists held a jubilee ratification dinner on the night of June 24 to celebrate the prompt ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Illinois Legislature. The affair was held in the roof garden of the La Salle Hotel, Chicago. Governor and Mrs. Frank Lowden, and members of the Legislature were honor guests. The whole legislative body was invited, and a large number of the Senators and Representatives and their wives were in attendance. Many prominent state officials were also among the 1,100 guests seated at the tables.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, acted as toastmistress. The program included addresses by Governor Lowden, Representative Mann, a number of the state officers and well-known suffragists of Illinois. Among the latter were Mesdames Medill McCormick, Jacob Baur, Raymond Robins, J. W. McGraw, Albert Schweizer, Catherine Waugh McCullough, James Morrison, Mary E. Holmes, George Soden, Judith Weil Loewenthal and Miss Florence King. Vocal numbers were a part of the program contributed by Jennie F. W. Johnson, well known in musical circles. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the evening.



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FOR TOILET—FOR BATH

Tennessee's Victory Convention

THE Victory Convention held by the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association during the early part of June at Nashville was of more than usual interest, as it marked the first state suffrage gathering since the women of Tennessee were granted presidential and municipal suffrage by the Legislature.

Mrs. Leslie Warner, who has presided over the destinies of the Tennessee suffragists during the past year, was too ill to attend the sessions. Her absence was felt keenly by the many delegates present. Mrs. Warner has given of her time and energy in such generous quantities during the strenuous suffrage year Tennessee has just been through as to injure her own health.

Mrs. Robert Beattie of Memphis, vice-president of the association, opened the convention and presided over its sessions. Governor A. H. Roberts welcomed the delegates to Tennessee's electorate.

One of the topics discussed with enthusiasm during the sessions was the fact that women have been given recognition in the League of Nations.

The program of the League of Women Voters was adopted and considerable time given to discussion of the best methods to be used in making intelligent voters and "how to better cities, towns, rural communities, the state and the nation."

An important address was that of the president, Mrs. Warner, which was read by Mrs. Margaret Ervin Ford. The address covered, in detail, the long and arduous year's work of the state president. It has been one of the most successful suffrage years Tennessee has had, in spite of the fact that the suffragists all over the state gave without stint of their service on behalf of war work.

Speaking of these services, Mrs. Warner said: "Suffragists held almost all executive offices and were prominent in every branch of patriotic work. They made up the Board of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense; they were members of the Liberty Loan Committee and had charge of most of the Red Cross work in the state."

TRACING her work back to the amalgamation on March 26, 1918, at Memphis of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association of which Mrs. Margaret Ervin Ford was at that time president, and the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, Incorporated, of which Mrs. Guilford Dudley was president, Mrs. Warner reviewed the activities of the past year. In speaking of the funds raised, Mrs. Warner referred to \$700 paid the National Suffrage Association, \$325 to the Oversea Hospitals, and the hundreds of thousands raised by suffragists for branches of war work.

The Seventy-five-day Legislative Campaign, which seemed a hopeless struggle at first and which ended in victory, was told in detail. She paid a glowing tribute to the leaders, Senator Haston and Attorney Miller, and Speaker Walker of the House. The personnel of the Lobby Committee during the seventy-five-day campaign included Mrs. Warner, Chairman; Mrs. Guilford Dudley, vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and the chairmen of the following committees: Legislative, Mrs. A. G. Buckner; Organization, Miss Matilda Porter; Press, Mrs. Margaret Ervin Ford; Speakers, Mrs. F. K. Reno; National Organizer, Miss Josephine Miller.

A thrilling moment during the convention came when announcement was made of the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Excitement ran riot. The convention went wild. Some laughed, some cried, all cheered. Then some one suggested singing "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow." This was followed by resolutions to wire congratulations to Mrs.

Catt, Dr. Shaw and Senator McKellar and all the members of Congress who voted for the bill.

RATIFICATION was the subject of a talk by Mrs. Guilford Dudley. "If we wait two years, when most of the Legislatures meet again, for ratification of the amendment," Mrs. Dudley said, "America will certainly be the last country to give her women the vote. We will be classed with the wilderness of Africa. Most European nations are planning universal suffrage at the present moment." Mrs. Dudley reviewed the progress of suffrage during the past year. She said in the course of her address: "In this state we are faced with an unfortunate situation. Our constitution says that no Legislature can ratify an amendment unless the members of the Legislature are elected after the passage of the amendment. In consequence our hope lies in the constitutional convention which is being planned. The Legislatures to meet soon are almost entirely from the states where opposition for the most part seems strongest. Our work now is to plunge into an educational campaign."

Resolutions which were adopted paid tribute to the work of the suffrage leaders of Tennessee. Mrs. Warner was christened "The War and Victory President." An appropriate tribute was paid Mrs. Dudley. Mrs. Charles Baker was chairman of resolutions.

A luncheon and a musical tea at the Centennial Club, which was a courtesy from Mrs. Warner, and a banquet held on the following night at the Tulane, were social features of the state gathering. Mrs. Rheu Folk presided at the banquet. Mrs. James Frazer and Mrs. John Gilmore were chairmen of the banquet. Mrs. Reuben Mills was chairman of local arrangements. Miss Matilda Porter was chairman of program for the convention.

Mrs. Warner (who has served so efficiently since the amalgamation of the associations) and the members of her board had stated prior to the election that they would not be candidates for re-election. Mrs. Warner was made honorary president, however. The new board will include: President, Mrs. George Fort Milton; Vice-President, Mrs. W. K. Ransom; Congressional Chairmen: First District, Mrs. R. B. Cook and Mrs. Hugh White; Second, Mrs. J. D. Nelson and Mrs. Lucy Winslow; Third, Mrs. John L. Meek and Mrs. T. L. Hill; Fourth, Mrs. Prudence Simpson Dresser and Mrs. Sam Young; Fifth, Mrs. Lee Fox and Mrs. G. S. Lannon; Sixth, Mrs. Henry Lupton and Mrs. John M. Kenny; Seventh, Mrs. A. E. Shields and Mrs. E. E. Eslick; Eighth, Mrs. Ada Collier and Mrs. Birdie Owen; Ninth, Mrs. Finis Garrett and Miss Mary Sheffington; Tenth, Mrs. Isaac Reese and Mrs. Lee Cummings.

An Historic Session

(Continued from page 119)

by Mrs. W. K. James. Then followed reports by the officers of the Association, the Chairman of its Standing Committees and District Chairmen, and general discussions on the following:

1. Organizations More Than Ever and How.....Mrs. John R. Leighty
Training Workers Through Organization Classes in Citizenship Schools.....Mrs. F. B. Clarke
2. How to Hold Branch Leagues Together.....Mrs. Elmer McKay
Mrs. Wm. E. Harshe
3. Citizenship Schools. Where and How?
From the Local Headquarters Viewpoint.....Miss Laura Runyon
From State Headquarters Viewpoint.....Mrs. Olive B. Swan
From the Field Director's Viewpoint.....Miss Marie Ames
4. Membership Drives and Prizes for County and Branch Leagues
Mrs. Jules Rosenberger
Mrs. J. Rudd Van Dyne
5. Can Women Voters Work More Effectively as an Independent Non-Partisan Group or Within the Parties as Partisans?
Mrs. Hugh Ward
Mrs. E. M. Grossman
Mrs. Geo. Still
Mrs. Wm. R. Haight

The affair was brought to a close by the naming of the Chairmen who will act as representatives for Missouri on the Committees of the League of Women Voters.

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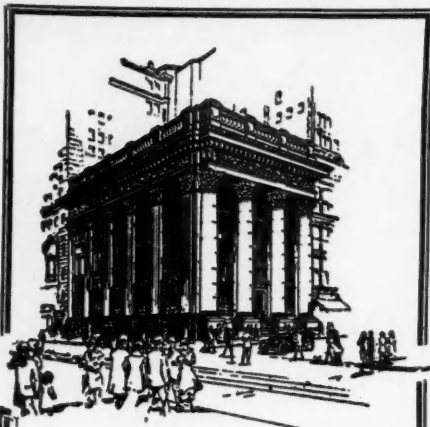
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See Page 115 for
the Ratification Schedule

Triumph in Massachusetts

THESE are the days of ratifications. They come one after another, and each brings joy and gratitude. But perhaps none has aroused more rejoicing among suffragists all over the United States than the victory in Massachusetts—rock-ribbed old Massachusetts, birth place of Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony, battle-ground of this cause from its earliest years and also the home for almost a generation of the oldest and strongest anti-suffrage association in the United States, which has sent out its workers all over the country, and flooded the West and South with its misleading literature.

The final vote was taken in the House before a gallery packed with women, most of them wearing the yellow flowers of suffrage, but a few showing the red roses of the opposition. The legislators below had adorned their button-holes in the same way. The debate took up both morning and afternoon. Some of the dreary old arguments that have been urged by the opponents of equal rights for half a century were put forward again—for the last time in the Legislative Halls of Massachusetts—and there were good and strong words from our good friends.

A STRENUOUS effort was made to put off ratification till next year and meanwhile to take a straw vote. This dilatory measure was decisively defeated, and immediate ratification was voted four to one. Then the gallery broke into applause, in which the legislators below joined. The crowd of spectators swept out into the hall, and innumerable happy women shook hands with one another, and with the beaming Legislative Committee.

As we went in triumph down the stairs that we had so often descended in defeat, it seemed too good to be true that we should never have to climb those steps again to ask for equal

suffrage. We shall have to go up them often enough in the future to ask for other good things, but never again for that. That chapter is closed; and what a long, long chapter it has been!

THERE was a hearing on Woman Suffrage before a Committee of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1853. There were twelve Suffrage Petitions, one of them headed by Louisa M. Alcott's mother. One of the speakers at that hearing was Lucy Stone. Henry B. Blackwell sat in the audience, and then and there made up his mind to marry her if he could. Between that day and this, what an incalculable amount of hard, patient and unselfish work has been done by hundreds of brave and faithful women and men to bring us to this victory! With a great price the women have obtained this freedom. May they use it well and worthily!

An impromptu celebration at the State Headquarters followed. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird presided, and votes of thanks were passed to the Governor, to the State Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic Parties, to the Press, to Mrs. Catt and Miss Hay, and to many others who had lent their efficient help. "America" and the "Battle Hymn" were sung.

About half a dozen of the active workers took supper together afterwards in the roof garden of the Hotel Westminster, with the sunset dying in the west, and the pigeons in the belfry of Trinity Church close by getting ready to go to sleep. Everybody was happy, but in the minds of some of us, after the first flush of delight and relief was over, the sense of duty and responsibility was uppermost.

In the distance Bunker Hill Monument stood out against the sky. Whenever Lucy Stone saw that stately shaft, she used to say to her daughter, "Remember, that is our monument!" She meant that it belonged to the suffragists be-

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cause it was raised to commemorate the old war against taxation without representation. Quiet and grave and gray, the monument looked at me all through the supper, over the shoulder of one of our noblest workers. The fight for equal suffrage is almost over, but the fight for human freedom goes on from age to age. At a vast cost of time and labor and struggle, women have won the tool with which they can do great things if they handle it aright. Now let us use it to make the world better!

A. S. B.

When Pennsylvania Ratified

"THE greatest day in the history of the old Keystone Legislature," exulted Governor Sproul at his reception for the Pennsylvania State Woman Suffrage Association following the ratification of the suffrage amendment on June 24th.

It was the years of effective organization and the work of the Association with this Legislature beginning even before the last primaries, that brought the victorious Senate vote of 31 to 6 on June 19th and the House vote of 153 to 44 on June 24th.

Delegations of men and women from all over the state filled every available seat and corner of standing-room in the House at Harrisburg on June 24th and, unrebuked, joined with the legislators in the overwhelming applause which greeted the pro-suffrage speeches.

The star place for new argument went to a member who has voted against every preceding suffrage bill during his service in the Legislature and who announced that he would vote for ratification because, "Suffrage is a matter of national and not at all of state right.

The few brisk speeches were over within three-quarters of an hour and the serious business of roll call was started. Half-way through the women who were busily polling said, "We have enough votes now." And the floor recognized that fact, for before the Speaker could announce the result one enthusiastic member leaped to his feet and shouted, "It's gone over, Mr. Speaker." Whereupon the men burst into song.

Then came one of the big moments of the day. A legislator expressed the House's appreciation of the fact that the victory was the result of the work of the State Association and asked that a two-minute recess be taken "to give that womanly woman, the president of the Pennsylvania State Suffrage Association, Mrs. John O. Miller, an opportunity to thank us." The motion was carried unanimously. The speaker gave his own rostrum to Mrs. Miller and stood on the platform beneath while she spoke both for the Pennsylvania women and the women of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Then the Association members were received by the Governor in the state room and

were "movied" with him as he congratulated Mrs. Miller.

The spirit of work which has won the Pennsylvania victory was evidenced at the jubilee luncheon in the Penn-Harris Hotel, to which 250 women marched from the Governor's reception. The glorification speeches were intermingled with the presentation of the program for future activity in the League of Women Voters, the speakers being Mrs. Miller; two past state presidents, Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg and Mrs. Ellen Price; Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, recording secretary of the National Association and Miss Marjorie Shuler, member of the National Association's Congressional Committee.

Wisconsin "First"

IT now seems certain that Wisconsin takes first place among states of the Union in the ratification of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Federal constitution.

The joint resolution extending the right of suffrage to women passed both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature shortly before noon, June 10, 1919.

The ratification document was taken to Washington by special messenger, former State Senator David G. James, and was filed with the Secretary of State June 13. Wisconsin was the first state to deposit with the state department the certified copy of the ratification. Mr. James secured the following official receipt:

Bureau of Rolls
and Library

DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

June 13, 1919

By direction of the Acting Secretary of State I hereby acknowledge the receipt of a certified copy of the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of the state of Wisconsin, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women, which was delivered by Special Messenger, D. G. James, on June 13th, 1919, and is the first ratification of the Amendment which has been received.

J. A. TONNER,
Chief of Bureau.

ACCORDING to the most complete information we have been able to secure concerning the Illinois situation, the Legislature of that state on June 10, some minutes before the action

(Continued on page 126)

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Correspondence

Dr. Shaw Convalesces

THE following letter from Miss Lucy Anthony carries cheering news to the suffrage world:

"We left Springfield last Thursday (June 12) rather against the doctor's orders, which if carried out to the letter would have kept Miss Shaw there until today. But she simply felt that she could not live in that hospital another day after Thursday, so when he gave his halting permission we secured a drawing-room through to Philadelphia, and I am happy to tell you that the journey was made in comparative comfort and she does not seem to have suffered from it even a little bit, with the exception of being very tired. Her temperature did not rise at all, her appetite was better—even though the best food is not obtainable *en train*, and she slept well.

"When we reached Philadelphia two of our good neighbors had carried out instructions to the letter, had a wheeled chair at the door of the car when we arrived, two of the *biggest porters* the Pennsylvania R. R. employs were detailed to convey her to her own car, which was waiting. She stood the trip out from the city splendidly, we found her home all bright and cheerful with sunshine and flowers, and I am sure she was the happiest person in all the world to be home again. She slept eight hours the first night—a thing almost unheard of for her, and was almost inclined to believe that she had "sleeping sickness" in consequence.

"She has slept well each night since, the fearful perspiration has ceased, her appetite is excellent, and she has consented to stay in bed for a few days, and be very lazy, as she calls it. She reads her mail and the daily paper, and is longing for a blood-and-thunder novel. A physician has been out and given her all sorts of tests and pronounces her in good condition after such an illness. She is worried because she is willing to do nothing—but of course that is her salvation just at present. The very fact that she is content to be quiet and gain her strength will bring her perfect health again, I am sure. She plans to enjoy her home and friends all summer long and not try to begin work till the fall. It has been a great trial you may be sure that she could not be at the Victory celebrations in Washington.

"She sends greetings to one and all."

War Camp Community Service

MRS. E. Q. A. ELLIS, Secy.,
Woman Suffrage Party of Pa.,
Philadelphia County,
1721 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

DEAR MRS. ELLIS:

For the Philadelphia Branch of War Camp

Community Service permit me to acknowledge your letter of May 22d, in which you inform us that the dances for enlisted men, under your supervision, will be discontinued on May 31st.

We wish to take this occasion formally to express to the Woman Suffrage Party our very great appreciation for its entertainment service for the past two years in behalf of the enlisted men. There is no organization in Philadelphia which has worked with the steadfastness and good judgment that your organization has shown. Your officials have not only recognized the need for entertainment but have, as well, realized that special care must be taken in providing proper environment for the meeting together of the girls of Philadelphia and our Service guests. I have talked with a very large number of men who have attended your functions, and each one has spoken with the greatest pleasure not only of his enjoyment of your dances, but of the courtesy and kindness with which he was received by your officials. You have done a remarkable service, and War Camp Community Service cannot express too fully its appreciation of your work.

O. F. McCORMICK,
Dept. of Clubs.

Philadelphia.

Against Senator Wadsworth

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

THE great victory in the Congress of the United States is won at last, but not by the help of the senior Senator from New York state, Hon. James Wadsworth.

Mr. Wadsworth still prefers, apparently, to represent himself and Mrs. Wadsworth, using the specious argument in regard to states rights as a defense.

He has announced his decision to ask for a renomination. I do not see how the women of this district can consistently vote for him, but there is no chance of his defeat unless concerted and well organized action is taken against him, as he will undoubtedly be supported by the Republican organization, which is very strong in this senatorial district.

What is to be done in such a case? Many of us are hoping for an active campaign against Mr. Wadsworth.

ANNA G. PUTNAM.

Sodus, New York.

Swift's Rate of Profit

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

YOUR article on "Swift's Rate of Profit" is most timely.

The great waste in marketing necessities is undoubtedly the large factor in the high cost of living.

I hope the League of Women Voters can do something toward abolishing this factor.

GERTRUDE FELKER, M. D.

Dayton, O.

Wisconsin "First"

(Continued from page 125)

of the Wisconsin Legislature, passed a measure which it supposed to be the joint resolution extending the right of suffrage to women, but which proved to be incorrectly worded and so a second action of the Legislature was necessary, this second action having taken place, according to the press, on June 18. Our sympathy goes to Illinois but the conclusion appears to us inevitable that through this error the action of Illinois on June 10 must be accounted invalid.

Therefore, whether precedence depends upon the time of action of the state Legislature or upon the time of the certification of such action with the proper authorities at Washington, Wisconsin seems to lead.

We Wisconsin women would not claim a distinction which we have not fairly earned, but we value highly the honor of being first in this great national movement which will enfranchise the women of our country. We are jealous for our state, and especially for our Legislature which has made so wonderful a record in this session that it challenges comparison anywhere in the Union.

State favor for woman suffrage in Wisconsin was heralded last September when both major political parties placed a woman suffrage plank in their platform. Very shortly after the legislative session opened, on January 16, 1919, a resolution urging Congress to enact a federal amendment for woman suffrage was introduced by Assemblyman Arnold C. Otto and was passed by a majority of 23-4 in the Senate and 75-15 in the Assembly.

Four other suffrage measures followed at short intervals. Here is the list:

Feb. 12 Presidential suffrage. Senate, 28-4. Introduced by Senator George B. Skogmo. Assembly, 80-8. Introduced by Assemblyman C. C. Coc.
April 16 Referendum on woman suffrage in Nov. 1920. Senate, unanimous. Messaged from Assembly. Assembly, 1 vote opposed. Introduced by Assemblyman T. C. Nolan.
June 10 Ratification Federal Amendment. Senate, 24-1. Messaged from Assembly. Assembly, 52-2. Introduced by Assemblyman T. C. Nolan.
June 11 Repeal suffrage referendum law. Senate, unanimous. Introduced by Senator Geo. B. Skogmo.
June 18 Repeal suffrage referendum law. Assembly, 55-11. Messaged from Senate.

Legislative work in Wisconsin has been in the hands of Mrs. Ben Hooper as chairman, who has been splendidly efficient. For the first line-up of the Legislature she had the assistance of Miss Edna Wright.

Many friends, some of them in high places, have been of material assistance in making Wisconsin first in the ratification procession. When Senator James as special messenger reached Washington he went at once to the office of Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, and Mr. Lenroot, keen for the honor of his own state, dispatched his private secretary to guide Mr. James to the proper authorities and facilitate the procedure. Senator Robert M. La Follette has for many years been a staunch supporter of our cause.

THEODORA W. YOUNG.

Waukesha, Wis.



The Book Stall

Sob-Stuff Commercially Speaking

DOES sentimentality pay? The one place to find out is in the "best seller" line-up to be found in any magazine devoted to the interests of putting books upon the market. John Lane Company's *Love of an Unknown Soldier* is one example of the kind of thing swallowed whole by a romance-loving public. Mrs. Vernon Castle's *My Husband* (Charles Scribner's Sons) is another. Of the two, Mrs. Castle's prattling talk about the man who excelled in both grace and courage seems the more honest.

The Lane Company have put out what purports to be "a manuscript found in a dug-out." It is the journal of the last days of a British soldier in the front trenches, much preoccupied with an unconfessed love for an unknown American girl.

Not knowing much about the psychology of war, one cannot swear that the diary of a man in constant contact with butchery and horror wouldn't sound just like this one. Maybe a British soldier would sit down in the midst of shells and blood and analyze his mental workings, but it's pretty nearly dollars to railway station doughnuts that an American soldier wouldn't.

To find the unknown girl into whose hands the officer yearned to have his sentimental journal fall, is, of course, the advertising point, for the Lane Company, which quite safely offers to turn the original manuscript over to anyone who can certify that she is the authentic lady. A similar advertising scheme tried once before has proved how much the public loves to be fooled. Yet, like Kipling's devil, one feels like asking, "Clever! But is it Art?" and then adding, "Clever! But is it honest?"

A test of its value lies in the fact that the moment the elements of curiosity and mystery are set aside the reader finds that the unknown soldier's love is a little mawkish, his letters trite and repetitious, and his story not a little dull.

Mrs. Vernon Castle, *au contraire*, makes none of these mistakes. Except for the trifling anachronism of letting her book appear simultaneously with Captain Treman, it is rather interesting in its garrulous, unformed naturalness. To be quite exact, it is the childish tale

of one who never really saw any difference between the Vernon Castle giving his all for something he dreamed of as justice and righteousness, and the Vernon Castle creating a new dance step. To her it was all equally good press stuff, and what more do you want?

Hers is an artless book, a *mélange* of café d'ansant experiences, globe-trotting, new clothes, *joie de vivre*, grim death, war and heroism, all thrown together with no instinct for arrangement, not even for dramatic effects.

In the last analysis this quality goes rather far towards justifying Mrs. Castle. If she were deliberately making capital out of the gallant insouciance of Vernon Castle, she could have done better by it. She would have known how to manipulate the drama of his last dive to save the life of a novice. That she doesn't, seems to be due more to the fact that her unblinking young eyes are so focused on the white lights of Broadway that all the values of real life have run into each other and become indistinguishable.

Out of it all, one snatches, with no help at all from the writer, a picture of the graceful careless personality which was Vernon Castle's, tossing off life like a beaker of wine, not greatly fearing nor greatly desiring death. It is one of those recurring instances, of which literature is full, of men and women who have found life so gracious that they greet death as if it might be life's swarthy brother.

ought to be as simple in its technique as the Greek Pantheon and as direct as the "shortest space between two points."

Perhaps it took Virginia's traditions to evoke the old classic rules—which are as limpid as they are inflexible. In Mr. Davis's article, his ideas progress from sentence to sentence and from paragraph to paragraph. Each sentence is essential to thought development, each paragraph is a unit. Every paragraph catches and reflects the central thought of the previous one and goes on with its perfect articulation of the argument as a whole.

Automatically Mr. Davis's essay is all there—but its bare bones are no more in evidence than is the steel structure of a skyscraper.

The whole essay reads easily and runs lightly to its appointed end. When that end is reached the author knows it and halts.

Long ago Burke wrote like this. There was a man called of God to speak for the people whose name was Abraham Lincoln. He also fitted words to thoughts until they were like a glove upon a firm hand.

William James could do the same even when he dealt with a thing as subtle as "the stream of consciousness."

It is with a sigh of pleasure that one welcomes again an example of a lost but beautiful art in Mr. Davis's appeal to his state to grant real equality to women. M. O. W.

Should Virginia Ratify?

LOVERS of real literature, the kind that gave place in 1900 or so to a slang contest, are invited to read an essay by Charles Hall Davis of Petersburg, Virginia, "*Should Virginia Ratify the Federal Amendment?*"

It is pleasant reading for suffragists in and out of the Old Dominion State. But it is not as suffrage propaganda that it is now being considered but as a lonely example of the lost art of essay-writing.

Once upon a time rhetoricians upheld canons of construction in prose and verse. Now free verse has trampled on everything from *syzygy* to metre.

Once upon a time there was a right way and a wrong way to write an essay. Now one entertains, one flips out epigrams, one snaps off smart phrases, but almost never is there an example of the structurally pure essay which

**Rat--Rat--Rat——Rat--Rat--Ratify
Is Now Our Cry**

**Julia Ward
Howe
and the Woman
Suffrage Movement**

By FLORENCE HOWE HALL

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You ought, whether you can vote or not, if you are preparing to be an intelligent citizen.

Make up a list of all the offices to be filled in your town.

Study what your own section needs and the characters and records of the men who are in the public eye for these posts.

Get a map of your city from somewhere and chart up its different localities. Each part of the city has its own problems. Get yourself well enough informed to help somebody else; but don't talk until you know something about the situation.

Here is a sample of what you ought to know about your own town's elections this year. It is issued now for the fall elections in New York city by the League of Women Voters. It is advised that copies of it be put in the hands of all local leaders of the League so that they may be able to give out information to the women of their districts. It reads:

"Women must register in October in order to vote in November for the following:

"NEW YORK CITY: President of the Board of Aldermen.

"NEW YORK COUNTY: Judge for the Supreme Court, first district; three City Court Judges; Surrogate; Three Municipal Court Judges in the first district; two in the second; two in the third, one in the sixth and one in the eighth; twenty-three Assemblymen from all districts, the first to the twenty-third inclusive; twenty-seven Aldermen from the first to the twenty-seventh districts, inclusive.

BRONX COUNTY: Judge for the Supreme Court, first district; three City Court Judges; one County Judge; Surrogate; six Assemblymen from the first to the sixth districts inclusive; eight Aldermen from the twenty-eighth to the thirty-fifth district inclusive.

KINGS COUNTY: Superior Court Judge; two County Judges; Surrogate; Sheriff; County Clerk; District Attorney; Register; one Municipal Court Judge for each of the following districts: first, second, third, fourth and fifth; twenty-three Assemblymen from the first to the twenty-third districts inclusive; twenty-four Aldermen, from the thirty-sixth to the fifty-ninth aldermanic districts inclusive.

QUEENS COUNTY: Four Municipal Court Judges for each of the following districts: first,

second, third and fourth; six Assemblymen from the first to the sixth districts, inclusive; five Aldermen from the sixtieth to the sixty-fourth districts, inclusive.

RICHMOND COUNTY: District Attorney, one Municipal Court Judge for the first district; two Assemblymen from the first and the second districts and three Aldermen from the sixty-fifth to the sixty-seventh districts, inclusive.

For women who will vote this fall in city, town or state elections preparedness is a good thing. Since all women are going to vote very soon, don't fail to get in practice right away.

Twenty-one and Eighty-three

"EVERY citizen of the United States has a duty to develop intelligent public opinion, for only through such opinion can there be unselfish political action."

These words of Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National Congressional Committee, in a recent number of *The Woman Citizen*, recalled my awakening to my duties as a citizen and a voter in California.

Almost invariably it is the thing for which we have struggled, the thing we have strained to acquire, that we appreciate when finally we gain it. As I was no more a suffragist than an "anti" when I reached my twenty-first year and was told, "As a Californian you are privileged to vote," I was not at all grateful for the privilege. I inspected it, wondered vaguely if it were a privilege, though undoubtedly I would have scoffed at the arguments of the "antis," and thought, "Dear me! This is all very nice—certainly a woman ought to vote if she wants to vote, but there are so many interesting things to do and so little time in which to do them. What difference will my little vote make in the country's affairs!"

Just because I did, with many of my unthinking young friends, take things in such an off-hand way, proves that the least interested woman can be roused to her sense of responsibility, and will respond eagerly to her unquestioned duty, if once she is thoroughly awakened to it.

All talk about "my duty" to vote now that the big women of the country had worked so hard and unselfishly to win that right for me, seemed only partially to sift into my mind. It was my old grandmother, 83 years old, who finally opened my eyes, and shamed me into seeing things as they are.

My grandmother is *not* one of the modern

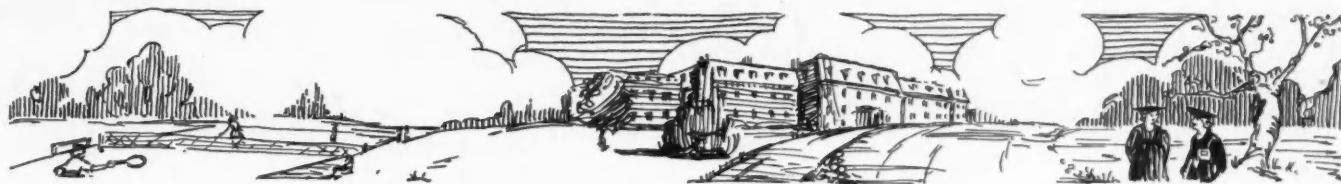
grandmothers. If she were I would probably not have been impressed with her attitude toward her duty as a voter. Married at fifteen, she looked up to her husband, twelve years her senior, as to the mind of the family. I knew this and secretly resented her attitude of deep and reverent respect for male opinion—just because it was male opinion! I was therefore amazed, even awed, with the aptness with which she accepted this new duty of hers—to vote! Someway I never dreamed that she would tie her bonnet strings under her wrinkled, but still decided little chin, and sally forth to give her opinion upon the nation's affairs! And even, at a stretch of the imagination, if she did go, I assumed she would merely ask my father whom he was going to vote for and proceed accordingly.

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Youth and Reconstruction

SHE did nothing of the kind! It was her duty to show her mind now, just as in the yesterdays it had been her duty to hide her mind behind that of her lord and master's. For days she listened alertly but quietly to the political talk at the table. Several days later a woman came to the house and she registered; then came her sample ballot. I never saw any one pore over anything with the absorption with which she pored over that complicated-looking ballot. All her passionately alert mind was roused.

My mother and father smiled in amusement, but both were interested and impressed. "If," said my father, "every man took the same degree of interest, and assumed the responsibility that your grandmother assumes in her duty to vote, the country would be revolutionized into a decidedly better place in which to live."

I can see her now, that fine, live old soul, glasses well down on her nose, lost in her newspaper, tracing the career of some man running for office; I can hear her anxious questions about some new bill; can see the flash of interest in her still-bright old eyes as she listens to an account of some big happening of the day. Life had suddenly become a very thrilling affair. It waited upon her . . . asked her opinion . . . hung upon her answer! One would think to see her marking her sample ballot with her careful little crosses before the great day of voting, that upon the casting of that single ballot of hers, depended the health, happiness and life of the nation!

My sluggish sense of duty livened. My idea that "what difference would my one little vote make in the nation's affairs" slid out of my mind; my ideas turned a somersault and came up with a bright morning face. I hurriedly slipped out of the back door and went out to nudge the minds of some of my carelessly indifferent friends. And the next election we did not neglect our duty.

A. V. HALL.

New York City.

The Best Government

BY the new Civil Administrative Code of 1917 Illinois provided a cabinet system of government, with the governor directly responsible for the appointment of ten department officials and their subordinates.

In 1919 woman suffrage Idaho went farther than this toward centralizing power and re-

sponsibility. A law passed by this year's Legislature completely reorganized the complex and extravagant system of state administration by abolishing no less than forty-six boards, commissioners and offices in favor of a cabinet or commission form of government. The governor is the responsible head, with nine departmental heads, the greater number of whom, together with some directors of subordinate departments are to be appointed by the governor. The great criticism of our present systems of state government is the lack of centralized responsibility and the object of the Idaho method of appointment is to center all responsibility on the governor. The nine departments are agriculture, commerce and industry, finance, immigration, labor and statistics, law enforcement, public investment, public welfare, public works and reclamation. The only old board retained under the new law is the board of education. The new law does not touch the legislative and judicial departments of state government.

Courses in Foreign Trade

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The States and Child Labor

CHILDREN'S Year Leaflet No. 13 summarizes briefly the age and hour restrictions placed by the various state laws upon the employment of children under sixteen in factories and stores and the age restrictions placed upon the employment of boys in mines. These restrictions are of two types—labor laws, fixing minimum ages and maximum hours and prohibiting night work, and compulsory school-attendance laws, which constitute in effect prohibitions of employment during the hours when they require the attendance of children at school.

Had to Wait Till She Was 83!

"THE joy of being able to cast my first vote after being a suffragist since the woman's crusade was great," is the way Mrs. William Taylor of Leslie, Michigan, sums up her exultation over the fact that she is now a full citizen of the state of Michigan. "I was 83 my last birthday, so was of age," Mrs. Taylor concludes.

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Delegates from practically every state in the Union have already pledged their presence for the avowed purpose of taking counsel together for the next great forward step in the advancement of women in business and the professions. They do not propose that the progress they have made during the great world war shall be lost through lethargy or indifference.

More and more do women realize that men have always glorified their achievements, thus stimulating other men to greater efforts. In the future women must do this if they are to keep apace with the progress of the times.

During the war the whole world learned of the great dynamic force which existed in the undeveloped ability of its women. It is now for the women themselves to utilize this force in the reconstruction of all the warring nations.

Benjamin Batchelder Valentine

IN the death of Benjamin Batchelder Valentine, which occurred at Richmond, Virginia, recently, suffrage lost a staunch supporter and an able advocate of the cause in the south. As the husband of the president of the Richmond Equal Suffrage League, Mr. Valentine was closely interested and very active in aiding the suffragists in Richmond and the state.

The Richmond *Journal*, in its editorial columns, says: "As progressive as he was cultured, Mr. Valentine early espoused the cause of equal suffrage and his support of the great movement was given unstintingly, at all times. His substantial encouragement endeared him to the fine-spirited women who have struggled so valiantly to attain political and economical justice for their sisters of Virginia, so that his sudden call yesterday comes to them as a great personal shock. An enthusiast on archaeology, which his means allowed him to study at first hand, he was an authority on ancient life and customs, both written and traditional. As a poet he expressed himself in graceful lyrics and sonnets, not devoid of gentle humor, which latter was one of his most charming attributes, while his prose sketches were notable for their sympathetic insight and cheerful descriptive touches."

WE shall be glad to have readers of the Woman Citizen who contemplate visiting New York refer to us for detailed information with regard to local hotels.

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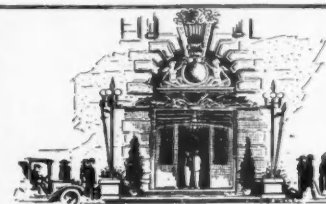
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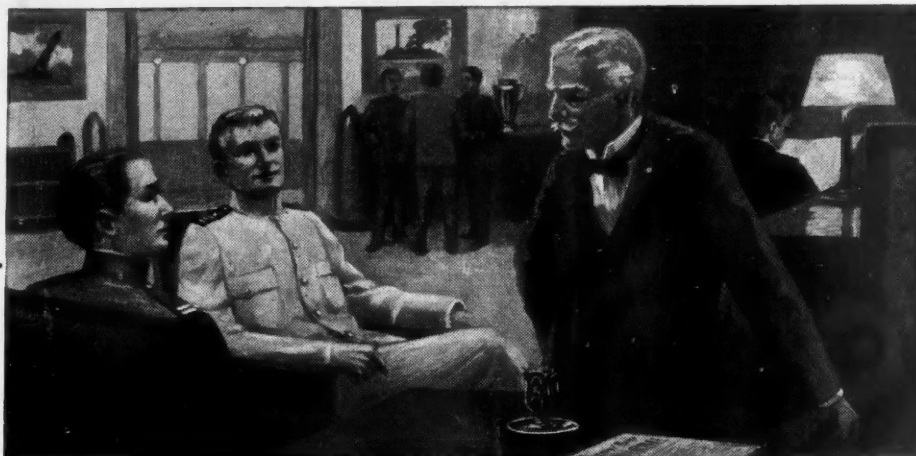
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The Last Word About the War

And How Colonel Sibley Was Helped to Write It

SCENE: (Army and Navy Club, New York, where Commander Ellsworth, U. S. N., and Captain Trowbridge, U. S. A., are having a conference and an after-dinner cigar in the Club Library and are joined by Colonel Sibley, U. S. A., retired)

The Colonel: Well, comrades, I win!

The Commander: Been fighting again, Colonel? Who says you're retired?

Colonel: I was retired, but now I'm in action again or soon will be, and this time with the pen instead of the sword.

Captain: How's that?

Colonel (Drawing closer to the table and glancing around): Well, comrades, I don't mind telling you in confidence that I just signed up with the Editor-in-Chief of a big magazine (name censored for the present) to write a series of articles on the Great War.

Commander: Tell us about it.

Colonel: Well, it's going to be a long campaign. The Editor, whom I have just left, wants an extended series of articles, to begin with an exhaustive survey of the causes which led up to the War.

Captain: The causes? All of them? Well, you've sure got your work laid out for you.

Commander: I should say you had.

Colonel: The Editor feels that way

himself. He's now concerned chiefly about what has happened up-to-date and the authority upon which my statements will be based. The Editor's a big gun in the business, you know, and his rivals will be getting his range if he exposes himself. He wants to secure a strategic position so that he can't be successfully attacked on anything he prints.

Captain: Well, what did you suggest?

Colonel: I'll tell you. While he was talking I was thinking and I finally told him that what he wanted as a reserve-force was some late general reference work of recognized reliability that he could fall back on. "That's it," he said, and then asked: "Which one?"

Commander (Turning his head and glancing at a set of The New International Encyclopaedia in its special case): I'll bet I can tell which one you named.

Captain (Glancing at the set): Ours, of course.

Colonel: You're both good guessers. Of course I named The New

International and the Editor nodded his head and said: "That's the very work I had in mind, not only as an authority on the causes of the War and what has already happened, but when peace comes I hear the publishers are to bring the war-volume down to date at once and are to send it to all subscribers in exchange for the war-volume now in their possession so they'll know the last word about the conflict."

Commander: Well, that settled it, I suppose.

Colonel: Yes, I told the Editor that the selection of The New International as our authority simplified the problem and he added that it not only simplified the articles, but solidified them and made them so authoritative that he would be able to follow out with safety his plan to publish the series of articles in book form.

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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED 1870

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July 12, 1919

In Memoriam



Born
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14
1847

Died
July
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1919

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One Hundred and Thirty-five

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Continuing THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL (founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published from 1870 to 1917). As the official publication of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the WOMAN CITIZEN maintains intimate contact between the Association and its two and a half million members throughout the United States.

PUBLISHED BY

THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

AT 171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

JULY 12, 1919

No. 6

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw—in Memoriam

Dr. Shaw, American; How Long it Takes to Vote; As a Safeguard to Men; Suffrage in South Africa—in Korea—in Italy; Madame De Witt Schlumberger's Story of the Suffrage Situation in France; Shall Women Give up Their Jobs? Suffrage in the Old Dominion; Georgians Who Want to Ratify; A Campaign For Citizenship; To Head Democratic Women; Wisconsin's Rapid Transit Ratification Messenger; Missouri's Great Ratification Demonstration; Ratification Was Instantaneous in Progressive Iowa; A Model Service Plan; "Civic Women"; School Lunches; Pennsylvania's Ratification Delegation; Honor to Indiana.

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

JULY 12, 1919

NUMBER 6

Anna Howard Shaw

Born February 14, 1847

Died July 2, 1919

HER great fear was always that she might outlive her usefulness.

"I don't want to go on speaking after I have gotten passé," she would say. "My friends must tell me when the time comes."

And her friends, listening, hearing the old golden-throated eloquence, watching, seeing the old fine flash of wit, marking the old sure way of convincing by the pungency and relentless logic of her argument, the reflected gay lozableness of her personality, knew always that the time had not come.

At seventy-two, she was still speaking, still campaigning, still blithely assuming tasks the very summary of which made women half her age gasp for breath. No sooner had she laid down her work as chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense than the spring found her scheduled to tour the country with ex-President Taft to speak in behalf of the League of Nations.

"To be useful—to be used!"—to the very end her young, eager cry rang out the same.

It was while on this tour for the League of Nations that she was stricken with the illness that was to be her last. How gallantly she outrode the first dangers was shown by Miss Lucy Anthony's letter in the last issue of the *Woman Citizen*—hardly off the press before word came that death had claimed Dr. Shaw.

Although anxiety attended her removal from Illinois to her Pennsylvania home, rejoicing was universal that her sharp longing "to get home" had been safely realized by the valiancy of her spirit.

No untoward reaction followed the journey home until Monday morning of last week, when she was found in a state of collapse. Again she rallied, and on Tuesday again was out of danger. The acute changes in her condition are graphically shown in a letter to Mrs. Catt from Miss Caroline I. Reilly, written at Moylan on Tuesday of last week, and received by Mrs. Catt on Wednesday morning, the very day of Dr. Shaw's death.

"IARRIVED here Saturday afternoon at half-past four and Dr. Shaw had so far recovered that she motored to West Philadelphia to meet me and was as gay and happy as a lark. All day Sunday she was in the best of spirits, hurrahed every now and then about the ratification news, planned a lot of work she was going to do for it, talked about the great things that may be accomplished through the League of Women Voters, and showed as much strength and enthusiasm as she ever did when at her best. Imagine our consternation Monday morning to find her in a state of collapse occasioned by a most severe attack of nausea accompanied with chills and a temperature of 104! Lucy Anthony immediately called in the doctor and nurse, both of whom had considered her cured, and they were in attendance every minute through the day and night. She is resting quite comfortably

this morning, and the doctor says is out of danger, but warns her to be very careful for a long time. She has two nurses, one for day work and one for night, and they will remain on duty until it is no longer necessary. If you do not hear further from us you will know that she is getting on well. If there is a change for the worse, I shall immediately notify you."

Wednesday evening there came the word of her death.

PROBABLY no public figure in the country, or in the world, stood out before people so whole, so self-continuing, as did Dr. Shaw. She had been in her life a great many things besides a suffragist; she had been a pioneer woman wage-earner; she had blazed her own trail to college; she had won her degree as a doctor of medicine; she had been a doctor of divinity; she had been a famous temperance lecturer; she had been an advocate of the reform of marriage into a higher and finer social institution; and when she stood before the vast audiences that were wont to hang exultant on her words, those audiences got her intact; usually she was speaking for suffrage but always there was reflected from her the versatile capacity that made her so many in one. The winning of the franchise was never to her the end, it was but the means. Women had abilities. All avenues of expression must be opened to those abilities. There was a great world waiting to use them. Women must be freed from the crippling traditions that held them back from taking their rightful part in that waiting world—so ran her simple creed, the while she earned wages, won degrees, advocated reforms, held the multitude in thrall by her eloquence—herself the living proof of all she claimed for women.

IN the dire public and personal loss that has befallen suffragists, through her death, they look for consolation to the reflection that at least death did not overtake her until she had won her fight. At least she lived to see victory crown the great struggle to which she had given the marvellous resources of her talents.

The great suffrage leader is dead.

The great woman orator is dead.

The woman pioneer minister is dead.

The beloved friend is dead.

But the cause which was the goal of the efforts of the leader, the pioneer, the orator, has been won. Woman's political freedom is here. The Federal Suffrage Amendment has been passed. State by state the formalities of its ratification are being completed.

There are no words with which to measure the part which Dr. Shaw played in this monumental victory.

She was of the suffrage struggle its silver-tongued orator, its wit, its humor, its deathless spirit of triumph.

She staked her whole life on it, she conquered for it and with it, and death cannot rob her nor us of the victory that was so largely her work.

The Funeral Services

THE simple funeral services for Dr. Anna Howard Shaw were held at Moylan in the late afternoon of Saturday, July 5th, at the pretty home that was so dear to her heart. The casket was placed on the stairway landing, a wide and roomy place where Dr. Shaw's desk stood and where she was accustomed to do much of her literary work.

A pall of her favorite roses, sent by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, enshrouded the casket and depended from the balustrade into the lower hall.

That Dr. Shaw knew how to die as well as how to live was shown by the impress of her wishes as they rested upon and were interpreted by her nieces and by Miss Lucy Anthony, her devoted friend and life-long companion.

The personal grief in the hearts of the household was valiantly repressed and those who came to pay their last respects to the great suffrage leader were met with a cheerful greeting.

Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane read the 23rd Psalm and then called upon Mrs. Catt to review Dr. Shaw's life work and her great contributions to the cause of advancing womanhood. The League to Enforce Peace, through its secretary, paid a tribute to Dr. Shaw's vivid work in connection with that organization. The United States Government was represented by an official representative, Captain Hall, who read the testimonial to service rendered, paid by Secretary Baker when he conferred the medal for distinguished service upon Dr. Shaw.

That medal and the "flag-of-diamonds" pin were both placed on her breast by Mrs. Catt.

Heading the list of those who sent floral offerings were President and Mrs. Wilson.

Some thirty of the state suffrage associations were represented by floral contributions.

Telegrams were received from these associations and others.

A number of the state associations telegraphed in their resolutions of mourning and many prominent private individuals also testified by telegram and letter to their grief at the loss of the great leader.

In accord with the long-standing wish of Dr. Shaw her body was cremated at Philadelphia.

Anna Howard Shaw, American

THE hardest test of Christian character that can come to suffragists is the necessity to forgive those who have for political purposes brought charges against the patriotism of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

Through these last two years when the nation was at war and she was giving the last drops of her life blood to preserve the country she loved and hold it to its own highest and best, again and again the baser sorts among the anti-suffragists were trying to discredit the devotion of all suffragists and especially of Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt.

Dr. Shaw was turning three score and ten when her country laid upon her the task of mobilizing the women of the country for war services. When the call came to her to be chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, she answered promptly not only for herself but for all her committee.

"We, as agents of the Government, wish to show women the responsibility resting upon them. They must be brought to realize that the thing the country is fighting for is the democracy of which President Wilson speaks. We must give them definite plans on which to act. It is a tremendous responsibility but we must live up to it."

As chairman of the Women's Committee, she called upon the whole nation and especially its women to do their full duty. Here is a "Call to Arms" sent out in April, 1918, to state chairmen of the Women's Committee.

"COMBINE all the organized forces of your state back of chairman of the women's section of your state Council of Defence.

"Our Government, profiting by Great Britain's mistake, organized our women at the beginning of the war. We have no thought but that which should be given to our country.

"The coming registration of women is important because women are going to be called upon more and more to take the places of men who go to war. For a time we thought rolling bandages and scraping lint was the only thing women could do, but our country needs the army of women at home just as much as the army of men in France. It needs the same kind of devotion from its women as from its men. It is because I love my country so much and because I am so anxious to give ourselves entirely to the great service of winning the war, that I want the freedom of American women now. We women would be thrice traitors if at this time of the great struggle of the world for democracy we should fail to ask for the fundamental principles here which America is trying to help bring to other countries."

In spite of her age, she spoke three times a day before huge audiences in Indiana for the Third Liberty Loan.

She was 72 when she died, but she had been speaking six times a day for the League to Enforce Peace when she was stricken down with disease in Springfield, Illinois.

In one of her public speeches soon after the country was called to war, she said:

"Everything concerning women concerns the Government, and everything concerning the Government concerns women. Just as soon as women become awake to the relation between the ballot and life, the home, education and children, it will be considered an evidence of their intelligence to be interested in politics. If we are fighting in this war so that this world may be a 'safe place for democracy, we should have democracy and not an aristocracy, as is the situation where only men are allowed to vote.'

"The experience of Europe has taught us the lesson that there is no hope for this country or Europe unless the women are mobilized equally with men, and unless the woman power of the country is brought into service during the war.

"To avoid the mistakes that Europe has made, it is necessary for this country to have its women trained in advance. That work is now going on, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association is taking an active part in it.

"America must not let the war be used as a pretext for putting children to work in shops and factories. If it becomes necessary for women to take the place of men in store and factory, let them receive equal privileges and pay with men. Two old fetiches are dying as a result of this war. They are the doctrines of the divine right of kings, and the divine right of sex. The two are dying together."

It was in her Carnegie Hall speech at the New York state suffrage victory meeting of November 20, 1917, that Dr. Shaw said concerning the duty of American women during the war: "We must give every power we possess of mind and heart. The Government needs the great sentimental forces of the women of the country—that spiritual uplift which is today more needed than any other force. We need the untrammelled energies of the women of this country to serve our nation and serve wisely and

well. Our country needs us—all that there is of us, and it has a right to us. We owe it much.

"Women did not wait to go into munition factories, to sell tickets in railroads, and punch them in trams to prove that they are loyal citizens of this country. The women of this country from the time the Puritans landed on Plymouth Rock to the present hour have proven their loyalty. We have the nation we have because our women have been worthy of our men.

"Never in the history of this country, nor of the world, has any nation of the world gone to war whose women have not stood loyally by them, and now in this hour of our trial, how magnificently our women are responding, how ready they are to serve! All they ask is to be shown what they can do.

"I want to say tonight, as I have said so many nights, that there is no woman in this country who can give any kind of service that the country needs, who has a right to occupy space in this country, unless she is giving back valuable service for the space occupied."

This what Dr. Shaw said about the Stars and Stripes:

"This is the American flag. It is a bit of bunting, and why is it that, when it is surrounded by the flags of all other nations, your eyes and mine turn first towards it and there is a warmth at our hearts such as we do not feel when we gaze on any other flag. It is not because of the beauty of its colors, for the flags of France and England, which hang on either side of it, have the same colors. It is not because of its artistic beauty, for other flags are as artistic. It is because you and I see in that piece of bunting what we see in no other. It is not visible to the human eye but it is to the aspiring soul. We see in every stripe of red the blood which has been shed through the centuries by men and women who have sacrificed their lives for the idea of democracy; we see in every stripe of white the purity of the democratic ideal toward which all the world is tending; and in every star in its field of blue we see the hope of mankind that some day the democracy which that bit of bunting symbolizes shall permeate the lives of men and nations; and we love it because it enfolds our ideals of human freedom and justice."

To her democracy and freedom were a part of the religion which as minister of the Gospel of Christ she prized above all things. "Democracy is not merely a form of government," she said in 1917, "it is a great spiritual force emanating from the heart of the Infinite, permeating the universe and transforming the lives of men until the day comes when it shall take possession of them, and shall govern their lives. Then will men be fitted to lift their faces to the source from which democracy flows, and answer back in the spirit: 'One is our father, even God, and we are members one of another.'

"As soon as the spirit of democracy takes possession of us, we shall not quibble as to whether it is male or female, bond or free. Liberty, justice, freedom, belong alike to God's human children."

On Being Human

HOW often Dr. Anna Howard Shaw hit the nail right on the head in her analysis of human motives. Being human was one of her greatest assets, and being human meant being kindly. It often meant being humorous.

A thing she was fond of saying to her audiences, showed how shrewd was her psychology.

"There are two classes of people, saints and sinners; the sinners are the people who do not agree with us, and the saints are the people who do. We want the sinners to be seated. I am a

Methodist, and having been a Methodist for years, I know that, if you want to convert a man, he must be physically comfortable while you are attempting it, so, if any sinner here is uncomfortable, let him come and take my seat."

"The fundamental reason for the prejudice that the average man brings to the discussion of woman suffrage today," she once said, "is not that he does not want to be fair towards women; it is that he has not yet grasped the fact that women are human. Men are usually very fair to other men. The average man will say of himself: 'Being a human being, I have a right to everything which in any way benefits me as a human being; and the government is under obligation to confer upon me such political powers as shall enable me to control and regulate the conditions under which I live and labor'; and then he looks into the face of his brother man and says: 'Whatever is fair and just for me is fair and just for him.' The average man is perfectly just in considering this problem in regard to other men; it is when he is considering women, instead of men, that the average man becomes so sentimental that he immediately forgets the fundamental principles of justice and righteousness and freedom, and flies off at a tangent with: 'My wife! My mother! My sister! My daughter!' He does not think of women as human, but merely as related to human beings. We *are* related to human beings. We do not want to be anything else, but we are also human."

From Dr. Shaw to All the Women of America

THIS message once sent from Dr. Shaw, as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to all the women of America, seems extraordinarily suitable just now as her final benediction to them in their coming completed enfranchisement:

"I want to wish for them what seems to me the finest thing which anyone, man or woman, can have—an active share in the life of America.

"Just as I believe that family life is happiest in which the man and the woman are partners, sharing equally the responsibilities and the problems which face them, so I believe that community life and national life can never be of the highest type until men and women work together to make it an expression of their ideals.

"To enfranchised women I wish Godspeed in performing their duty."

THE Woman Citizen

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Suffrage Abroad

In South Africa

TO the eager American women who follow the course of suffrage history not only in their own land but in foreign countries, the meagre and misleading information as to suffrage crises that comes over the cables, and the delays in getting even that, are grievous burdens. For weeks the *WOMAN CITIZEN* has been trying to secure for its readers a true evaluation of the passage of the "Wyndham suffrage motion" by the South African parliament on April 1 of this year.

The text of the Wyndham motion is as follows:

"That in the opinion of this House the sex qualification for the exercise of the parliamentary franchise should be removed."

The motion was made in the Lower House of the Parliament and was passed by the close vote of 44 to 42.

Concerning the victory, the *Woman's Outlook*, published in Elizabeth, S. A., has this to say:

"It meant that the subject was given a fair hearing and that it was not laughed out of court as a matter of no moment, but seriously debated as being practical politics. The wording of the motion was a departure from the old form: 'That the vote should be given to women as it is or may be given to men.'"

"As Mr. Wyndham said, he did not propose on that occasion to deal with the details of the franchise law. All this motion did was to ask the House to affirm the principle that the sex qualification necessary for the exercise of the franchise in all the Provinces should be removed. When that principle had been affirmed, it would be for the House to decide how it should be carried into effect."

"This was a masterly move on the part of Mr. Wyndham; his motion was far more acceptable to the House than the resolution in its former dressing would have been, as it left a possibility of qualifying the franchise for women when it should be granted, though we anticipate that no half measures will be successfully introduced. The age qualification for women in England has been imposed for a time, but there is no doubt that before long it must be removed."

"IT is vain repetition to go over the arguments advanced against the motion. The religious objections, the purely sex objections, the assertions that 'women did not want it,' 'that women were unfit,' and the terrible danger that unless women devoted themselves to 'the sphere God Almighty had given them' the human race would cease to continue; these arguments have worn themselves out. They are like 'a pricked balloon slowly collapsing.' What we must emphasize is that this victory is so far only a moral one and the fruits of victory have still to be gathered."

From all which it will be seen that South African women have the same dear old resistances to break down that confronted the suffragists of New Zealand, the suffragists of New York state and that will confront the suffragists of Timbuctoo when Timbuctoo comes around to the consideration of suffrage.

"The women don't want to vote!" In South Africa the chief proponent of this original lullaby is General Botha. So General Botha must be shown and the women of South Africa must make one of those shockingly exhausting, nerve-racking, time-and-energy-consuming canvasses to get women's signatures set down by the thousands and tens of thousands—in New York it was by the million—to say in black and white, "I want to vote."

Looking back over the record, seeing how much has been re-

quired of women to gain them a foothold in any electorate, and how little of men, one is inclined to take gravely the suggestion of the attorney-general of Wisconsin, reviewed elsewhere in this issue, to the effect that men may some day need the protection afforded them by the Federal Suffrage Amendment. "It will stand as a safeguard to men against being deprived of the right to vote when women shall come to exercise that right, and will prevent the latter from abusing, as some of them claim the stronger sex has heretofore abused, the right of designating who may vote and who may not."

Well, if the women don't some day give the men their come-uppance it won't be because the men don't deserve it.

In France

THERE has been and there continues to be a great deal of confusion in this country with regard to the status of suffrage in France. In April suffragists in America learned that the French Chamber of Deputies was about to vote on a measure giving French women municipal suffrage. Then came an exciting May day when the French Chamber of Deputies, apparently while considering the municipal suffrage measure, was so swayed by the eloquence of Mm. Viviani, Briand, and Flandin that it voted full suffrage to French women on the spot by the enormous majority of 377 to 97. The measure then went to the French Senate.

Readers of the *Woman Citizen* who have been following the situation in France with keen interest will find themselves greatly indebted to Mme. De Witt Schlumberger, president of the French Union For Woman Suffrage, for the story of the French situation in this issue of the *Woman Citizen*. Madame Schlumberger's story is as follows:

"The suffrage campaign has now focussed itself on the Senate with the avowed purpose of gaining individual Senators to our cause. One of the best means to this end has always proved to be personal conversation. Accordingly, we have divided the Senators among us, but how difficult it sometimes is to get in touch with a Senator whom you wish to convince by authoritative arguments of the justice of our cause, but who on his side is not very keen to receive the visit of a suffragist and still less keen to be convinced! These gentlemen are very polite when we discuss the matter with them, but it is a far cry from politeness to promising outright to vote in favor of suffrage, particularly parliamentary suffrage. It is much easier to obtain a commitment for municipal suffrage—and even that is sometimes impossible."

"Nevertheless we are determined to make headway. It is our dire misfortune to have so little time before the elections. We must move rapidly if we wish to evade the first-class funeral to which the adversaries of the measure now before the Senate want to condemn it. We find ourselves in difficult circumstances because of the question of the Treaty of Peace and because of the electoral reform law. We hear the eternal refrain known to suffragists the world over, 'You know madam, there are other matters besides woman suffrage, to engross attention. It will certainly be granted you by another Legislature but this is not the time.'"

"Convinced on our part that the moment is unique, we succeeded in obtaining an audience with the Senate Committee for the presidents and secretary-generals of the principal French suffrage societies. The hearing took place on Thursday, the 12th of June, and the President vouchsafed speech to all those among us who had been charged to cover, one after the other, the points

in the feminist program and our reasons for demanding the suffrage.

"No response from the Senators of the Committee; no discussion. We afterwards learned that our judges had been impressed by the clearness, the calmness and the moderation of our speeches, but the coldest silence welcomed our contributions. We knew in advance that we could convert none of the Committee. It is profoundly hostile to our claims and we count only 6 or 7 friends among its 27 members. That the proportion of suffragists among the members of the Senate is, happily, quite otherwise, will be seen when the measure goes to debate in the Senate.

"Here is the communication which we read to the Committee and a copy of which we left with each member upon our departure:

"*Mr. Senator:*

"We ask that your friendly consideration be given in a spirit of justice to the woman suffrage measure which has been transmitted to you by the Chamber with so magnificent a majority.

"We demand the suffrage because women who as citizens pay taxes, and contribute greatly to the richness of the country, should also take part in its direction. Their opinion is not represented, though sheer justice demands that they should be able to defend with their votes the interests of the family which it is their constant desire to strengthen and make more respected. In all countries where they possess the suffrage and eligibility to office, women, while devoting study to questions of general welfare, specialize particularly on those which concern children, hygiene, education, and morals. It would be the same in France.

"Women demand the suffrage in order to struggle against depopulation, but they concede their particular responsibility in this question only when they are given those rights which alone allow them to work to the best advantage for the protection of childhood and the home.

"They demand the suffrage in order to fight infant mortality, that scourge which ravishes our country and which has been so rapidly diminished in those countries where women vote and where they have sponsored and obtained effective laws. In Australia this mortality has been lowered for children under one year from 111 to 67 per thousand in 14 years. In New Zealand from 113 to 50 per thousand in 23 years.

"Especially do women want the vote in order to work more effectively against prostitution, against venereal disease, against alcoholism, which has in great part disappeared where women have been able to use their votes as a weapon to secure prohibition.

"We demand that suffrage be given us immediately in order that we may take part in the immediate reconstruction of the country which has grave need of the cooperation of all its children in a moment unique in our history.

"France holds between her hands a marvelous working tool. It is the woman force which offers itself with the absolute devotion of which women have already given proof. Mr. Senator, do not permit that this force be disdainfully repulsed at a time when nearly all nations have accepted with whole-hearted recognition the collaboration of women, recognizing their usefulness.

"French women suffer profoundly at seeing themselves treated as inferior to the women of other countries. They do not believe that they merit that affront, Mr. Senator, and we pray you to spare us it by granting the suffrage for which we ask.

"We come to you with confidence, Mr. Senator, and we ask you to accept the expression of our highest consideration."

FOR THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FRENCH WOMEN
(150 Federated Women's Organizations)

"*Mme. Jules Siegfried, Pres. Mme. Averil de Ste. Croix, Sec.*

FOR THE FRENCH UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
(A Federation of 80 Departmental Groups)

"*Mme. De Witt Schlumberger, President. Mme. Brunschvicg
Mme. Pauline Revour, Secretaries.*

FOR THE FRENCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
"*Madame Maria Verone, President.*

FOR THE FRATERNAL UNION OF WOMEN

"*Mme. Amelie Hammer, President. Mme. Juliette Fr. Raspail,
Secretary-General*

FOR THE SOCIETY FOR THE AMELIORATION OF
WOMEN'S CONDITION

"*Madame Fousque*

FOR HUMAN RIGHT

"*Melle Mesange*

"Other delegations are to be heard from time to time by the Committee. That of the women workers in particular, then a great delegation of war widows.

"We are considering also a petition from the women of Alsace and Lorraine.

"If we but had a little more time we should be more tranquil about obtaining some form of franchise before the elections. What we are trying to avoid, I repeat, is being buried under the flowers. We do not want to be buried.

"MARGUERITE DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER.

Korea to the Fore

THERE are still a few people in the United States who don't seem sensitive to the humiliation of having every Republic in the world—even those so new the paint is still wet on them—get ahead of the oldest Republic on the question of equal suffrage.

They sit still in a 1914 model of democracy, and let all the 1919 cars pass them on the road. They watch England, and Holland, and France, and Poland, and Czechoslovakia, and even the Central Empire experiments at democracy rush by. But are they really going to keep up their semblance of indifference now that Korea has declared: "No class distinctions among the citizens of the Ta Han Republic, but men and women noble and common, rich and poor, shall have equality?" "By the will of God the people of Korea have united in a declaration of independence," are the words of a dispatch given out by the Korean National Association of North America, with headquarters in San Francisco, California.

Some of the provisions of the Ta Han (Korean) Constitution make the attitude of American politicians seem like a reversal of roles—the Oriental more in line with the Declaration of Independence than is his Occidental colleague.

Italy Congratulates America

FROM the Countess Maria Loschi, of Rome, comes the following congratulatory greeting to American women on the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment:

"It is with joy that we get the news of your triumph. I congratulate you in the name of all our women's organizations, especially the 'Comitato Romano pro-Suffragio,' 'Associazione per la Donna,' 'Pro-patria,' 'Consiglio Nazionale donne Italiane.' Dr. Teresa Labriola, Mrs. Laura Cabini Casartelli, Dr. Margherita Ancona send special greetings.

"We are working, too.

"Best friendly regards."

Shall Women Give Up Their Jobs?

THE time is eleven-thirty p. m. by the daylight-saving clocks of the myriad-minded city of New York. This night it is minded to be tropical—a City of Dreadful Night. It is so hot that one's shoe soles bake standing on the curb to wait for a car. In a lighted tenement window a woman is washing clothes—washing them with plenty of pep and vim. The reason she is doing laundry work at almost midnight is because all of her days belong to an employer, no night work law preventing her from such trifling activities as bending over the scrubbing board and doing all the home chores before 8 a. m. or after 6 p. m.

A world outside of the toiling woman's home is settling for her whether and when she shall work. The woman toiler isn't being allowed to hold a plebiscite within herself and self-determine her own activities. Everybody is doing it—tinkering at her destiny. It is the very newest—and the very oldest—thing in sociological carpentry.

Take, for example, that gentleman learned in jungleese, Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the Bronx Zoological Park of New York city. He is on familiar terms with Madame Tigress. He knows the mind of the pythoness and the deadlier female of the monkey family. Therefore Dr. Hornaday says of the human female "it is stupidity and wickedly wrong to encourage employers to hold on to their women employees." For now that the hungry male has come roaring home from the wars and wants his job back again, by the jungle judgment of zoology if women hold jobs, all the home-coming soldiers will turn Bolsheviks.

This is an American phase of man's now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't philosophy as to women's work.

"Come hither," said mere man to mere woman when the jobs were yawning empty. "Back to your kennels" snaps the master's whip when the need is over.

"The country will care for your children" cry the sociologists when the mother is needed at the factory. But they sneer at her lack of maternal feeling when "with children who might reasonably be expected to need her care," she still sticks on her job to which they called her only yesterday.

"We notice," says the *Common Cause* of England, "that the duties of women, as dictated to them by others, vary in the most surprising way from time to time. Sometimes it is their first duty to leave their homes, and at others it is a still more urgent duty to hurry back to them again. But one thing apparently is always the same, and that is, that they may not decide for themselves what it is right for them to do for their own country or their own children."

WHEREBY it is seen that Great Britain has also its Dr. Hornadays, against whom the *Common Cause* is lifting a protest.

Such a little while ago all male England was sobbingly grateful to the women who saved the world by the industrial aid they rendered; yet now it shakes its head at the same women who want to stay in the same industries and says: "It isn't done, you know, it isn't done." Another instance of the Anglo-Saxon's as-it-was-in-the-beginning-is-now-and-ever-shall-be creed.

In the meanwhile there are three small common-sense questions which nobody asks or answers:

How many women are really interfering with the jobs of returning soldiers?

How many are adding to the efficiency of the country by doing a better job than the men they replaced?

How many homes will suffer if women give up lucrative work?

These three questions concern society, not the sex of the indi-

viduals in it. They ought reasonably to be the first questions asked. As a matter of fact, they are seldom asked either first or second—or at all. People just talk. It is a kind of talk which betrays no fundamental study but a gnashing of masculine teeth against any woman at all in any place at all where any man at all might ever want to be.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, New York State Director of the United States Employment Service, said in answer to Dr. Hornaday's desire to shoo the female back on her nest, that of the women now employed in one form or another of industrial life, about 15,000,000 "are working women, that is women who held jobs before we went into the war and who now need the jobs they hold. The 1,000,000 or so who went into war work as volunteers to do their bit have long since gone back to their homes. Other millions, drawn from department stores, domestic service and other forms of 'women's work,' to do work in munition factories and other war establishments, have for the most part been discharged and are now working in ordinary employment, or are in the ranks of the unemployed.

"The number of women (in America) who took places of men entering the service—never very large—is now insignificant."

So much for that bugbear of the uninformed.

In New York, the most populous of all the states, the number of women actually replacing men in industries was found by the Industrial Commission to be very small and many of these did better work than men. Output was actually increased and quality of work bettered.

"THE question what to do in such a case," says the Federal Employment Service, "presents itself to the employer as an individual instance to be decided according to the circumstances of the case as it arises. It is the function of the United States Employment Service to bring the man or the woman and the job together, not to create new jobs by urging a wholesale dismissal of men or women now employed or to drive women into domestic service by freezing them out of industrial life."

These statements suggest answers to two of the three questions just asked. They tell the zoological, biological and sociological theorists that by the logic of plain facts there were millions of women in industry for years before the war; that the number is increasing automatically by economic laws and not from women's choice alone; that few of these women have usurped men's places, and that where they are holding their jobs as against returned soldiers, as has been remarked elsewhere, "there's a reason."

Into the third question woman enters as a self-determining factor. "Would homes suffer if women gave up their jobs?"

It happens that maternal care includes a purse. It means buying food as well as cooking food. It means paying rent as well as keeping the house clean. A tenement home—any more than a Fifth Avenue home—will not run on a cashless basis, in peace times or in war times.

No one has ever, anywhere or at any time, grown heated and rhetorical over a mother's lack of maternal care of her children when the mother chars around day times and does the family washing at midnight in order that she may get up and char some more the next day. All that society ever does about that kind of woman in industry is to call her "my good woman" and prove to her that her children are ill brought up. In the mind of the Bronx zoologist, she would doubtless seem as insignificant in the social scheme as a luckless barn-yard fowl who is reckless enough

to lay her eggs under a leaking roof where no chicks could possibly do well.

It is only when these women get real jobs with steady wages and the power to unionize themselves that the male's right to have and to hold all industrial posts comes to the surface.

This may be a logical point of view for a zoological garden. It won't do for human society.

"No one has ever stated," continues the English *Common Cause*, "that fathers should not occupy important posts because they ought to be occupied in supervising the education of their sons." Be it remembered that even the male ostrich does his share of sitting on the nest—"But everybody who looks at things as they are sees that many women have to act a father's part to their children and to keep them, as well as care for them."

THE woman washing clothes by night in the tenement house window to earn money by day to pay for shoes and bread and butter is the everlasting answer to the "Lord of the Zoo" as to why even the returning soldier cannot send women back home. She has always stood there, that woman at the washboard, the woman with two jobs, a man's and a woman's. What will jungle sociology do with her?

Dr. E. S. Devine of the School of Philanthropy is certainly a witness worthy to be heard as to the industrial position of women. Writing recently in the *Survey*, Dr. Devine said:

"Among the gains of the war we might count the penultimate stage in the emancipation of women. Much amusing nervousness has been exhibited as to the effect of the influx of women into industry. Will they stay? Will they beat down wages? Will they organize and cooperate with men, or will they become strike-breakers?"

"Those who want to stay and who can do the work will certainly stay; what is necessary is to see that their labor is utilized in such a way as to prevent physical harm through overstrain, excessive hours, or work in injurious occupations.

"Those who want large families need not object to women going out to work, for it is always the workers and not the idlers

who have borne children. Those who want such children as are born to have a good chance need not object, for it is ignorance and a lack of income rather than a lack of time on the part of mothers that cause under-nourishment and neglect. Those who are concerned about the happiness of women should rejoice, for there is no doubt that women who have worked in these past few years, whether in factories or in offices or in relief committees, have on the whole gained more happiness in their occupations than in all the idle leisure, the artificial parasitic occupations, of their lives."

Against State Regulations

A NEW branch of the International Federation for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice was lately formed in Argentina, during the visit to that city of Dr. Pauline Luisi, president of the Uruguayan National Council of Women.

A public meeting was held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association in Buenos Aires, with a crowded attendance. Many prominent men were present, but only four women.

Dr. Luisi was one of the speakers. In her address she mentioned that the movement had been accused by some persons of being opposed to Catholic feeling and morality, and by others of being a "pietist" movement backed only by Protestant and Anglican pastors. She pointed out that it had been approved by Pope Leo XIII, and that Dr. Agnes McLaren, an earnest co-worker with Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, had secured for it the endorsement of 150 Catholic bishops and archbishops.

An organization was formed, to cover both Argentina and Uruguay. It will work for the abolition of the objectionable system, also against the white slave trade and for an equal moral standard. Prominent physicians of both countries are on the official board. The president is Dr. Jose Brito Foresti, a professor of the Montevideo Medical College and ex-president of the Medical Society. The Argentine section is headed by Dr. Angel N. Gimenez, vice-president of the Municipal Council of Buenos Aires, a former member of Parliament, and a professor in the Hospital Ramos Mejia.

A. S. B.



WHEN PENNSYLVANIA RATIFIED

The photograph shows Gov. William C. Sproul of Pennsylvania surrounded by a delegation of prominent suffragists who attended the ratification session of the Legislature at Harrisburg, June 24. Mrs. J. O. Miller, President of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, is standing at the right of the Governor.

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State News

Suffrage in the Old Dominion

THE Equal Suffrage Leagues of Roanoke, Va., and Salem, Va., wound up their spring enrollment campaign with an outdoor jubilation meeting at the beautiful country home of Mrs. J. H. Whitner, vice-president of the state league.

The result of the city and county canvass showed a total of over 2,200 women's names enrolled, a number larger than that of all the votes recently cast in the whole five counties of the sixth district for Colonel James P. Woods, the representative who takes the place of Carter Glass in the House. Colonel Woods was elected by one-tenth of the vote of his district. He advocated the granting of suffrage when the majority of women wanted it.

A notable fact in the formation of the Salem League was that antis in a letter to Colonel Woods had claimed that town, but the league under the direction of Mrs. George W. Koontz, president, has now obtained signatures of the majority of Salem women.

The enrollment drive in Roanoke City was headed by Mrs. John Miles, President of the Roanoke League, with ward captains as follows:

Miss Lucinda Lee Terry, Mrs. D. W. Persinger and Mrs. F. L. Tice. Representing other sections of the county where enrollment work has been carried on were Mrs. Stevens of Vinton, Mrs. R. L. Temple of Cave Spring, Mrs. Joseph Turner and Miss Mary Williamson of Hollins College and Mrs. S. H. McVitty.

During the campaign, students of Hollins and also representatives from 28 southern colleges gathered at a student government conference to listen to the first suffrage speech made at the college during its sixty years' history.

THE program of the joint out-door meetings of the Roanoke and Salem leagues was as follows:

Community Singing—"Battle Hymn of the Republic," violin accompaniment, by Miss Virginia Whitner.

Address of Welcome—Mrs. J. H. Whitner.

Salem Suffrage Activity—Mrs. Geo. Koontz, President, Salem League. Announcement of Enrollment Report and Reading of Letters.

Virginia Laws Affecting Women and Children—Mrs. John M. Miles, President, Roanoke League.

Problems Presented by the Recent Reorganization of Congress—Miss Mary Elizabeth Pigeon, National Field Worker.

Greetings from the Republican Woman's Convention—Mrs. W. W. Caldwell, Member Virginia State Republican Committee of Women.

Suffrage of the Hour—Mrs. John W. Kern, Widow ex-Senator Kern of Indiana.

A letter was sent to Hon. C. Bascom Slemp thanking him for his vote in the House. Telegrams were sent the Virginia Senators urging support of suffrage.

Before leaving for Washington Colonel Woods had been apprised of the number of women in his county who advocate suffrage. He had also received letters from a number of suffragists, to which he replied and the following letter was adopted at the joint meeting of the leagues, as a reply to his letters:

"We of Roanoke have been glad to receive your various letters.

"Although we are much gratified over the result of the suffrage vote, we are also deeply disappointed that the man sent to Washington to represent our own district could not feel free to represent us adequately on this subject.

"We should be very glad to await the expressed desire of a large majority, had that ever been the basis of the extension or denial of suffrage, but since our men of 21 are never asked of their desire in this matter and are never disfranchised for not using their vote, and since

State News

even candidates are frequently elected by a minority vote, we consider it unfair to use this as a ground of discrimination against the sincere public-spirited womanhood of our state. Furthermore, we have far more adequate proof of the desire of our Virginia women for suffrage than our opponents can advance to the contrary.

"The only conceivable 'fundamental reasons against it' is that upheld by the denial of democracy which is the autocratic idea that a country may be best ruled by a portion of the people. We are sorry to see our Virginia representatives advocating such an idea at a time when our country is struggling to promote the democratic ideal. We are also sorry that our representatives feel themselves unable to progress in thought with the great man who has led this nation along lines of democratic advance.

"The experience of the actual test of woman suffrage, including some southern states, is that the large majority of women have exercised their right where permitted, and we consider the suggestion that Virginia women would not do so an unwarranted reflection on the patriotism and public spirit of Virginia women.

"The increasing problem of the negro is one for whose solution we more and more urgently need an increasing white strength and, as you know, statistics show that advancing suffrage to women will materially increase the power of our race to cope with this problem.

"We concur in your belief in the sovereign rights of states, and therefore deplore that our Congressmen should seek to deny the sovereign right which the framers of the Constitution granted, that three-fourths of the states may amend the Constitution.

"We have at least cause to be proud that our representative is one who 'puts principle above expediency,' and we realize the frequent difficulty of distinguishing between immediate expediency and principle at a time when remote expediency tallies with greatness of principle."

AT the recent meeting of the Virginia State Federation of Women's Clubs in Berryville, Clarke County, June 3 to 5, woman suffrage was endorsed by a majority vote, there being 50 voting delegates present. A number of delegates who were in favor of suffrage did not vote because instructed by their clubs to take no part either way on this question.

Among the strongest supporters of the Resolution were Mrs. John Miles, President of the Roanoke Suffrage League; Mrs. Eudora Ramsey Richardson of Richmond, and Mrs. Robert Barton of Winchester, who introduced the endorsing resolution.

Honor to Indiana

INDIANA suffragists are jubilant over the announcement made by Governor Goodrich that he will call a special session of the Indiana Legislature. The session will be called late in the summer, primarily for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The Women's Franchise League says that this announcement carries out the assurance given by Governor Goodrich to Miss Helen Benbridge, state suffrage president.

Indiana has covered itself with honor by the part that it has played in the passage of the Federal Amendment. Senator James E. Watson, Chairman of the Senate Suffrage Committee which brought out the resolution, is a resident of Indiana, as is Vice-president Marshall, who signed the bill.

In Georgia

THE Equal Suffrage League of Savannah, Georgia, is desirous of gaining for the women of Savannah the same privilege of primary suffrage that was recently granted to the women of Atlanta. Efforts to this end are being put forward in the hope that the privilege will be granted them in time to vote for school bonds in the forthcoming election.

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These Georgians Want Ratification

A. O. BLALOCK of Atlanta, candidate for Governor of Georgia, says the time has come for Georgia to extend political equality to women "without delay because of any bugaboo of illiteracy."

The Georgia Branch of the National Federation of Business and Professional women is planning to memorialize the state Legislature, asking for the speedy ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Said one Georgian member, in reply to a question about the duty of Georgian men toward woman's political equality:

"The men ought to be permitted to stand from under. If they've made mistakes they ought to be men enough to pitch in and help correct them."

Mrs. Ida Dutton of the Executive Committee of the National Federation says:

"The necessities of the war show that no longer can a woman live her civic, social or economic life without feeling her responsibility. It is no longer necessary to argue the place of woman in the social economic sphere. The war has furnished them the opportunity that demonstrates what has heretofore been a matter of academic discussion.

The Campaign for Citizenship

MRS. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, first vice-president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and other suffrage leaders in the state are so confident that enough states will ratify the suffrage constitutional amendment before the presidential election in 1920, that plans of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association to train the new electorate to use

the ballot intelligently and wisely, will be carried on through a vigorous state wide campaign.

"To register the new voters of the state," says Mrs. Bird, "will be one job and we hope to have every woman registering have an understanding equal at least to the qualifications for male registration. Under the law, wives of foreign-born men who have become naturalized citizens, become citizens automatically, that is, without passing the test of the naturalization examiners. We hope to carry on intensive training for these women and shall probably follow the methods used in Rhode Island and recently in Michigan."

MRS. CHARLES H. BROOKS, of Wichita, Kansas, the National Chairman of the new League of Women Voters, was the guest of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association recently. Mrs. Brooks attended the Citizenship Conference and gave advice in regard to the future policy of suffrage associations. As soon as a state enters the suffrage ranks, suffrage associations are asked to become Leagues of Women Voters and to further the program adopted by that organization.

Rhode Island's Convert

AS an evidence of the gains made by the equal suffrage cause in the state of Rhode Island, the suffragists point to the conversion of Representative Luigi de Pasquale of Providence, as shown by a letter to Miss Mabel E. Orgelman.

Representative Pasquale states that though he did not vote in favor of presidential suffrage in Rhode Island, he is now of the opinion that women should have the right of suffrage. He says: "It will give me great pleasure to vote for ratification if a special session of the Legislature is called, and if it is any encouragement to you I promise that I will speak in favor of the Amendment. Rhode Island needs a little cleaning-out of politics, and it is up to the women to do the cleaning."

Pennsylvania's Pioneer

AMONG letters and telegrams of congratulation received by Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania was one from Mrs. Charlotte N. Peirce of Philadelphia, Dean of Pennsylvania suffragists, congratulating him upon the part he played in securing ratification of the Federal Amendment by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Seventy-one years ago Mrs. Peirce began her work for suffrage, and her pleasure in the triumphant outcome of the cause is expressed as follows in the letter to Governor Sproul:

"Will you accept the congratulations of an old woman who has been a life-long worker for equal suffrage upon your privilege of being in office at a time which witnesses the completion of this movement in Pennsylvania? As a girl of eighteen I attended the early meeting held in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. and it is a great gratification to see the day when this bill comes before you and the great end is attained!"

Clergy for Suffrage

WOMAN Suffrage was referred to at least twice during a session of the biennial assembly of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae held recently at St. Louis. The Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Lillis, D.D., Bishop of Kansas City, followed his invocation with an address in which he advised the Alumnae and guests to make careful use of their newly acquired suffrage rights by exercising them for the good of humanity. The Rev. Robison, S. J., declared in the course of his address that the foes of humanity could best be met with the ballot.



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NEW YORK

To Head Democratic Women

IN anticipation of the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, the Democratic Party in Iowa is launching an extensive campaign of organization to line up the women for that Party. Miss Anna B. Lawther of Dubuque, formerly president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, has been appointed National Democratic Committeewoman for Iowa. She has announced that the work of organization will be pushed with vigor.

Upon accepting her appointment as head of the Democratic women of the state, Miss Lawther tendered her resignation as president of the suffrage association. She has been succeeded by Mrs. James Devitt of Oskaloosa, vice-president of the state suffrage association. Mrs. Walter S. Brown of Des Moines will serve as vice-president.

MRS. ALICE FOSTER McCULLOCH, of Fort Wayne, Ind., one of the vice-presidents of the Women's Franchise League, has been appointed chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Women.

MRS. HUGH WARD, of Kansas City, Missouri, has been appointed a representative on the Democratic National Committee. Mrs. Ward, who fills out the unexpired term of Mrs. David O'Neill, who has removed to California, has always been an active suffragist, and prominent in the work of the Missouri Equal Suffrage League.

Democrats for Ratification

THE Democrats of Spokane County, Washington, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution favoring prompt ratification by the Washington Legislature. The resolution reads:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that we felicitate the women of the United States upon the progress of their right, looking to their admission into full citizenship in the nation, and we also felicitate the nation upon the admission into its political body of citizens whose efforts always tend to the exaltation of political life and social justice, and we undertake to guarantee to the President of the United States and to the women of the nation that the state of Washington will ratify such amendment at its first opportunity by an overwhelming majority."

Press Confident of Ratification

"ENOUGH state Legislatures will ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment as they get to it.

"Here is bloodless action that will do more to make the United States safe for democracy than a peace conference after a great war gives any token of doing for the world. . . .

"Make no mistake about it. The amendment to the federal constitution passed by the United States on Wednesday will soon be in effect. Senator Gay's pious fear—after voting against it—that the amendment will not be ratified—merely measures the little a bright young man may learn on a sugar plantation about matters not connected with 'the industry'."—*Item*, New Orleans.

A Congressional Possibility

MRS. HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, President of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association was suggested as a candidate for Congress at a victory dinner held recently at Columbus to celebrate the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and its ratification by the Ohio Legislature. Mrs. Upton has not been heard from in this matter. The state suffrage association is now preparing to become the Ohio League of Women Voters, Ohio women having regained the right of presidential suffrage.

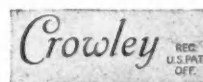
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Iowa Ratifies

G OVERNOR William L. Harding called the Legislature of Iowa in special extraordinary session on July 2, for the sole purpose of ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment without delay. Therefore Iowa has the honor to be the tenth state to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. We are happy that this action was taken as we consider it a tribute to Mrs. Catt by her own state. The governor, in his message to the joint session of Senate and House, stated that justice to the women of Iowa compelled him to take this action, and that it was with great pride and satisfaction that he did it, considering it a privilege to give Iowa the opportunity of making such splendid history.

The Legislature convened at 10 a. m., July 2, 1919, and at 11:40 o'clock the resolution had passed both Houses, making a record for efficiency and despatch for Senator Holdoegel and Representative Wilson who handled the resolution. This, we think, establishes the record in time for the United States. There were forty-eight Senators present, all voting "yes." The two absentees were unavoidably detained but had wired their intention of being on hand and ready to vote for ratification. This, in reality, gave us a unanimous Senate.

Senator Holdoegel, in making a canvass before the session convened, found that many imaginary technical obstructions were presented. His experience and masterly handling of the preparations for the presentation of the resolution overcame these and made possible the unanimous vote.

I N the House ninety-five voted for, five against and eight were absent. Senator Perry Holdoegel introduced the Resolution in the Senate making only a few remarks. As it was thought that the time had passed for suffrage debates and oratory, a resolution had been passed to rule out all debate. This was an occasion for business, not oratory, and business it was.

The five House members voting against were Representative O'Donnell of Dubuque, a former saloon keeper; Representative Knickerbocker, who prides himself on never changing his mind, "tho the World do move;" Representatives Smith, Quick, and Vance completed the opposition which, to quote the Des Moines Register, "was not of a serious nature." Thomas Wilson, chairman of the Suffrage Committee in the House, introduced the resolution. Mr. Wilson is the representative from Mahaska County where the President of the Iowa Suffrage Association lives—a happy combination which contributed to the success in the House.

The special session was a great event for Des Moines. On every side men and women were alert to the significance of it, and made their

way early to the capitol, filling the galleries and the rear of the chambers. The legislators, too, were apparently as happy as boys with a new idea of real democracy in Iowa. It seemed like a gathering of great-hearted, honest-of-purpose men who were eager to do an act of justice to the women of Iowa. The joyous expressions of these men, who had taken hot and dusty rides on day trains, from their farms and stores in the scorching July weather that is Iowa's best corn grower, to come and cast their votes for ratification, assured us of victory. It was a wonderful moment.

Mrs. P. J. Mills had brought yellow flowers from her garden and the men were eager to wear them. One man said: "How can I vote for the women when I haven't a flower?" Whereupon there was a wild scrambling of the men to see that he had a flower.

Mrs. James A. Devitt, state president, members of the board of the state suffrage association, president of the suffrage clubs and county chairmen all went to the Governor's office to witness his signature to the resolution, and to have their picture taken. Governor Harding presented Mrs. Devitt with the pen used.

A JUBILEE luncheon was held following the passing of the Resolution, at which short speeches were given by three former presidents, and other officers. Mrs. H. K. Evans of Corydon, spoke on "Suffrage Twenty Years Ago;" Miss Flora Dunlap, Des Moines, "The Campaign of 1916 Just Won;" Miss Ann Lawther, Dubuque, "One Half of the Burden;" Miss Elizabeth Bissell, Dubuque, former corresponding secretary, who has just returned from two years canteen work in Italy, "On Both Sides of the Pond;" Mrs. Fred Crowley, Des Moines, corresponding secretary, "Lobbying;" Dr. Effie McCullum Jones, Webster City, chairman of Finance, on the "Liberty of Liberty Bonds;" Mrs. James A. Devitt, Oskaloosa, president of I. E. S. A., took for her subject "The Umpire," meaning Governor Harding and his active support of suffrage since his inaugural speech recommending primary suffrage to the Legislature.

So the work begun in 1868 by the women of Iowa is finished in 1919 with the ratification of the Federal Amendment. It may have been a good thing that we have had this long, hard struggle, for we have learned many things in getting an insight into politics. Men are not always to blame, they become entangled in old conditions. We women need not do this. We will not have their excuse for we start clean, and it will be our duty to help work out the problems patiently and intelligently, winning to the right side the men who have not the vision now to see the futility of the wrong kind



WISCONSIN'S RAPID TRANSIT RATIFICATION MESSENGER

FORMER State Senator David G. James, who was appointed special messenger to carry the ratification document to Washington, D. C., won for Wisconsin the honor of being the first state to register its ratification.

of politics and so join in the kind we hope to have along with such Iowa men as Representatives Weaver, Wilson and Harrington, and Senators Parker, Schaffter and Holdoegel.

LILLIAN CROWLEY, Cor. Sec'y, I. E. S. A.

THE ratification of the Federal Amendment by the Iowa Legislature marks the passage of the suffrage movement in Iowa out of the political campaign stage into the education-for-citizenship stage, according to Mrs. James A. Devitt, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association in an interview carried in the Des Moines Capital, the newspaper which waged the campaign for the July 2 special session of the Legislature, on behalf of the enfranchisement of the Iowa women.

Preparations for the educational campaign will be started at once, the formal launching taking place at the Jubilee convention which will be held at Fort Dodge in the autumn. On that occasion a Republican leader and a Democratic leader will be asked to come before the women and set forth the merits of their parties.

"We are now turning from campaigning to the constructive work of peace—the political education of this great addition to the state's electorate," said Mrs. Devitt, "The women of Iowa will become affiliated with the political parties just as soon as the required number of states have ratified; when the proper time comes the women voters of Iowa will not be non-partisan. They will enroll as partisans, as men do. But, besides being partisans, they will also seek, as women, enactment of reforms in which women are particularly interested."

Missouri Ratifies

FROM contumely to triumph, from being the butt of vaudeville jest and the so-called wit of the ward stump-speaker and the political heeler, to the dignity of being the subject of an extraordinary session of the state Legislature, there in epitome you have the life history of suffrage in Missouri.

Time was when the votes-for-women idea, as it appeared to the vulgar and untutored mind at least, if thrown on the screen of human history, would be represented in the unfeminine sartorial of the trousered Dr. Mary Walker, the bobbed hair and un-bobbed speech of extremists of the left wing, and the most feminine and ultra-shrinking bravery of a few old ladies whose convictions brought them, in an apparently unending cycle of progression to one state Legislature after another, to press in faltering speech the claims of their sisters on a gathering of scoffers and amusement seekers.

Now a progressive governor, in a special message, calls a sympathetic body of state legislators into special session to return Missouri's vote in favor of placing it within the sacred circle of the organic law of the land.

Missouri has been the first partial suffrage state to call a special legislative session to consider the Federal Suffrage Amendment, her action in this regard standing out in bold distinction from the action of the governors of other states, where women have been more kindly dealt with in the past, who seem unwilling, if they have not actually refused, to summon their lawmakers in special session for the ratification of the amendment.

There was little of politics, the politics of the past, in the action of the Missouri Legislature. In the Senate, the vote was 29 to 3 in favor of the ratification, while in the House the balloting showed a vote of 125 to 4 in its favor. Both Democrats and Republicans share to an equal degree in the honor that will accrue from the voting, since the Missouri state Senate is Democratic in politics, and the House of Representatives is Republican.

SPECTACULAR features proceeded the ratification. A huge vase of flowers, white Easter blooms, emblems of the Life Beyond and the scant hold that even the strongest of us have upon the affairs of this world, stood mutely on one of the Senate desks when Lieutenant-Governor Crossley called that law-making body to order when the time of its convening had come. Senator Wix, one of the staunchest of suffrage proponents, died July 1, one short twenty-four-hour period before the cause he had so gallantly supported was to come into its kingdom,—and the opponents, ungallant, unrelenting, clutching at the frail straws of a good man's death, tried to make capital of it by insisting that the Senate adjourn

immediately after its convening, out of respect to his senatorial memory.

The project was discussed at considerable length, with the result that it was decided that the committee of three Senators, who, after the usages of general custom, had been appointed to attend the funeral, and who were all friends of the suffrage cause, should be recorded as present and voting for the ratification resolution. This, however, it afterwards developed, was an unnecessary precaution, as the suffrage legislators worked out a way whereby the Senate adjourned over twenty-four hours immediately after the suffrage resolution had been introduced by Senator McKnight.

WHILE all this was transpiring in the senior law-making body, its junior associate, the House of Representatives, had been called to order and organized and the message of the Governor read. The ratifying resolution was thereupon introduced by Representative Walter E. Bailey, of Jasper County, the House leader in the presidential suffrage campaign of the recent regular session.

In the House, all went well, barring an unsuccessful attempt that was made to establish

a rules committee that would take over and handle, by a hard and fast rule, federal amendments. With this project successfully combatted, the House, within an hour after its organization, passed the ratification resolution by the decisive vote of 125 to 4. The opponents were divided equally between the two major parties, two Democrats, two Republicans.

WHILE this was going on, an effort was being made across the hall to organize the Senate around the three Senators who were outspoken in their determination to oppose ratification to the bitter end. Hither and thither scurried the anti, busier than the traditional cranberry merchant, with an eleventh-hour attempt to stop ratification by lining up enough week-kneed Senators to defeat the resolution in this obscure and out-of-the-way manner. With Senator Wix dead, and all those Senators in line against the amendment who had voted against the presidential suffrage bill last March, this could be done.

During the interim between the adjournment of the regular session and the calling of the special, however, the suffrage workers had been busy in many of these unsympathetic Senatorial districts, with the result that most of these Senators had eventually seen the light, and

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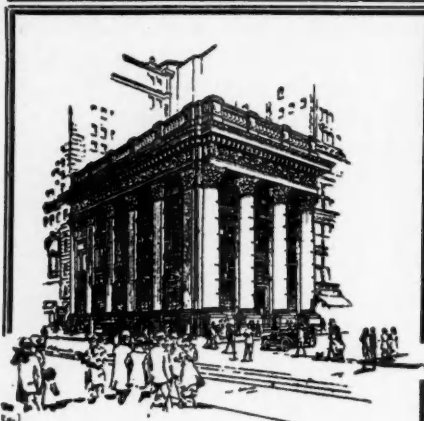


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would not persevere in their action of the previous winter. They had, apparently, got a glimpse of the way of the prodigal, and as between the husks of political oblivion and the fatted calf of possible future honors, they quite naturally and properly favored the veal.

So the Senate majority proceeded to wend its peaceful and well considered way into the camp of the suffrage hosts, approving the ratifying resolution, as soon as its twenty-four-hour recess had elapsed, by the quite decisive vote of 29 to 3; it acted, however, not upon its own resolution, but upon that previously adopted in the House, which was substituted for the Senate measure upon motion of Senator McKnight.

During the preliminary skirmishing and the actual vote taking of the two houses, the galleries were filled by enthusiastic suffragists who raised their yellow parasols and worked confidently, serenely for the measure of their choice. They were not at any time in ignorance of the dark and devious schemes that were in process of attempted formation to keep Missouri from ratifying, but such little things didn't succeed in ruffling their confident demeanor appreciably. As each legislator registered his aye vote, he was greeted with applause and the waving yellow of scores of suffrage parasols. Opponents of record in previous campaigns, were given an especially vigorous approbation when their names were called and their change of heart went into the archives of the state with their voted "Aye" shouted out defiantly, in some cases, in others uttered in a semi-whisper that scarcely reached the recording clerk's desk. But shouted loud or whispered low, the votes counted, each of them, and as each one was reached and passed, and the certainty of the successful outcome of the roll-call was more apparent, the volume of cheering and the medley of the waving yellow sunshades increased.

ON account of the death of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the Missouri suffragists abandoned certain carefully arranged plans for a suitable demonstration at the completion of the ratification, which would have included the firing of numerous red-fire bombs, and talks by officials of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association.

One of the features of the short and eventful legislative session was the introduction by one of the original anti-suffrage senators of a set of resolutions on the death of Dr. Shaw, who had spoken before the Missouri Legislature

on several occasions, and was well known and admired by supporters and antagonists alike.

After the passage of the amendment, the general change of plans brought on by Dr. Shaw's untimely demise did not prevent the formation of a procession of congratulations that wended its triumphant way to Governor Gardner's office to thank him for his services to the cause in calling the special session. The Governor was presented with a bouquet of Shasta daisies, the suffrage flower, and an appreciative and heartfelt resolution of thanks.

At 4 o'clock the same afternoon, a second procession of suffragists was formed, headed by the presiding officers of the Senate and House and accompanied by many legislators and attaches of the capital offices. They visited the Governor's office and witnessed the signing of the ratification resolution. The officers of the state suffrage association grouped about the gubernatorial desk and had their photographs taken as soon as the executive act of signing the measure was completed.

Following this important ceremony, Governor Gardner presented Mrs. George Gellhorn, president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, with the pen he used.

MONDAY evening, preceding the convening of the special session, the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association gave a ratification dinner in honor of the legislators. It was one of the most largely attended affairs of its character ever given at Missouri's capitol. Upwards of 300 guests were in attendance, and other hundreds of would-be diners were turned away because of the limited capacity of the dining arrangement. The speaking program was arranged in an acrostic that spelled RATIFICATION. Mrs. George Gellhorn presided.

At noon of the same day, a preparedness luncheon was given.

Pennsylvania's Ratification

MORE than 300 suffragists from all parts of the state gathered at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the occasion of the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Pennsylvania Legislature on June twenty-fourth.

This memorable event in the state's history was made more memorable by the suffrage demonstration, and by the events of the day attendant upon the ratification.

As long ago as May, 1918, before the primary elections, the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association had pledged enough votes to

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insure the ratification of the Amendment, provided no unforeseen opposition arose. Governor Sproul, during his campaign for the office of Chief Executive, had assured the suffragists that he would work for any legislation that would insure the enfranchisement of the women of Pennsylvania. In his inaugural address, he included the following strong appeal for women suffrage: "The wonderful devotion, superb efficiency and notable patriotism of the women of Pennsylvania should bring them prompt recognition of their claims for an inherent right to full citizenship. If Congress shall submit an amendment giving universal suffrage we should promptly approve it. If Congress shall not act favorably upon the matter a resolution proposing a state amendment should be passed."

IMMEDIATELY following the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, a delegation from the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association waited upon Senator Penrose at Washington asking for his support in securing immediate ratification. No definite promise was made by the Senator, but his attitude was friendly, and he said that he would take up the matter with the political leaders in Harrisburg on the following Monday, June 9.

In the meantime, another delegation from the suffrage board had taken up the matter of ratification with Governor Sproul, and been once more assured of his co-operation. The legislative committee of the Suffrage Association went to Harrisburg in force, and worked on behalf of their amendment with leading politicians, putting their case before Governor Sproul, Senator Penrose, and State Republican Chairman Crow. National Republican Chairman Hays gave his assurance to the women.

On the day of the vote special cars conveyed large delegations of suffragists from Philadelphia and other points of the state to Harrisburg, to be present when the vote scored the glorious victory for the women.

After the vote was taken, Representative Robert L. Wallace asked unanimous consent to accord Mrs. John O. Miller, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, the privilege of the rostrum. This was granted, and Mrs. Miller thanked the Legislature on behalf of the women of Pennsylvania, saying:

"**W**E felt chagrined when suffrage was adopted in New York by a referendum of the voters because we felt that Pennsylvania was lagging behind. But we felt confident that national suffrage was coming soon.

"This is the greatest thing that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has ever done. We thank you for your splendid work. National suffrage will soon be a reality. If the Democrats of the South do not give us their vote for ratification, you Republicans are going to get the votes of 15,000,000 women who are soon to be enfranchised.

"When New York granted suffrage to its women in 1917, in the midst of their rejoicing for the victory, the Pennsylvania women felt chagrined that their great state had not seen fit to deal out an equal measure of justice to them. But they realized that the passage of the referendum bill in the state of New York meant a speedy victory in Congress.

"Pennsylvania today has taken her place by the side of New York, because she has made possible by the ratification today the speedy ratification of the necessary thirty-six states. A year ago when an analysis of ratification possibilities was made by Mrs. Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Pennsylvania was rated as the most difficult of the thirty-six. The pendulum has swung far, and it means that when this great Republican stronghold has come out for ratification, every other Republican state will fall into line. Furthermore, it means that the Democrats in the Southern states will be forced to do equally well unless they expect to see the prize of the votes of the more than 15,000,000 women who already have the suffrage snatched away from them in the presidential election of 1920.

"The Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association takes this opportunity of thanking its old friends who have been with it when it was not so pleasant to be a suffragist: its new friends, who for some reason or other have not been with us in the past, our Governor to whom we feel the greatest credit for the passage of the ratification is due, Senators Crow, Eyre, Phipps and Vare who have been particularly active in helping us, the speaker of the House, Mr. Spangler, Mr. Ramsey, who has successfully conducted two bills through the House for our association this year, and Mr. J. R. K. Scott, who made a new record in reporting a bill from a committee."

WHEN Governor Sproul received a delegation from the Woman Suffrage Association following the ratification of the Amendment, the suffragists presented him with a memorial which read as follows:

"To the Honorable William C. Sproul, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"On behalf of the officers of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association and the two hundred thousand enrolled workers who have pioneered for half a century to secure the political freedom of the women of this state, this memorial is presented with gratitude.

"We welcome this opportunity to record our appreciation of the indomitable courage and perseverance which you have displayed in urging ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting suffrage to women.

"We are deeply appreciative of the assistance rendered while a member of the state Senate, and the continued support given in fulfillment of your pledge to us when a candidate for governor.

"Accept, then, this evidence of our goodwill and of the esteem which your action has commanded.

Lucy Kennedy Miller, president; Gertrude Gouverneur Smith, Vice-President; Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, Secretary; Elizabeth Blanchard Beach, Treasurer."

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Youth and Reconstruction

"Civic Women"

WOMEN of Florida who want to be a League of Women Voters are holding steady to their task of making a better electorate, even if their state Legislature is determined not to let them be of it.

For some time past the Florida suffragists have been working through community centers in that state for an Americanization program, thus creating a League of Americans. One of the leaders of these centers is Miss Marian Gertrude Haines of Fort Meyer, who has been suffrage organizer of Lee County for the Florida state suffragists.

Miss Haines was a social worker in Chicago and in Buffalo, a leader in the Parent-Teacher Association of Minnesota—whose departmental idea has now been taken up and made the norm of the National Community Center program. She was the originator of the idea of focussing the work of community centers in the public schools, making of them a place where house-keeping, art, economics and craftsmanship might be made accessible to all.

Miss Haines was a student in the National Kindergarten College when Miss Elizabeth Harrison was its principal. She was there associated with Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, at present Chairman of the Americanization Department of the League of Women Voters. Both of these women, who are now ardent in their ideals for American citizenship, drew inspiration from Miss Harrison who first suggested the idea of bringing parents and teachers together in the public schools and there studying community needs.

TO Miss Haines has occurred the idea of portraying in a moving picture scenario this ideal for a better America. Here is a part of her "dream of civic women," in which she portrays women as a new sort of June graduates, coming into citizenship on June 4, when the "United States Congress joined the legislators of France and Holland in bestowing the diploma of enfranchisement upon patient, persevering women—a diploma that marks their graduation from long years of training for citizenship and immediate commencement of practical duties of that citizenship. The world audience looks up into the faces, not of sweet girl graduates and brides of great expectations, but into the radiant faces of tried and true workers and mothers commencing a nation-wide cam-

paign for Americanization. To these new citizens, Americanization means the raising of the standard of citizenship by authoritative instruction and application of American principles, language, and laws.

"Pen of Armistice and Franchise, what changes of costume and custom you have wrought! The picture of woman's war service fades and a close-up of woman's reconstruction service glows enthusiasm for nurturing citizens of peace. Woman veterans formerly enlisted in state and national suffrage associations, like their returning brother-veterans for liberty, have decided to retain the comradeship and machinery of their former organizations and adopt a new name. There is a very likable likeness both in the names and the purposes of the two new organizations. Both the League of Women Voters and the League of Americans have as a prime object the production of the ideal citizen. The women have the start. They have been experimenting in courses on citizenship for their own and for public use for some time. They are the makers and doers of such slogans as 'Get together at the school house,' 'Citizens, were you made in America?' 'Learn how at this community center.' Beside setting the fashion for going to school to learn how to become good citizens, women are adapting their knowledge of private home-making to public home-making. Most members of the League of Women Voters have won the Domestic Shriner's 32nd Degree at the altar of the Holy Cook Stove. Now they are putting in time shifts at the community kitchen learning how to co-operate with Boards of Health and Boards of Trade, to keep sanitary, and to conserve food production, manufacture and transportation for the community.

"Wielder of the vacuum cleaner—the private housekeeper—and the street commissioner—the public housekeeper—are finding that they have much in common and much to learn as pupils in Public Housekeepers' Schools. Authoritative instruction is being given by lecturers using Government bulletins as text books. Public schools being common property, can be controlled by no partisan clique, be it a teachers' clique, business clique, social clique, doctors' or clerical clique. The school assembly room is a place where every citizen has the right to hear and be heard on all public questions without let or hindrance.

Schools for adults in public community centers are already paid for, in the main, by the tax payer. Buildings, ground, paraphernalia, and janitor service await constant use for 300 days every year. Thirty-two states in the Union have already appropriated extra funds for increasing facilities for adult use of the schools. In some localities citizens using public schools for community purposes have raised extra funds by means of paid dances and entertainments.

"THUS does the story read of how women, excluded from school education long years ago, started the fashion of self-enlightenment in study clubs. The management and development of which clubs have enabled them to outgrow the limitations of literary sewing circles and to assume proportions of departmental and federated organizations, nation-wide in number, character and power. With this army of trained women citizens are co-operating expert male educators, statesmen, and economists. Together they are fulfilling America's constitutional hopes for public education that does protect and maintain an American Government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

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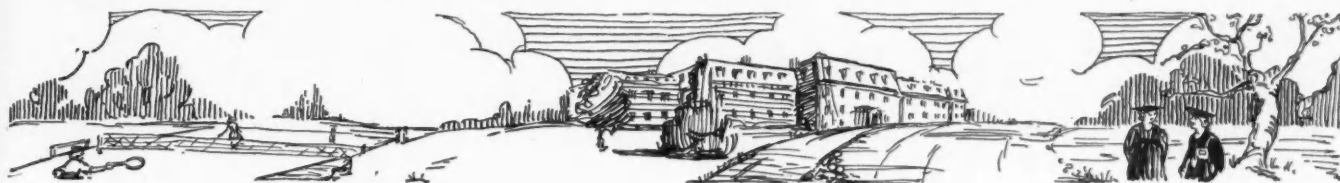
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Youth and Reconstruction

A Model Service Plan

IN its service plan for 1919 the National League for Women's Service gives an outline of the method of local organization which during the war enabled the League to make the best use of the work of every woman in its membership of 300,000. Each local unit has a committee or executive board, in some cases with a paid executive; each Division of the National League's work has under this local committee a local division, with a captain,—i.e.—captains of Motor Division, Canteen Division, etc. Under the captains are detachments in charge of lieutenants. Local headquarters keep an accurate register of members and their addresses, for it is only by close and instant touch with the membership that the service plan of the League can be made effective for the period of demobilization and after.

Divisions of service are (1) Social and welfare, including clubs for soldiers and recreational clubs for self-supporting men and women, child welfare, housing reform and other activities; (2) Canteen, including military and industrial; (3) home economics, including classes in marketing and food preparation and dietary surveys in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture; (4) agriculture, including backyard gardening and poultry raising in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture; (5) industrial, this work to be carried on in cooperation with the United States Employment Service; (6) Motor Service, which it is planned to use not only for the wounded, but in connection with certain hospitals for sick and for outings for convalescents; (7) general service, including Liberty Loan drives, information booths, clerical service, etc.; (8) health, in cooperation with local boards of health, for clerical social service, occupational therapy, diet kitchens, distribution of flowers to the sick; (9) civics, or Americanization; (10) Home and Overseas Relief, or reconstruction; (11) Reclamation or thrift, including shops where reclaimed clothing etc., is sold, and (12) Publicity.

THE twelve divisions of the National League for Women's Service whose year's program is thus outlined are all divisions which have already seen service throughout the war.

The first annual report of the League dwells on the extraordinary development exemplified

during these years by its volunteer service, without an elaborate machinery of organization red tape or an army of paid employees. Through its Social and Welfare divisions and its Canteen and Motor Service, the League made its most distinctive contributions. It opened its first club in May, 1917, on Madison Avenue, New York City, and operated in all fifty-six clubs for soldiers, sailors and marines and has made contributions of money and equipment to many others. One club, carried on in cooperation with the War Camp Community Service, in San Francisco, had an average monthly attendance of no less than 65,000 men. Besides establishing or contributing towards clubs, the League has arranged for the entertainment of thousands of men by other organizations or in families.

THE canteen Division of the National League initiated in this country all canteen service, both the recreational canteen and the industrial canteen. For months all the railroad canteen service of the Red Cross was carried on for that organization by the National League for Women's Service. It was the trained canteen

detachments of the League which furnished the nucleus of the Canteen Department for the Red Cross and after this service was formed the League in some cases turned over its canteen building and equipment to the Red Cross and continued to pay upkeep.

AS an example of the scope of the work of some of its canteens the one at Coney Island served 40,000 men last summer and that at the Marine Basin in Brooklyn served 10,000 meals a month. Taken altogether, 20,000 League women have served many million meals through its canteen service and the League has trained Y. W. C. A. and Red Cross women for canteen service overseas. In many places these canteens were used as sources of food for those sick of influenza.

The League initiated and operated for the Red Cross a large and effective motor service, which was used for transportation of supplies, of the wounded and of influenza cases. Other pioneer work was courses to prepare for Federal Civil Service and courses in occupational therapy in Philadelphia and at Milwaukee Downer College.

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In Memory of Roosevelt

THE Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, with headquarters at 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, is carrying on its work in spite of the fact that many of the Directors are out of town for the summer. Mrs. Henry Wise Wood, National Organizer, is supervising the work from her country home and has already succeeded in organizing three states: Ohio, with Mrs. James R. Garfield as chairman; Kentucky, with Mrs. Thruston Ballard as chairman, and Vermont, with Mrs. Edward Curtis Smith as chairman.

Miss Anna V. Hyatt, the well-known sculptor who modeled the statue of Joan of Arc on Riverside Drive, has made a very beautiful medallion head of Theodore Roosevelt. This medallion in bronze, 9 inches in diameter, can be seen at Knoedlers' art rooms, 556 Fifth Avenue. Replicas are being sold at \$25 and are given to all contributors of a thousand dollars or more. Three-inch medallions are sold at \$10 a piece, and are given to all those who donate from \$100 to \$1,000. Reduced to the size of a penny and in the form of a pin, one is given as a receipt to all contributors of \$1 or more.

In order to promote interest among children under sixteen years of age, the Association is giving them an opportunity to join a Junior membership by the payment of 25 cents, a pin being given as a receipt for this subscription as well.

Continuing Lucy Stone

AT a recent meeting of the Lucy Stone Home Corporation it was decided to give the use of the historic Blackwell residence in Dorchester, Mass., the home of Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell for many years, to the Morgan Memorial. This association will make the estate a home where week-end parties or everyday parties, of mothers and babies needing rest can go without the inconvenience of being a long distance from their homes. The house with its spacious rooms and large grounds makes an ideal place for a rest home.

Among the members of the Executive Committee of the Corporation are Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw; Mrs. M. Graeme Haughton; Mrs. Oakes Ames, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Evelyn Paverly Coe and Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham.

A Woman Warden

THE appointment of a woman warden is hailed by the Sing Sing Star Bulletin as the dawn of a new day in the administration

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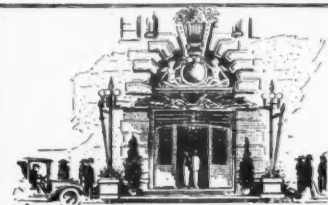
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Continuing THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL (founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published from 1870 to 1917). As the official publication of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the WOMAN CITIZEN maintains intimate contact between the Association and its two and a half million members throughout the United States.

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AT 171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

JULY 19, 1919

No. 7

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

JULY 19, 1919

NUMBER 7

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Concerning a Memorial Service

IN response to several inquiries which have come to our office, I take this opportunity to announce to you that there will probably be no Memorial Service, in a national sense, at this time, for Dr. Shaw. It would be necessary to hold such a service in either New York or Washington and so many of our workers are absent on vacations that we believe it would be a sheer impossibility to make such a memorial worthy of Dr. Shaw or her work.

We shall, of course, hold a very important and appropriate Memorial Service for her at the next Convention. It is possible that one may be held sometime in the Autumn, but at this time no plans are definite concerning it.

We, therefore, recommend that Memorial Services shall be held by the states. Such general expression throughout the country, would link up the state associations with her leadership and would far more generally spread the gospel for which she stood.

Although the great work to which she set her hand, in the long ago, is practically at an end and the particular phase of it, for which her marvelous talents were so especially adapted, is certainly over, we shall miss her every day and every week, because she was so loyal a soldier in responding to every call.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

National Educators

AT the annual convention of the National Education Association held this month, the following resolution was passed:

"Since the Congress of the United States, with commendable justice and recognition of the rights of suffrage to women, has passed the separate amendment to the constitution granting the ballot to the womanhood of America, we urge the governors of all states that have not already ratified the amendment to call a special session of their respective state Legislatures so that the amendment may speedily become a law and our great country may take this great additional step in becoming a true democracy."

For the first time in its history the Association turned itself into a woman suffrage meeting when, at this convention, Dr. George D. Strayer, President, turned the meeting over to Mary C. C. Bradford, Superintendent of Education of the state of Colorado, to preside and pronounce a eulogy on Dr. Shaw. A resolution of respect was adopted.

The anti-suffragists put in an appeal for action against suffrage but Dr. Strayer merely announced that though such an appeal

had been made, it was twenty-five years too late, as the National Education Association had long stood for suffrage.

Katherine Devereux Blake of New York spoke for the teachers and urged them to work at once for a special session of the Legislature in their respective states for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment so that they might later, as voters, ask for the passage of the Smith-Towner Bill, a bill creating a department of education in the national government.

Favors Special Sessions

HOMER S. CUMMINGS, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is an unqualified endorser of the prompt ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. He has just made the following statement to the *Woman Citizen* in regard to his stand:

"I am strongly in favor of prompt ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and I hope that a sufficient number of state Legislatures will be called in special session to insure the ratification of the Amendment so that the women of our country, in every state, may be able to participate as voters in the presidential election of 1920."

As a Safeguard to Men

WAS there or wasn't there a twinkle in the eye of the attorney-general of Wisconsin as he rendered decision as to the operation of the Federal Suffrage Amendment thus:

"It is perfectly general in its operation and although it is only the women at present who will be the recipients of a new right or privilege, it stands as a protection to men as well. It will stand as a safeguard to men against being deprived of the right to vote when women shall come to exercise that right, and will prevent the latter from abusing, as some of them claim the stronger sex has heretofore abused, the right of designating who may vote and who may not."

The decision also points out that "said article will, upon its ratification by thirty-six states, at once become operative. Any provision in a state constitution or statute which is contrary to the new provision of the federal constitution, will at the same instant become inoperative and as though stricken from such constitution, or statute book. No action on the part of the state Legislatures is necessary to confer upon women the right which such article would confer. The adoption of the proposed amendment to the United States constitution will have the effect of striking the word "male," from state constitutions."

The Woman Banker

THE Columbia Trust Company of New York leads the way.

This week Miss Virginia D. H. Furman,* manager of the Company's "Woman's Department" has been elected one of the company's officers. Coming as it does after three and a half years of service with the bank, her election not only marks the Company's recognition of her individual ability but serves as a general demonstration of woman as an asset in the financial world.

We believe that it also marks the first time in the history of woman's business experience that a metropolitan trust company has thus honored a woman by placing her on its official staff. It is only during the last two or three years that the larger financial institutions have been trying out women in the handling of the great and growing volume of business from women clients. As much as any other thing, it was the underwriting of the Liberty Loans that brought out women's ability in the realm of finance. Women proved in that work their importance as bond sellers and bond buyers; their facility in the one capacity and their receptivity in the other opened the eyes of bankers to their value individually, as selling agents and organizers, and collectively as a worth-while market.

It was an entirely different kind of ability developed by the Liberty Loan campaigns from that of the patient and painstaking accountant or stenographer, who until two or three years ago represented, in the main, woman's contribution to the world of finance. In the Liberty Loan campaigns women proved that they have the initiative and the ability to swing financial propositions of tremendous scope. They showed that they had nerve and verve and imagination. Most unexpected of all, they proved that women could get interested in the financial game.

Taken altogether they gave the country, including the bankers, the surprise of its life.

The Liberty Loan work is over, but the impression made by the women remains, and now that the Columbia Trust Company has pointed the way, it can be confidently predicted that other of the big metropolitan trust companies and banks will soon be showing a similar recognition of women's ability by finding place for them in the superior banking positions.

For Law and Order

MORE than 15,000,000 women already have a vote for President of the United States, and nation-wide woman suffrage is evidently close at hand. It is quite time that women should set themselves seriously to study the important public problems now before the country, and try to get a clear comprehension of their meaning. Many women are already doing this; and suffrage organizations in Connecticut, New York and elsewhere are working actively along this line.

One of the problems pressing for solution is that of lawlessness. We must look unpleasant facts in the face. For years before the war, the United States had had the highest murder rate of any civilized country. Murder, manslaughter, every form of homicide was enormously more prevalent among us than it was, for instance, on the Canadian side of the border, or anywhere in Europe. The United States was also the only civilized country where lynching was common, and where this form of murder usually went unpunished.

This recklessness of human life has been in part the bad side of an American characteristic which has also its very valuable side—the wish to get results promptly, and the willingness to cut red tape in order to do it. But when this eagerness to get results

leads to disregard both of the laws of the land and of the basic principles of ethics, it is in danger of destroying the very foundations of human society.

As a general thing, women are more law-abiding than men. The prison statistics of every state in the Union show that it is comparatively rare for a woman to be guilty of lawless violence. But women need to feel more deeply than they do the duty to use their influence to the utmost to stem the tide of lawlessness which had risen so high, even before the war, and which has been increased by the hot passions aroused in war time, by the contemplation of deeds of violence, and by the generally unsettled conditions.

Lawlessness crops out in all sorts of places upon many different occasions. One of the most frequent fields for it is in connection with labor troubles. Sometimes it is used by the strikers, sometimes by persons opposed to the strike. When it is used by the strikers, all the forces of the government can be and are requisitioned to put it down; but when it is used against the strikers, this is not always the case. In reading the reports of labor troubles in the papers, although the papers are generally opposed to the strike, it is impossible not to see that lawlessness is often practised by the authorities, and practised in the name of "law and order." The effect of this is exceedingly bad. Nothing tends so much to breed disrespect for law as a belief that the law is not impartially enforced, that there is "one law for the rich and another for the poor."

WIDESPREAD suspicion and distrust have been aroused by a succession of unhappy happenings of this kind. Most people would be astonished to know how many moderate radicals honestly believe that the recent bomb explosions were the work of persons aiming to push through Congress a peace-time espionage bill to suppress unpopular propaganda and to authorize high-handed measures against unpopular persons, in the hope that anger and panic will overcome the traditional American regard for free speech and a free press. In support of this view, they point out that there were explosions in eight states, yet not one of the persons at whom the bombs were supposed to be aimed received even a scratch: and that the same was true of the bombs sent by mail a few weeks ago; and they remind us that there have been repeated instances in labor troubles where bombs have been "planted" to discredit the strikers, as well as where lawless strikers have resorted to these criminal tactics. The suspicion may be totally groundless; but it is an ominous symptom that such a belief should be widely entertained.

Women should set their faces against lawless violence of every kind; and especially against the kind that masquerades hypocritically or hot-headedly as an aid to "law and order." It is really law and order's worst enemy. "If the salt hath lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted?"

A. S. B.

Chattanooga Women Vote

WOMEN of Chattanooga participated in the municipal election held in that city July 8. No decision as yet has been handed down by the supreme court of Tennessee in the case attacking the constitutionality of the recent legislative enactment giving women the right to vote for presidential electors and in municipal elections. As no decision would be reached before July 8, it was decided by the Election Commission of Chattanooga that the women should exercise their right of franchise. The newly elected Commissioners of Chattanooga are most enthusiastic supporters of suffrage for women.

* In its next issue the *Woman Citizen* will present a biographical sketch of Miss Furman which our readers will find of prime interest as an answer to our oft-reiterated question, "Is there room at the top?"

In Men's Jobs

A STUDY by the New York Bureau of Women in Industry of 117 New York plants in which 13,643 women were employed during the war brings out two interesting extremes in replacement. In Buffalo women worked in every conceivable process on aeroplanes and motor trucks, two schools being installed to prepare them for penetration into the ranks of the most skilled men. In Niagara they learned another side of men's labor, for they were placed at the heaviest work, as bricklayers' helpers, stokers or laborers with pick and shovel.

In towns where women's industries were located, replacement was easiest and most satisfactory, for numbers of women were available already used to the discipline of industry.

Replacement was found to have taken place in almost every process performed by men, both in power and non-power processes, which the women performed equally well. They took up men's work at a moment's notice, when there was no time for rearrangement in process or addition of new machinery on the presumption of inferior strength or skill.

"The wage investigation," says the report, "confirms what all but the most sanguine have feared, namely, that the war with its new opportunities has not improved women's wage status as much as had been hoped." Only 190 of these women received over \$20 a week; almost 8,000 received under \$14. As for equal pay, of 78 plants offering comparative wages of men and women, only 20 per cent gave equal pay and these represented only 9 per cent of the women replacing men.

A common reason for lower pay is that women need help, yet this study, as do many others, shows that this is in innumerable cases offset by the fact that the women turn out a greater product than the men. In one case a woman was paid \$12 a week where the man replaced had earned \$16. The deduction was to pay a porter for heavy lifting, but the woman's product was so much greater than the man's as to pay the cost of portorage and the \$4 difference was in reality the employer's extra profit.

In eleven plants where women were producing more than men not one woman received as much as the man, and most received less than 75 per cent of his wage.

Eighty-two per cent of the plants express the intention of retaining their women, the main reason given being, unfortunately, intimately connected with unequal pay, namely that they perform as good or better work at less pay. The work performed being by common agreement equal, the problem of whether or not the woman in man's work is to be a menace to skilled labor thus becomes a problem of equal pay and equal opportunities, regardless of sex.

How Long it Takes to Vote

TO hear some anti-suffragists talk about women's having no time to vote, one would think the ballot box habit was something like the saloon habit.

Here is the record of just how long it took a Wyoming woman voter to do the business up for at least six months: "Yesterday at 14 minutes past 11 o'clock I got on my hat and coat to go to vote at a special bond election. At 11.19 I was back in my home again, taking off my gloves. In the meantime I had gone to the school building near by and cast my vote for bonds for good roads to be sold by the state of Wyoming—the total bond of \$2,800,000—and also cast my vote for the special \$200,000 bond to give this county a new county court house and jail."

It takes some women as long as this to powder their noses. It takes men longer to smoke a cigar.

From Secretary Lane

"AS a member of the Council of National Defense, I wish you would express to the late Dr. Shaw's relatives my very sincere appreciation of the patriotic service that she rendered during the past two years, the magnitude of which cannot be appreciated excepting by those intimately familiar with it. Her distinguished service medal was well earned."

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Sec'y of the Interior.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified.)

Legislatures Now in Session or to Meet in 1919

Massachusetts*
Michigan*
Illinois*
Pennsylvania*
Wisconsin*
Georgia—June 25, 1919.
Alabama—July 8, 1919.
Ohio*—June 16, 1919.
Texas*—June 23, 1919.

Special Sessions Called to Ratify

New York*—Called by Governor Smith for June 16.
Kansas*—Called by Governor Allen for June 16.
Wyoming—Called by Governor Carey. Date not set.
Missouri*—Called by Governor Gardner for July 2.
Indiana—Called by Governor Goodrich for first week in Sept.
Colorado—Called by Governor Shoup. Date not set.
Iowa*—Called by Governor Harding for July 2.
South Dakota—Called by Governor Norbeck. Date not set.
Utah—Called by Governor Bamberger for first week in October.
Nebraska—Called by Governor McKelvie for July 28.
Arizona—Date not set.
Arkansas—Called by Governor Brough for July 28.
California—Date not set.

Regular Legislatures—1920

Kentucky	Biennial	January	6
Louisiana	"	May	11
Maryland	"	January	1
Mississippi	" (Every other session is special)	"	1
Virginia	"	"	14
New York	Annual	"	8
Massachusetts	"	"	1
Rhode Island	"	"	2
South Carolina	"	"	3
New Jersey	"	"	8
Georgia	"	in June	

Special Sessions for Other Than Suffrage Ratification

Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.
Louisiana—Possibility of special session before September, 1919.
New Jersey—There may be an extra session in 1919.
Maine—Special session in October.
North Carolina—Special session called.

Sponsors of Presidential Suffrage



*Presidential
Suffrage
Won in
Nine
States
in 1919*



*These
Men
Captained the
Suffrage
Forces in the
Legislatures*

1. Representative Charles A. Johnson, Indiana.
2. Representative C. M. White, Vermont.
3. Senator Martin S. Vilas, Vermont.
4. Senator Ole Sageng, Minnesota.
5. Representative Theodore Christianson, Minnesota.
6. Representative Walter E. Bailey, Missouri.
7. Senator James W. McKnight, Missouri.
8. Senator Guy P. Gannett, Maine.



9. Representative Percival P. Baxter, Maine.
10. Senator E. N. Haston, Tennessee.
11. Representative James A. Reynolds, Ohio.
12. Representative L. D. Miller, Tennessee.
13. Senator Eugene Schaffter, Iowa.
14. Representative T. P. Harrington, Iowa.
15. Senator George B. Skogmo, Wisconsin.
16. Representative Clarence C. Coe, Wisconsin.

Article II, Section 2

*Constitution of the United States:
"Each state shall appoint, in such
manner as the Legislature thereof may
direct, a number of electors. . . ."*

PRESIDENTIAL Suffrage has been a tremendous lever in gaining full suffrage, and in the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Illinois was the first state to come in as a Presidential Suffrage state. This was back in 1913. Since then, this form of suffrage has proved exceedingly popular under the direction of the N. A. W. S. A. In 1917 the association got a great presidential drive under way, and that first year North Dakota, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio all came in as presidential suffrage states. In 1918 Michigan changed to full suffrage. Difficulties arose in regard to Presidential Suffrage in Indiana and Ohio, which temporarily deprived the women of these states of the privilege. The Legislatures of both states hastened to

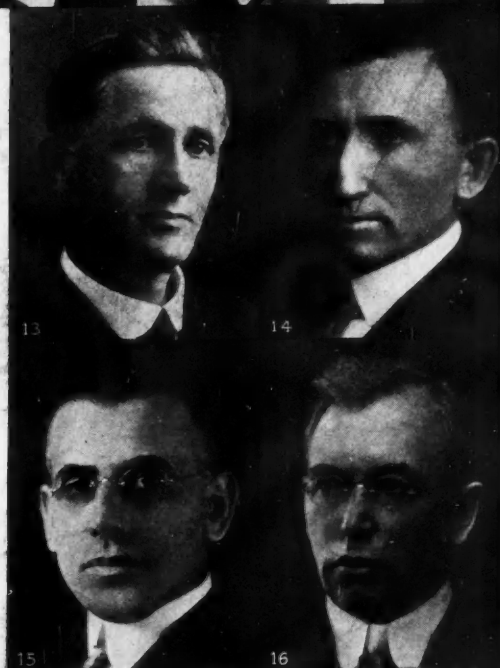
grant this measure of franchise again during their 1919 sessions.

The year 1919 has witnessed more suffrage victories than any similar period in the fifty years of suffrage campaigning. During the first six months of the year nine states—Vermont, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maine, Missouri, Tennessee, Iowa and Ohio—extended to women the right to participate in the 1920 presidential election.

Much of the credit for these victories is due to the whole-hearted support given to the cause by the men who sponsored the presidential suffrage bills in the various state Legislatures. Under their leadership the suffrage map received its greatest baptism of white, and a mighty impetus was given to Federal Suffrage and the ratification campaign.

The addition of these nine states to suffrage territory means that:

Sixteen and one half million women have the right to vote in the coming presidential election.



What Breshkovsky Saw in America

"WHEN I am 80, I shall come back to America in a dirigible. Things will be straightened out then." Thus spoke Catherine Breshkovsky gaily on the eve of her departure for Russia, by way of Paris and Bohemia.

She is returning in excellent health. She has collected about \$28,000 for the Russian orphans, and expects to start two farm colonies very soon, one in the South of Russia, the other in the Urals. She has also made many new friends, and hopes that more money will be forthcoming, to extend the work. Fifty dollars will support a child for a year. Contributions may be sent to the treasurer of her funds, Alexander J. Hemphill, 140 Broadway, New York City.

In answer to my request for a parting interview for the *Woman Citizen*, Mme. Breshkovsky said:

"I have visited 40 American cities, and also motored over a great extent of country. Of course I cannot describe my trip in detail. The general impression left upon my mind is that America is a very rich country, and highly developed industrially, and that it can well afford to give material help to Russia.

"After leaving Pittsburg, for 40 miles the country was covered with mills and factories. To us Russians it is quite incomprehensible. When we came to Niagara, and saw millions of horse power running machinery for 60 miles around the falls, to us it is awful. What are they doing with all that? In the cities the restaurants and hotels are like palaces, with sumptuous furniture and pictures, and a bath for every room. Still more wonderful to me are the roads—how you build roads out of bricks, like a parquette, like a glass—not a hole for thousands of miles! What was most surprising of all was to see every city surrounded by the houses of well-to-do people, set in gardens. In Russia a city is made up of a few palaces and a great many hovels. I am told that in America thousands of new millionaires have sprung up during the war. Now I understand how America can be generous to other countries.

"IN general I wondered at the factories. They were very grandiose, but I should not wish for Russia such a crowding of factories, with no clean places around them, no trees or clean air. In Russia we must build outside the cities, especially when we build for the children.

"I saw many beautiful schools, and the children were nice, well organized, cheerful; they gave a good reception to this old woman, and sent greeting to the children in Russia. It gave me pleasure to see boys and girls being educated together, as good comrades. I enjoyed the schools and colleges; but in one college I asked the girls what they knew about Russia, its geography, its history, its population. Most of them acknowledged that they did not know anything. One girl of 18 said the population of Russia was 2,000,000 or 3,000,000. It is about 180,000,000.

"The colleges seem to be designed to develop exterior talents. They teach music, sculpture, painting, and the girl goes from one to another, and cannot have a profound idea. It is too superficial.

"At our meetings, Dr. Egbert did most of the talking, so I had a chance to observe, and I noticed that the old people listened seriously, but the young ones did not, except audiences of young girls when I spoke to them alone. Grown men came to our meetings, but boys were generally absent, except at the universities. They are too much absorbed in sports. I heard long ago that in England young people as a rule are not interested in political affairs; they become interested only after they are grown

up. In Russia it is just the opposite. From 14 years old upwards, all the colleges and university students turn out to hear about political questions.

"Women have been the most assiduous attendants at my meetings. Very serious women came, of all classes, and always very attentive. I asked Dr. Egbert why we had more women than men, and he said, 'Because you are a woman.' Perhaps that was one reason; but the topic of children is less interesting to men than to women. The mischief of our present situation is that men pay full attention to political affairs, war affairs, commercial and business affairs and sports, but the last thing they think about is the education of the children. In the United States there are beautiful schools and few illiterates, but little attention is paid to the moral and spiritual life of the child. The father loves his little daughter, but he often treats her like a doll. He wants her to be happy, he dresses her in good clothes, but he does not teach her that there is injustice in the world. Even the mothers think that the child must be happy and healthy, must have plenty of everything and enjoy life, but they do not take pains to form his character. American children have good manners, they sit at dinner like grown persons, but they never know what it is to make any sacrifice, except in the schools. Even the pupils of the school for crippled children gave some money for the Russian orphans.

"PERHAPS we ought to try to make people so happy, and never have them know of any sorrow; but there are so many unhappy people in the world! I should wish children to know even from their childhood that there are people who suffer and are in want. They must know about hard work, too. It is necessary for their own happiness, for their understanding of the present state of the world, and in order that they may not be one-sided. Perhaps I think so because I have always lived in a country that had too much suffering, and we feared always to have our young people selfish.

"Perhaps it is a strange fate for America to have so many well-to-do persons, so many chances to make money. It makes well-to-do people think, 'Why should we care for others?' Here there is an opportunity to make fortunes, and it makes people forget that there are great differences in capacity, in character and in luck. Some people are not able to save up money. These ought to occupy the attention of the more developed people, and they should teach others how to use their freedom and their opportunities. Therefore I could wish that your many rich and beautiful and comfortable colleges would teach their students to help those who are not so fortunate. After our revolution, I asked the young people in our colleges to form clubs, and not to have these clubs for themselves alone, but to let the street children come in and share; if there is any little library, or play, not to make any discrimination. It will be of great use to humanity.

"When our young students came to me and said, 'Young Russia greets you,' I always answered, 'Don't think, dear children, that the whole of young Russia is greeting me. It is only the fortunate part of young Russia. Here in good edifices, with good teachers and good libraries, you are only the happiest part of Russia's young people. Nine-tenths of them are there in the streets, without teachers, without education, without anything. And it does not occur to the college students that it is good fortune on their part, that they are the privileged portion, and that the others are like pariahs. And therefore society is

divided into two camps, and I have observed that the difference between the two is due not so much to the difference in fortune as to the difference in education. For in Russia most of our students come from the poorest classes, the peasants and workmen, especially the peasants. Yet, when they are well educated, they become quite strange to their own people. Education and knowledge form in them quite a different psychology. They lose the habit of understanding their parents and the country people; their minds dwell in quite another sphere. And they prepare to live always in the society of intelligent people, and find it tiresome to stay in their primitive atmosphere. I insist before all things that we must give instruction, for instructed people are free and strong."

"What do you think about the League of Nations?" I asked, Mme. Breshkovsky answered:

"THE League of Nations is an excellent idea; but every excellent idea must have excellent people to carry it out, or it will be spoiled by bad workers. If women would interest themselves profoundly in this idea, and would take pains themselves to take part in it and to prepare the ground for it, then it would make progress—not otherwise. For it is not enough to support this idea by force. This idea cannot be supported long by force. We must support it by deeds.

"Perhaps my idea will be looked upon as childish, but I am sure that if one good organization were formed by English, French or American women to promote education in some country which is not in a position to take care of itself—education not for ten or twenty children, but on a large scale—it would do much more to prove the League of Nations a reality than many writings, or treaties on paper. For instance, we see such a little country as Serbia quite destroyed, quite annihilated. She is small enough for everybody there to know all about her affairs. If some women would go there to install schools and educate the people not only in science but in all they need to know, and would give the children not a comfortable but a supportable existence the people would see the League of Nations as a reality. Or if they would go to Galicia or Rumania to carry education, or to introduce industries—not factories, but small industries—and make the people more or less civilized, it would be a step towards the League of Nations. But if the people know that there is a treaty about boundaries, they—that is, the simple people—will not care anything about it. If nobody comes to help them, they will say, 'We have no Allies. Nobody cares for us.'

"Each country must aid the other by such means as it has at hand, and men who are always occupied with politics, will never do that. The women must intervene, especially in America, where they are rich and well organized. There must be brotherhood, but hitherto we have it not—only some philanthropy. When you send bread-ships, it is an excellent thing, but when you come yourselves, with your genius and energy, it is worth a thousand times as much.

"Men have still a little of the beast in them. They do not create life. Sometimes a man cannot tell how many children he has. But is there a woman anywhere who does not know the number of her children?"

A. S. B.

Squelched

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has quashed the suit the Antis brought in an effort to invalidate the grant of presidential suffrage to Nebraska women. No, not quashed, squelched—squelched is the word.

God Speed!

Anna Howard Shaw

TRUMPHANT she passes!
And how should there sound any note of our grieving?
Great Heart buoyantly passes!
The high task she is leaving
Accomplished;—on, up the bright trail,
In eternity still pioneering!
Steadfast, unconquerable—
How should there follow rites of bereaving?
When such as she yield for a moment,
Bend—pass through the shadow—
To emerge on the long bright trail,
They follow, who would not fail,
No dirge of grieving;—
But God Speed, God Speed!
Strophe of women's voices rings from the east;
Answering chorus mingles out of the west;
And the laughter
She drew from a nation's dourlest mood,
Chimes gratefully after,
As she moves ever on,
Keeping the road of her mighty quest.
Ah, comrades who knew her best,
In the infinite patience and zest
Of all your day's work,
You will keep grasp of her hand;
Whenever you stand
At the parting of ways, in the valley of some large decision,
A ray from her vision
Will again point you clear;
She will be near;
Her twinkling humor will touch you still many a time,
Turning the prose of a long, long task
To the sudden lilt of a rhyme.

God Speed!
She lives—she but passes
To the brave work she still must be doing!
As here among us the weave of her effort
Mounts to its gallant high crest,
Never let pass our lips one sigh of rueing—
We are too blest,
We are too blest!

ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY.

THE Woman Citizen

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171 Madison Avenue, New York

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Quality

DURING the Victory Loan in New Jersey the workers under Mrs. Otto Wittpen were invited to hand in to headquarters human interest stories which had come under their observation during the campaign.

A prize was to be given to the best.

This is one of five selected as in line for the prize, all of which were read at the Victory Loan luncheon at the end of the drive and may, therefore, have appeared in print elsewhere.

On the Roll.

They took the little lady, high heels, beads, plumed hat and all, into the drug store, when she fell, and there she was tended, first by the colored woman at the soda fountain, and then by the doctor.

"She is quality through to the skin, but she's pore," said the former.

"She's anemic to the core," said the latter. "Who is she?"

"Nothing but a note book and an envelope to go by."

The note book page showed, in dainty characters:

Breakfast	.10
Lunch	.05
Dinner	.15
Carfare	.10

.40 x 365 =	146.00
Dress	35.00
Coat	40.00
Hat	5.00
Shoes	5.00
Gloves	2.50
Summer	75.00
Funeral	91.50
	400.00
Night work	100.00
	500.00

There was no signature.

When she opened her eyes and moved under the drug clerk's tobacco-scented coat, the doctor administered more ammonia and began his quiz:

"Your occupation is bookkeeper, I take it?"

"Yes."

"Is the ten cents spent for breakfast?"

"No, saved."

"Saved from what former price?"

"Twenty."

"Five at lunch saved from what?"

"From fifteen."

"No, don't be angry; I've a reason for asking. Dinner, fifteen; saved from what?"

"Fifty."

"Carfare ten means walk both ways?"

"Yes."

"Summer 75 means holiday trip?"

"Yes."

"Excuse me, but what does 'funeral 91.50' mean? You don't bury a friend annually, nor are you buried yourself—yet."

A delicate twinkle appeared in the gray face. "I keep enough on hand, and I reduced it from a lot with carriages to cremation without."

"Ah!"

"Madam, excuse me again, but you must be nearly seventy."

"Just," said she, flushing.

"Well," said the doctor, "you are so overworked and underfed that this is a plain case of starvation. What is the \$500 for?"

She put out a delicate hand, beringed and well-manicured, to the envelope, which yielded—six fifty-dollar liberty bonds.

"For my country," said she. "The boys marched, and hungered, in cold and wet. Why not I?"

"But my dear little girl," said the middle-aged doctor, in paternal tones, "the Snooks family are accused of making millions by this war, and they say Congress has squandered billions."

"Then it behooves all true patriots to save," said the little old lady, in accents gentle but firm.

When the doctor had taken her to her "one-room apartment," laid her on her couch and lighted the gas heater, he altered his intended route, and called first on the bereaved widow with depressed nerves.

When she had heard his story the bereaved widow rose and saluted her dead son's flag-draped photograph.

"How strangely God deals with us!" said she. "All those eggs in water glass for Billy's puddings, and his little lunch box that he carried as a child saved up—and it's a mother, not a son, to serve. I suppose she'll have to keep on being a bookkeeper, doctor? I can send her in the car, though. She'll be proud?"

"As proud, and probably as exasperating as Billy himself," said the doctor. "When will you call?"

L. C.

School Lunches

JOHAN C. GEBHART, secretary of the New York School Lunch Committee, reviewing the history of school feeding since 1790, when municipal soup kitchens for children were established in Munich, finds that in 1909, 189 German cities had school lunches, the majority of them conducted or subsidized by the municipalities.

In England the movement began almost a hundred years later, in 1890, yet in the first decade of this century England had about caught up with Germany and in 1915 not far from 30,000,000 meals were served by local authorities, 90 per cent of the children being served free.

In 1882 the serving of school lunches was made compulsory in each arrondissement in France. The French system has had a remarkable success, and notwithstanding that two-thirds of the meals are free, the "patronizing poor-law atmosphere" is entirely lacking and there is a growing demand for universal free school lunches. In Paris alone, in 1909, nearly 8,000,000 meals were served.

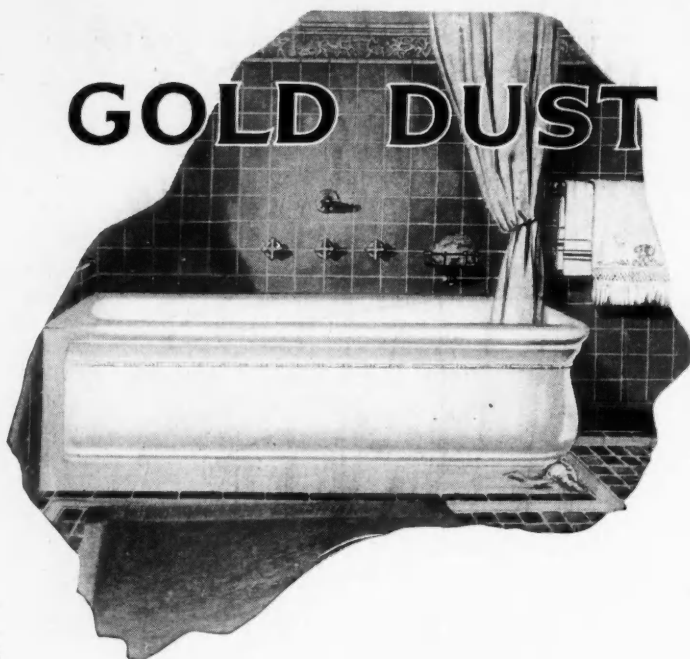
In the United States the movement is more backward. The first lunch was served in 1898 in Philadelphia. In New York a beginning was made in 1908 and 57 elementary school lunches were being maintained under private auspices, when, in January, 1919, the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated \$50,000 for the first municipal school lunches in that city. Seventy-two cities in the United States report school feeding, the majority by the municipality.

In Holland

HOLLAND is now taking the steps necessary to put into effect her program for granting Dutch women full suffrage. This program was announced as a government measure several months ago. On July 12 the First Chamber of the Dutch Parliament adopted a motion to introduce woman suffrage in Holland.

The vote was 34 to 5.

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State News

Nebraska Suffragists Win

THE women of Nebraska have won a complete and signal victory through the decision of the Nebraska Supreme Court handed down on Saturday, June 28. This decision brings to an end the hard fought battle waged against the women of Nebraska by the anti-suffrage interests of the state in the hope of invalidating the limited Suffrage Act passed by the Legislature in 1917.

The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of Judge Flansburg granting a permanent injunction against the submission of the limited suffrage law to a referendum of the voters. Judge Dean wrote the opinion. On the two principal points the Court held as follows:—

1. Under section 2339, Rev. St. 1913, being a part of the initiative and referendum act, any citizen may invoke the remedy by injunction therein provided to enjoin the secretary of state from certifying or printing on the official ballot for the ensuing election the ballot title and number of an act sought to be referred.

2. When the certificate of a circular of a referendum petition under the initiative and referendum act is impeached on the ground of fraud the probative value of such certificate is destroyed and none of the names appearing on such petition will be counted unless affirmatively proven to be genuine.

By this decision, the suffragists secured for the women of Nebraska the right to vote for all offices not designated in the state constitution. The losers of this legal battle have the right to file an appeal for a re-hearing within 40 days, but owing to the decisive character of the decision, and the thoroughness with which each detail of the long struggle was argued, it is not expected the losers will take this action.

In addition to losing their case, the anti-suffragists and the state will in all probability be obliged to pay the costs.

While there is no specific statement in the Supreme Court decree as to who should pay the costs, the fact that the judgment of the lower court was affirmed makes it reasonable to suppose that the ruling in regard to the payment of costs made in the lower court will be followed. Judge Flansburg of the District court divided the costs equally between the state and the intervenors, prominent women of Omaha and members of the anti-suffrage association. The amount will run close to \$5,000.

NO battle for suffrage was ever fought harder than this legal battle in Nebraska; twice the case has been in the Supreme Court and in each instance the suffragists won. The suffragists attacked the referendum petitions circulated by the anti-suffragist forces on the ground of fraud and forgery and presented a mass of evidence to prove their claim. The antis declared they were unaware of any forgery and insisted that the court count the names of those voters whose names were not attacked, claiming that they had a right to petition, and no act of a circulator could nullify the right to have these names counted. The antis further claimed that the women could not bring this action in court because they were not electors, and cited the Oregon decision to that effect, the Nebraska law being modelled on the Oregon law. The antis also insisted that the Secretary of State could not be enjoined and that after a petition had been filed and accepted, it was not subject to attack. Another point they pressed was that the case had been delayed so that a referendum was impossible at the next general election after the law was passed, as provided by the statute, therefore they held that the law was permanently

State News

Nebraska Suffragists Win

suspended. The Supreme Court twice held that this position was not well taken.

The Nebraska case has held the attention of suffragists for some time. Mrs. W. E. Barkley, president of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, has led the women in a glorious battle. Special praise for work done on behalf of the case has been given to Mrs. H. C. Sumney, Mrs. James Richardson and Mrs. Draper Smith of Omaha for the work which they did in ferreting out the forgeries on the petitions circulated by the anti-suffragists.

IMMEDIATELY following the granting of partial suffrage by the 1917 Legislature, a referendum petition was circulated by the anti-suffragists, and apparently 32,000 signatures were obtained. In the District Court the plaintiffs proved that many of the names on the petition were forgeries, or had been fraudulently written by the circulators. The Court found that 29,147 actual signatures were necessary, but that more than an excess of the required number were invalidated, and could not be counted because of fraud and false certification.

In the case of one of the circulators, the Court found that 28 of his petitions appeared to be in the same hand-writing; 105 witnesses denied their signatures; several of the names on the petitions were found to be those of persons who had died some time previously. On another, 172 fraudulent signatures were found and on 32 different petitions the Court found 173 names which appeared in the hand-writing of the circulator. It was ruled by the Court that all petitions circulated by these three men should be thrown out. The anti-suffragists argued that every genuine signature must be counted, but the Court decided, according to the ruling, that when the testimony of a witness on a material point is impeached, all his evidence may be rejected unless corroborated, and this the anti-suffragists failed to do.

A leading paper of Nebraska said editorially of the Nebraska victory, "The victory won by the women in their litigation before the Supreme Court means much more than the mere confirmation of their right to vote for non-constitutional officers under the legislative act of 1917. It means that the initiative and referendum law cannot be abused and degraded. No interest will attempt to hold up an act of the Legislature again without taking pains to see that petitions are honestly signed and correctly certified. Testimony was brought forward to show that people circulating petitions for a referendum of the suffrage law were guilty of every conceivable sort of fraud, including forgery, the listing of dead men and the copying of names from directories. The women interested in suffrage made so complete a showing up of this conspiracy, and won so signal a victory by going to the courts with a well prepared case, that they have probably ended for all time this particular political crime in Nebraska. For their labors on behalf of a clean referendum petition they deserve the thanks of all of the supporters of good government in this state."

Women Unite for Ratification

PROMINENT Women's Organizations of New Jersey have joined forces with the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, and are co-operating in the organization of the New Jersey Ratification Committee. The Committee will number among its members representative women of every county,

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who will wage an intensive campaign on behalf of ratification.

The first session was held Tuesday afternoon July 15 at Newark. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, gave the principal address telling of the ratification plans now in progress, and the results accomplished so far.

Tennessee Activities

THE executive board of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association met in session recently at Lookout Mountain. A budget of \$10,000 was voted to be raised by the year's work, each district to be assigned its quota.

Mrs. George Fort Miller, the newly elected state president, presided at the session and also at the luncheon at the Hotel Patten, which was the social feature of the gathering.

Mayor-elect A. W. Chambliss was present to make the welcoming address; Mrs. John M. Kenny of Nashville gave the response. Other speakers were Mrs. Guilford Dudley, a vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Senator F. T. Carter, and representative L. D. Miller, all of whom were honored guests at the luncheon.

Mrs. R. B. Cooke of Johnson City spoke as representing East Tennessee; Mrs. John M. Ransom of Tullahoma for Middle Tennessee, and Mrs. Isaac Reese of Memphis for West Tennessee.

In introducing Mayor-elect Chambliss, Mrs. Miller referred to him as Chattanooga's best mayor, because the first one ever elected by women. Representative Miller was introduced as the legislator who secured the vote for the women of Tennessee. He disclaimed the honor accorded him, saying that the bill and

everything else was in fine shape when presented to him. Senator Carter said he never dreamed he had pleased so many people in helping push the suffrage bill, which showed the popularity of suffrage in Tennessee. He declared that the women by their entrance into politics had made it impossible for any more "crooked old politicians" to fall in line.

The Tennessee suffragists are planning a strenuous year, devoting much time to intensive organization work. A state organizer will be engaged to do educational work in the rural districts.

Mrs. Milton, the new president of Tennessee, comes to her duties well qualified to give Tennessee a banner year. As she is a woman of rare tact, judicial temperament, and endowed with zeal and enthusiasm, as well as a charming personality, she has the qualities that make for good leadership. Mrs. Milton is prominent in social, club and church circles, and is widely known through her clever pen, which she has used most generously on behalf of the suffrage cause.

Her husband, as editor of the Chattanooga News, has been a staunch ally.

THE new officers of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association include: Mrs. George F. Milton, Chattanooga, president; Mrs. John M. Ransom, Tullahoma, vice-president; Miss Carolina Williams, Columbia, recording secretary; Mrs. L. T. Hill, Chattanooga, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. T. Kimbrough, Nashville, treasurer; Mrs. Reuben Mills, Nashville, auditor.

The Congressional District Chairmen include: First, Mrs. H. White and Mrs. R. B. Cooke of Johnson City; second, Mrs. H. C. Melroe of Knoxville and Mrs. Howard Howe of Rockwood; third, Mrs. John L. Meek, Chattanooga and Mrs. Annie A. Son of Pittsburgh; fourth, Mrs. P. S. Dresser of Gallatin, and Mrs. Sam Young of Dixon Springs; fifth, Mrs. Lee Fox, of Murfellsford and Mrs. G. S. Lamon of Tullahoma; sixth, Mrs. John M. Kenny of Nashville and Mrs. J. T. Lupton of Clarksville; seventh, Mrs. George Sheldon of Columbia and Mrs. E. Eslick of Pulaski; eighth, Mrs. A. Colyar of Dresden and Mrs. Budes Owen of Jackson; ninth, Miss Mary Skeffington, Dyersburg and Mrs. Marc Anthony of Trenton; tenth, Mrs. Isaac Reese of Memphis and Mrs. Cummings of Germantown.

The Standing Committee Chairmen are: Mrs. Jas. B. Ezzell of Newsum Station, Legislative; Mrs. Jas. A. Beasley of Nashville, Literature; and Mrs. John Flantt of Memphis, Finance.

Suffrage Week in Indiana

PIONEER Day was a feature of Suffrage Week held by the Indianapolis Branch of the Woman's Franchise League, in celebration of the passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. Pioneer suffragists Miss Laura Donnan, Mrs. Horace McKay, Miss Elizabeth Nicholson, Miss Mary Nicholson, Mrs. John T. Dye, Miss Charity Dye, Mrs. John M. Judah, Mrs. Charles E. Kregelo and Mrs. Henry D. Pierce were the honor guests at the reception held at the home of Mrs. Arthur B. Grover, granddaughter of Zerelda Wallace. Mrs. James P. Goodrich, and Mrs. W. T. Barnes, Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, Dr. Amelia R. Keller, Mrs. Felix T. McWhirter, Mrs. John F. Barnhill and Mrs. Winifred Scott Johnson, organizers of the School League out of which the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana grew, assisted Mrs. Grover. The appreciation of the sacrifices of the early suffragists was the key note of the week's celebration. The speeches at the ward meetings on Monday impressed the women with the duty of good citizenship as the only return for these sacrifices.



808.—For Breakfast, informal occasions, and for the cottage one wants the brightest and cheeriest china with decorations adaptable to all surroundings—just such a pleasing result is achieved in the Ming pattern, on fine Lenox china. 103 piece Ming china dinner set, special price, \$175.00; 7 piece chop set, special price, \$16.50; 7 piece cake set, special price, \$12.00; 23 piece tea-set, special price, \$35.00.

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A meeting of the club women of Indianapolis, called by Miss Sara Lauter, president of the Franchise League, and Mrs. John Downing Johnson, Seventh District Chairman of the Federation of Clubs, to make comprehensive plans for educating the women voters, was the culmination of the week's celebration. A request was sent to the Franchise League to organize a voters' school and the assistance of the club women in this work was offered to the Franchise League. The women were alive to the need of education in civic and political affairs, so that they might make intelligent choice of political parties, and not be stampeded.

The suffragists observed two calling days during the week—the first was devoted to calling on Governor Goodrich, members of the Legislature from Marion County and other officials, for the purpose of impressing them with the earnest desire of the women for early ratification of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment by Indiana. They were glad to hear from Governor Goodrich that he had sent a telegram to Mrs. Catt, announcing that he would call a special session of the Legislature in late August or early September. The yellow parasols which had been used in the "Golden Lane" in St. Louis in 1916 were carried by the callers. Suffrage Calling Day also brought in many members to the League, showing a broader interest in the ballot and the eagerness to use it effectively.

Delaware's Victory Luncheon

THE Delaware suffragists celebrated the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment with a Victory Luncheon held at the Hotel Dupont, Wilmington. The national flag, suffrage banners and display cards bearing the inscriptions, "Ratification" and "A Vote for Every Woman by 1920" decorated the banquet room.

Mrs. Albert Robin, president of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, presided. In addressing the guests she said: "We are here to celebrate a great victory, won by women after a battle of endurance, endeavor and love—suffrage for women is now inevitable—let our slogan be 'a vote for every woman by 1920'."

In introducing Mrs. John A. Cranston, Honorary President of the State Association, Mrs. Robin referred to her as the Little Grandmother of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association. Having passed her 70th milestone, Mrs. Cranston has been a factor throughout the suffrage history of her state. Referring to early suffrage history, Mrs. Cranston told of Mrs. Catt's endeavor to organize the women of Delaware. "She was a firm believer in organization and she sent Miss Hay, a woman of great power, to encourage and strengthen us in our weak endeavors," said Mrs. Cranston. "I recall the difficulty we had in getting petitions signed and in getting permission to have leaders of the cause speak in the churches. The ministers didn't want women in the pulpit. But all of this is now a reminiscence. I would advise you all to read the History of Woman's Suffrage to be found in the Institute Free Library. If you begin it you will be so fascinated you will not want to put it down."

State Senator John Walker, an honor guest at the affair, said in his address, "I am glad at this period of our history that women are going to have some say in the government of their country. They are needed. Never will this country be a democracy until every person has a vote."

Dr. De Lacour, president of the Wilmington Equal Suffrage Association, said, "We have one more trench to take. Let us work for ratification." "Put the will in Wilmington, and putting it in Wilmington put it into Delaware," was the theme of the talk by Miss Mary R. de Vou, state auditor. Miss de Vou also urged the women to work for ratification.

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OTHER speakers during the program of toasts were: Mrs. Hammond of Dover, Mrs. Frederick Bach, who read a poem entitled, "Mother, May I Go Out to Vote?" and Mrs. Henry Ridgely of Dover, who advised the women to form current events classes to arouse public sentiment and to interview their legislators.

Mrs. A. D. Warner, a vice-president of the state association, in urging women to work for ratification said, "Delaware can do what other states can do." "Prepare yourselves to be voters," was the theme of the talk by Mrs. J. Frank Ball, first vice-president of the state association. Mrs. Jane W. Pennewell gave an enthusiastic review of the St. Louis Suffrage Convention. Something of the experiences of the early suffragists was told by Miss Emma Worrell, treasurer of the Wilmington Association. Miss Agnes Y. Downey, former state president, Miss Ella Johnson, Miss Mary A. Ospina and Mrs. T. G. Settle made addresses.

Miss Gertrude Robin ended the program of toasts with a poem and this was followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Delaware is planning an intensive year. At a meeting of the executive board held at Wilmington at the home of Mrs. J. Frank Ball, the following chairmen of ratification were appointed: For Kent County, Mrs. Henry Ridgely; for Sussex County, Mrs. Robert Houston; for rural Newcastle County, Mrs. J. A. Cranston; and for Wilmington, Mrs. Albert Robin. Mrs. Robin will also act as general chairman of the ratification committee.

"From now on wives will share when they like in the responsibility for earning an income. There will be women in the professions, trades and industries—no deluge, but enough to make a difference."

DR. DEVINE.



Dr. Shaw as she appeared in "Your Girl and Mine," the Woman Suffrage moving picture drama.



The home of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw at Moylan, Penn. Dr. Shaw's funeral services were held here.

EXPRESSIONS of sympathy and messages voicing the very real and personal loss aroused by the death of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw continue to pour into the offices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries. Among them are the following:

"Deepest sympathy on loss of great leader."

(Signed) MARY SHEEPHANKS,
For International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

"Deepest sympathy extended by British suffragists."

(Signed) ELEANOR RATBONE,

President of National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, President National American Woman Suffrage Association, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

"May I through you express to the family and friends of Doctor Anna Howard Shaw my grief that she has been called away. She won the affection as well as the admiration of all those with whom she came in contact. She was a remarkably able woman, eloquent and forceful in debate, and withal possessed of exquisite charm of manner. It is a consolation that she lived to see the great work accomplished to which she devoted her life and for which no one performed greater service.

KEY PITTMAN.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 3, 1919.

WHEREAS, in the course of human events, it has pleased Divine Providence to call to higher work our beloved leader, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, on the eve of our final Suffrage Victory—the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment by the Fiftieth General Assembly of Missouri, the knowledge of which would have given her great happiness.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the suffragists of Missouri regret the passing of one whose life was an inspiration to the womanhood of the world, whose long continuous sacrifices have helped the cause of right and justice and the march of true democracy, whose personal influence

Do Honor To Dr. Anna Howard Shaw

was always for good and whose friendship was an inestimable prize, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we extend through Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, our sincere sympathy to the Board of the National Woman Suffrage Association for the loss of the counsel, advice and inspiration of Dr. Shaw, and to women throughout the country our fellow feeling in the loss of one of the world's greatest leaders.

Missouri Woman Suffrage Association.

Fiftieth General Assembly of Missouri Special Session

SENATOR GARDNER offered the following resolution which was read and adopted on July 3, 1919.

WHEREAS: In the course of human events, it has pleased Divine Providence to call to higher work a great woman, and an international figure, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, on the eve of the final suffrage victory for this state, the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, by the 50th General Assembly of Missouri, and,

WHEREAS Dr. Anna Howard Shaw has, on several occasions addressed the General Assembly of Missouri in behalf of woman suffrage, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Senate of the 50th General Assembly, in extraordinary session, express their regret that the world has lost a great leader, and, furthermore,

BE IT RESOLVED that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the National American Woman Suffrage Association and to the Missouri Woman Suffrage Association.

(Signed) Wallace Crossley,

President of the Senate.

R. E. L. MARRS,
Secretary of the Senate.

A similar resolution was adopted by the House.

AT its board meeting in Indianapolis, the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, offered the following tribute to Dr. Shaw:

"A great patriot has passed away!

"A beloved leader is lost to the womanhood of the world, an inspired worker to the cause of suffrage.

"Dr. Anna Howard Shaw carried for all who came in touch with her life a flaming torch of inspiration and devotion to ideals of duty. Her life—this torch to light the way for women's feet through all the years to come—is ended, but the immortal flame still carries on, and we, who walk the pathways of the world, walk more safely, go more securely, because she has lived. Little children will grow up, women reach out, their lives better guarded, their opportunities greater, because of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

"Those who shared her varied activities have many precious memories. Those who merely followed her from afar have seen a many-sided genius, keen, kindly, humorous, to the last closely in touch with human interests, abreast and often ahead of the best and most idealistic thought of the world.

"So today, to you, Dr. Shaw, who have been our foremost American woman citizen, who have belonged to the nation and to its women, the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana turns in grateful reverence for your life, priceless gift to the world. Always we shall be better, always the world a better place because of you."

MRS. JAMES A. DEVITT, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, wired: "In the flush of victory, Iowa mourns the loss of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw."

Miss Jean M. Gordon, President of the Louisiana State Suffrage Association, telegraphed its grateful appreciation of Miss Shaw's great services in behalf of womankind and registered its indebtedness to her and its regret at her death.

The members of the Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana in the memorial session convened, resolved that "We deeply deplore the untimely passing of our beloved leader, Dr. Anna How-

ard Shaw, but are profoundly grateful for the inspirations of her life and its achievements in the cause of womanhood. Her deeds will live in the hearts of men."

The Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee wired by its President, Mrs. Cotnam, as follows:—"All Arkansas mourns the passing of our great leader. In her memory we will carry on. Let the women of America place her statue in the National Capitol."

MRS. SIMONS, President of the Political Equality League of California, wired—"The women of California mourn with you and the women of the United States the loss of our admired and courageous leader, Dr. Shaw. Her life devoted to the cause of suffrage and the progress of women was fittingly crowned by the passage of the Federal Amendment. We acknowledge our great debt to her and dedicate ourselves to carry on her plans."

Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, former President of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, who was prevented from attendance at the funeral by illness, wired that she felt Dr. Shaw's death was a great loss to America because of the loss of "her inspired idealism, her hope for humanity and her belief in women."

Miss Gertrude Weil, President of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage League, wired: "We grieve at the loss of our great leader. All North Carolina will be inspired by her example of unswerving devotion and practical idealism, and richer for the heritage of her dear loving memory."

Mrs. George Gellhorn wired for the Missouri Suffrage Association: "The women of Missouri are grieving with you over the loss of an inspired leader. The world will always be richer for the years Dr. Shaw lived in it and the ideals she created for it will live forever."

Mrs. Ben Hooper of Wisconsin, wired her sympathy to the family of Dr. Shaw and Miss Anthony, and said "Dr. Shaw's death was not only a personal loss to those of us who knew her but to all women."

MRS. MARY M'LENDON, President of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, acting for the Executive Committee of that body and every member of it throughout Georgia, telegraphed their grief at the passing of Dr. Shaw. "Faithfully and valiantly she has stood in the forefront of the battle to win the enfranchisement of women. Our loss is irreparable."

Miss Mabel Connor, President of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, wired that that association "shares sincerely in America's sorrow in the loss of Dr. Shaw, and extends to the officers of the National Association its heartfelt sympathy in severance of the happy relations of years."

Miss Katherine Ludington, for the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, wired: "Our

grief for our notable leader is softened only by the thought of her happiness in the victory she saw accomplished for the cause to which she had given her life."

Mrs. Katherine T. Hosmer, President of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, wired: "In life Dr. Shaw was a real asset to the women of the world. While we rejoice that she lived to see the victory, her death is no less a loss. It is particularly significant of her whole life that her last acts were in support of a greater world democracy."

Florence Huberwald of New Orleans, Louisiana, wired: "Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the bravest of the brave, the warrior who stood

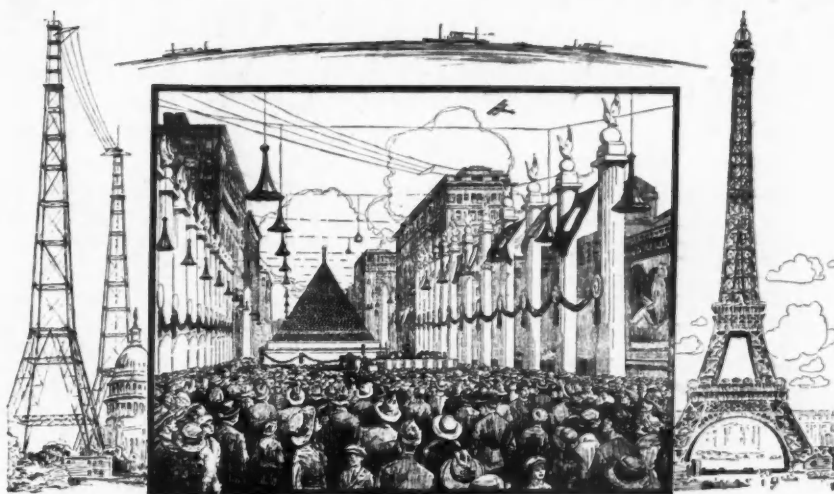
the fury of the fight, a mentality that would glorify any country and any age has passed onward. England gave us of her best and we have given eternity our best."

THE Delaware Equal Suffrage Association adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Association has heard with a sense of overwhelming sorrow of the death of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and

Whereas, Dr. Shaw was during her presidency of the National American Woman Suff-

(Continued on page 175)



Pioneering Wireless Speech

On the morning of October 22, 1915, an engineer speaking at Arlington, Virginia, was heard at Eiffel Tower, Paris, and at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands. This was the first trans-Atlantic and trans-continental message ever sent by wireless telephone. It was an achievement of the Bell System.

During the Fifth Liberty Loan nearly a million people, in throngs of ten thousand, heard speeches and music by wire and wireless. The loud-speaking equipment was a main feature of "Victory Way", New York. Wireless messages came from aviators flying overhead

and long distance speeches from Government officials in Washington. Messages were often magnified several billion times. This demonstration was the first of its kind in the history of the world. It also was an achievement of the Bell System.

Historic also were the war time uses of wireless telephony, giving communication between airplanes and from mother ships to submarine chasers.

All these accomplishments and uses were made possible by the work of the research laboratories of the Bell System.



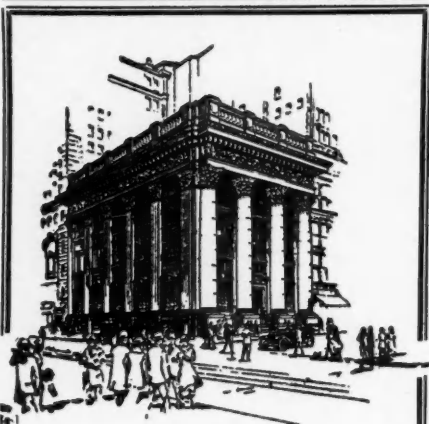
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Texas Ratifies

TEXAS has the honor to be the first Southern state to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and the ninth state of the Union to ratify. The Senate by a viva voce vote ratified the Amendment on June 28, the House having taken similar action on June 24 by a vote of 96 to 21.

"It was fitting that on the day the Peace Treaty was signed in Paris, guaranteeing democracy to all the peoples of the world, that the Texas Legislature should complete the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, giving the rights of democracy to women," said Mrs. Nonie B. Mahoney, President of the Dallas Equal Suffrage Association, in expressing the joy of the suffragists over the victory. "The argument of the anti-suffrage Senators was that the measure was a violation of state's rights—we are glad that the majority place human rights before state's rights. The methods used by the opponents of the resolution were thoroughly unscrupulous and did not deserve to succeed. The liquor interests of the state were behind the anti-suffrage fight, and their tactics were of the well-known variety."

Previous to the taking of the vote in the Senate, a lively discussion on the Amendment was invoked. The galleries were filled with women and the interest was intense. During the course of the argument, Senator Harry Hertzberg, of San Antonio, said he considered it his duty to vote for ratification even though his district showed a majority against the state suffrage amendment, taking the stand that the Legislature does not have to submit ratification, and it was in order to vote on it without submission. He said he did not consider the vote on the state suffrage amendment the same as on the Federal Amendment, and brought out the point that both Texas Houses had previously voted unanimously urging Congress to submit the Suffrage Amendment immediately. He also said that the impression prevailed in his county that a vote against suffrage was a vote against prohibition, and that now prohibition was settled the majority for suffrage would be greatly increased.

Senator R. L. Williford appealed for the ratification as he wanted Texas to be the first Southern state to ratify, and said that ratification was a demand of the state Democratic platform.

Senator R. P. Dorough said he considered that the instruction of the election of July,

1918, was more binding than that of the May election for the reason that more votes were cast in 1918 in his district than were cast this year. He brought out the fact that woman did her share during the war, and asserted there was no more fitting time than the present to give women equal suffrage.

"The state Democratic platform of 1918 was made by both men and women," Senator E. L. Rector maintained and urged the Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. "The women had two hobbies," said Senator Rector, "one they put in the governor's mansion and one in the Democratic platform."

Senator Page declared, "If the Democratic primary will vote for ratification, why quibble over it here. I am going to vote for ratification to back up the 380,000 women who voted for one of the grandest governors Texas has ever had. The man who votes against suffrage is done for, as the women are going to have the vote."

THE chief opposition to the ratification was based on the fact that at the election of May 24 a suffrage amendment to the state's constitution was rejected by the voters.

When it came to the final vote, Senators Alderdice, Suiter and Wood, who had fought for postponement, voted for ratification, which demolished the opposition.

The proponents of the suffrage measure strongly defended their stand, stating they were under obligation from the Democratic primary of last year, and the Democratic state and national convention to support ratification.

The victory was fittingly celebrated by the suffragists throughout the state.

"The King is Dead"

ONE of the Texas Senators disclosed one of the principal reasons why the fight against immediate ratification of the suffrage amendment was futile. He said that it was useless to invoke the doctrine of state rights, for state rights were destroyed when the prohibition amendment was adopted. . . . But it is remarkable that the announcement of the death of state rights should be made in a Southern Legislature so glibly and gleefully.

"The King is dead! Long live the Queen!"

—Dallas Evening Journal.

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Honor Dr. Shaw

(Continued from page 173)

frage Association most generous of her services to our state association—and has been heard in Delaware many time before audiences entranced by her unrivalled wit, logic and eloquence, and

Whereas, Dr. Shaw, with consecrated devotion has played so heroic a part in breaking down the time worn barriers of law and tradition trammeling women for generations;

RESOLVED, That in giving public expression to our grief, we go on record as reverencing in Dr. Shaw a personality of most extraordinary attainments, mentally, morally and spiritually; a woman in whom womanhood may justly exult; a woman indeed among women.

RESOLVED, That we believe the world is better for her having lived, and that by the example of her unsurpassed moral courage and fearless leadership of a just but long unpopular cause, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will live again in minds made better by her presence; in deeds of daring rectitude, in thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars and in their mild persistence urge man's search to vaster issues.

RESOLVED, That we are glad to record that Dr. Shaw was the leading speaker before the Delaware Legislature in 1913 when the first suffrage bill was introduced for the enfranchisement of the women of the state, and that the hearing was made memorable by her eloquence.

RESOLVED, That we rejoice that Dr. Shaw lived to behold the fruition of her work and to realize that her life's labor was not in vain.

RESOLVED, That telegrams expressing our profound sense of loss be sent to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and to the members of Dr. Shaw's family.

The resolutions were signed by Eva Robin, president; Ida M. Ball, first vice-president; Jane W. Pennewill, corresponding secretary; Dr. Josephine de Lacour, president Equal Suffrage Association of Wilmington; Agnes Y. Downey, treasurer; Mary R. de Vou, auditor, and press chairman, and Mary A. Ospina, second auditor.

"Silly Season Has Arrived"

"DURING debate in the Senate the other day, Senator Wadsworth of New York asserted that woman suffrage would breed contempt for the constitution of the United States.

"A mind that would seriously entertain a thought like that, particularly in view of the known conservatism of womankind the world over, would not hesitate to harbor a suggestion that the moon was made of green cheese."—*Times*, Seattle, Washington.

In Vermont

SENTIMENT in Vermont for ratification is growing. Dr. Marion Horton, state president, and Mrs. Lillian H. Olzendam, ratification chairman, are reaching every little hamlet with the news of ratification progress, in order that the state in its pride to be included among the necessary thirty-six may rise *en masse* to urge upon the Governor a special session of Legislature.

Letters, telegrams and resolutions are reaching Governor Clement daily. To illustrate, Belows Falls and Barre, two towns slow to take an interest in suffrage, recently passed resolutions for a special session. At the Barre meeting one of the national officers had been granted a hearing before four congregations at their union service Sunday evening, July 6. There was a community Chautauqua in progress in Barre and the local ministers decided at the last moment to hold their services in conjunction with Chautauqua at the tent. Several hundred persons were present. The pastor who presided, Superintendent Fleet of Chautauqua, at the head of the schools of Richmond, Va., and the speaker of the evening, Dr. Thompson, of London, were all suffragists. The suffrage hearing, supplemented by live suffrage remarks from each of the participants mentioned, would have fallen short of results if the opportunity had not been seized for a resolution, so permission was readily granted to present the following resolution which was almost unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas eleven states have hastened to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment; and

Whereas the governors of many states have pledged to call special sessions of their Legislatures in order to ratify the Amendment before the general election of 1920;

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the citizens of Barre, urge Governor Clement to call a special session of the state Legislature in order that Vermont may be included among the thirty-six states necessary for full ratification.

Trying It on the Dog

Mrs. A.—"I understand that we women of this state are now allowed to vote for president. I wonder why only for president."

Mrs. B.—"Well, I suppose, the intention is to try it on the president first, and if no harm results therefrom we may be allowed to vote for the minor officials later on."

Evan, Minn.

T. KAAS.

"The very fight for equal suffrage has been a political education to women who have taken part in it, and it must not be forgotten that the suffrage cause has been part and parcel of the liberal and democratic program. The credit for the result belongs to no political party, but to the progressive, forward looking thought of the country."—*Journal*, Milwaukee.

A Double Safeguard

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Youth and Reconstruction

THERE is a bill now before Congress which deserves a far more widespread support from the general public than has so far been accorded to it—a specific bill providing for the establishment of a permanent national employment service. Such a system would have far-reaching effects in stabilizing industry and in eliminating much of the industrial waste which comes from the mal-adjustment of the labor market. John B. Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation, in making a plea, before the war, for a federal employment system said, "This is vitally important as a matter of business organization. The necessity for organized markets is recognized in every other field of economic activity, but we have thus far taken only timid and halting steps in the organization of the labor market."

The urgency of war-time production threw this lack of organization into clear and unmistakable relief. It became obvious that in order to attain the highest degree of industrial efficiency there was necessity for a central agency of the Government which would assemble and distribute information regarding the labor opportunities of the country and stabilize employment conditions. Without waiting for specific legislation, opportunity was given for such development by an appropriation made from the President's emergency fund.

EARLY in January 1918 the Secretary of Labor separated the then existing limited employment service from the Bureau of Immigration service from the Bureau of Immigration and made it a separate branch of the Department of Labor. As an independent bureau it was greatly expanded and reorganized. Approximately 900 federal bureaus were opened, the responsibility for organization being in each state in the hands of a federal director of employment who was advised in regard to general policy, by "state advisory boards." Under the expanded organization of the Employment Service 1,638,499 actual placements were made from January to September 1918, in contrast to 820,094 during the same period in the previous year, according to reports collected by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from only 275 offices. For the first time exact facts concerning the labor supply were available throughout the country and labor surplus in one area was made to relieve labor shortage in another.

To Bring Worker and Job Together

By Irene Sylvester Chubb
of the

American Association for Labor Legislation

THE question now facing Congress is whether this service, a creation of the war emergency, shall continue or whether we shall go back to the pre-war lack of method for handling the employment problem. Criticisms of inefficiency and wastefulness have been brought against the federal system. Undoubtedly there is some justification for these criticisms for no organization reaches its maximum efficiency in one year. Efficiency must be evolved in any system by a slow process of trial and error. Yet anyone familiar with the old way of handling the employment situation must dread to see the federal organization abandoned. Under the old régime men might tramp the streets or stand at the factory gate vainly waiting work, while a few miles away production was curtailed for lack of workers. As for the fee-charging employment agencies now striving to defeat the pending specific Nolan bill (H. R. No. 4305), they must necessarily make profit, rather than service, their main consideration. The proprietors of many of these bureaus have been not unjustly characterized by the workers themselves as "employment sharks."

THE public employment bureaus conducted by the state, city, county, or village, corrected some of the flagrant evils of the private agencies but still failed to meet the whole problem. Many states had no public employment offices of any kind and in other states, while they existed nominally, their work was negligible, due either to inadequate appropriation or to inefficient organization. One of the most striking defects of the old system was the lack of standardization. No uniform method of record-keeping existed and consequently there was no basis either for total estimates of unemployment data or for the comparison of figures between one state and another. Furthermore, there was practically no exchange of information between various parts of the country. Employment data were collected and held separately in numerous independent offices and furnished no basis for

an understanding of the ebb and flow of the labor demand. It was impossible to profit by the past or to gauge the future.

A REALIZATION of these facts has led to a demand that the federal system, which proved essential to efficiency in time of war, should be put on a permanent adequate basis and made to service the interests of peace. The Nolan bill provides for a national system of employment offices which shall work in close cooperation with existing state and municipal public bureaus. Financial aid is to be given to every state which has made an appropriation for a public employment service, provided the bureaus of the state are conducted in accordance with federal regulations. This provision insures a uniform method of collecting facts. In states where no public system exists the federal bureau will establish offices of its own. It will also publish information as to opportunities for employment and will help in the transportation of workers when this is necessary to secure employment. By co-ordinating all the public employment offices throughout the country, by collecting and making public reliable facts on

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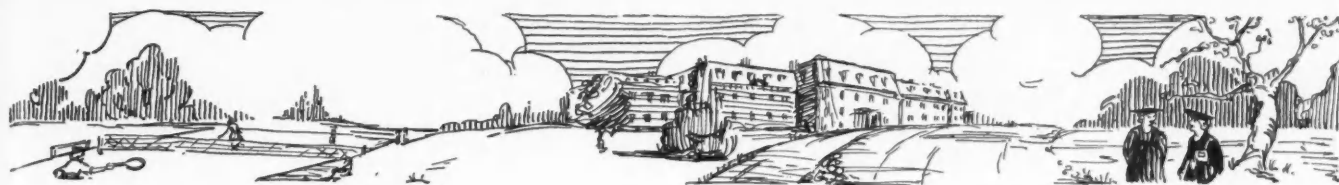
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Youth and Reconstruction

the employment situation, and by helping workers to go where they may find work, the Nolan bill makes a constructive attack upon the problem of unemployment.

It is true of course that the failure of workmen and work to find each other is only one cause of unemployment. An ideal of employment bureaus will not in itself prevent an excess of labor supply over labor demand. Yet the fundamental causes of unemployment cannot be successfully attacked without comprehensive, reliable information which our present machinery cannot hope to furnish. The provisions of the Nolan bill reach, therefore, into the very heart of the problem. It deserves the energetic support of all socially minded men and women.

Women in Industry

DURING the last year the Consumers' League of New York, the Women's Trade Union League, and the Young Women's Christian Association, in conjunction with other organizations, made a study of more than two thousand colored women industrial workers in New York City.

Ages of these women ranged from 13 to 56, the majority, however, being between 16 and 21. Almost a third were married or widows and "the cleanliness of their homes," says the report, "even when in wretched tenements, paid tribute to their orderliness. After a nine-hour day in the factory or store, clean floors and dusted rooms meant working late into the night."

Considerably over half had finished the elementary school. Some had been to high school and a few had graduated from high schools or colleges. The largest number had been in domestic service before the war, though some had not worked before and others had been obliged, on account of the handicap of color, to throw aside training for stenography or teaching, and enter the industries. The majority were found in the needle trades or other manufactures connected with the making of clothing. Hours of work ranged from 42 to 53 weekly or over. Over fifty per cent earned more than \$12 a week, but it is a significant fact that for the same work in the same shops white workers were paid from \$2 to \$5 more.

The problems of the colored woman in industry the report summarizes as follows:

"She is doing work which the white woman is refusing to do, and at a wage which the white woman is refusing to accept. She replaced white women and men and colored men at a lower wage and is performing tasks which may easily prove to be detrimental to her health. She is making no more mistakes than are common to a new and inexperienced industrial worker, yet she has the greatest of all handicaps to overcome. . . . At the time of greatest need for production and the greatest labor shortage in the history of this country colored women were the last to be employed; they were not called into industry until there was no other available labor supply. They did the most uninteresting work, the most menial work and by far the most underpaid work. They were the marginal workers of industry all through the war." During those perilous times the colored woman replaced white women for more skilled work, and she replaced colored men who went into service.

Among the recommendations of the report are education of colored women, and a better understanding on the part of white people.

Women in Men's Work

IN "Substitution of Women in Non-munition Factories," published by the British Home Office, women are shown entering men's work during the war in practically all non-munition industries whose output was not reduced below normal by war conditions. The report shows that their service was acceptable and believes that in the period of reconstruction they will be as useful as during war, if employed at work not injurious to them. It believes also that the definition and regularization of women's position in industry should be assisted by the remarkable increase during the war of women's organizations, and the opening to women, in a number of trades, of men's unions which had never previously accepted women members.

The report differs from earlier studies of women in men's work in that it shows women, after they have been in an industry for a time, graduating from work in the mechanical processes to positions of management and supervision. It notes also that women are to be found in increasing numbers as works' chemists and in research work in factory laboratories.

Legal Status Bill

THE state of Victoria, Australia, has passed the Women's Legal Status Bill making it permissible for women to become members of the state parliament, of municipal councils, special magistrates with jurisdiction over children's courts, justices of peace, barristers and solicitors.

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Correspondence

Pension the Times's Woman Hater

MR. ARTHUR HUNTER of Montclair, New Jersey, sent the letter given below to the editor of the New York Times. The Times wouldn't print it, but we do, with every evidence of satisfaction:

"To the Editor of the Times:

"In practically every phase of human affairs the Times is a good sportsman except on the question of woman suffrage. Why can't you admit that you are on the wrong side of the subject, and put yourself in harmony with many of your readers who are frequently irritated by your general attitude toward suffrage and toward women in general. If a small percentage of the suffragists act in an unwise fashion, if a few pacifists among the gentler sex take an untenable position, if a few American women in Europe criticize the League of Nations, the writer of your editorials implies that the whole sex is to blame for the unreasoning or unreasonable position of the few. To quote a song which was popular in London a few years ago: 'It ain't exactly wot 'e sez, it's the nasty way 'e sez it.'

"It would pay your newspaper to pension the woman hater who is writing these articles, and select some one in his place who has a sane view of life which has resulted from a fine mother or an intelligent wife. Why spoil the otherwise splendid work which you are doing, why force many persons to read inferior newspapers by an attitude toward women and her political enfranchisement which is narrow, illogical, ill-natured and ill-advised. Be a good sport and pension the crusty old bachelor or misanthrope who writes these articles, and give us editorials and articles which will be a real help to women in their new responsibilities and duties. That is a function which you can splendidly perform and which merits a rich reward."

A Signal Honor

PASTORIA FLORES has the honor to be the first woman from Ecuador to receive the university degree of A.B. in the United States, having recently been awarded it by Columbia University. Miss Flores, who completed the regular course in three and a half years came primarily to study North American methods of education that she might go back to her own country and do pioneer work in this field.

WE shall be glad to have readers of the Woman Citizen who contemplate visiting New York refer to us for detailed information with regard to local hotels.
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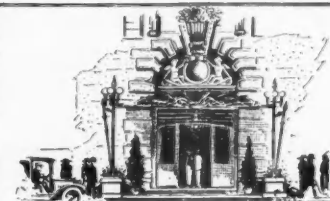
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Miss Flores's work was of such excellence that she received the Curtis scholarship for 1919-1920, only four such scholarships being open to women at Columbia.

Starvation Rations

THE Women in Industry Service and the U. S. Employment Service have been retained in the sundry civil appropriation bill as finally passed by Congress, but with starvation appropriations of \$40,000 and \$400,000 respectively.



A summer sojourn in the city will prove doubly delightful if spent where the rooms are immaculate, the service efficient, the food unsurpassed and the prices reasonable. Discerning visitors choose the

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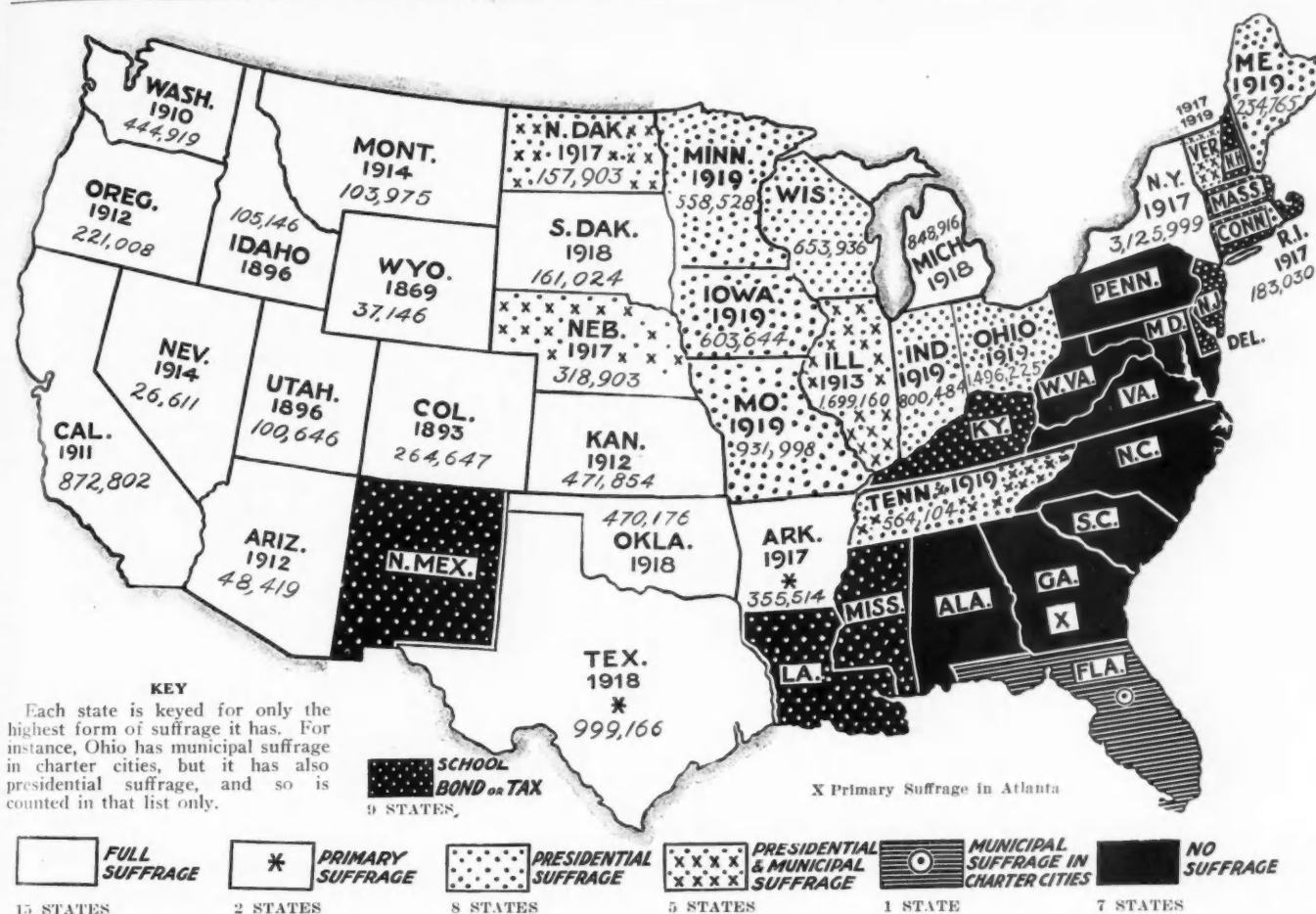
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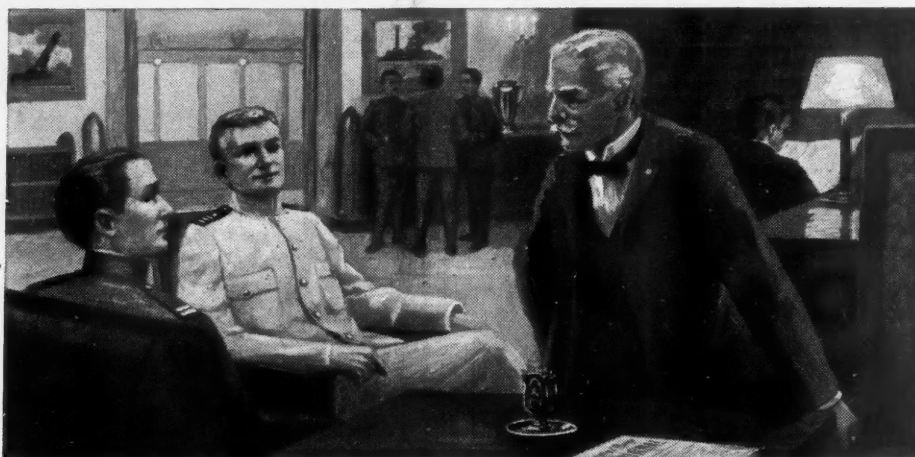
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The Last Word About the War

And How Colonel Sibley Was Helped to Write It

SCENE: (Army and Navy Club, New York, where Commander Ellsworth, U. S. N., and Captain Trowbridge, U. S. A., are having a conference and an after-dinner cigar in the Club Library and are joined by Colonel Sibley, U. S. A., retired)

The Colonel: Well, comrades, I win!

The Commander: Been fighting again, Colonel? Who says you're retired?

Colonel: I was retired, but now I'm in action again or soon will be, and this time with the pen instead of the sword.

Captain: How's that?

Colonel (Drawing closer to the table and glancing around): Well, comrades, I don't mind telling you in confidence that I just signed up with the Editor-in-Chief of a big magazine (name censored for the present) to write a series of articles on the Great War.

Commander: Tell us about it.

Colonel: Well, it's going to be a long campaign. The Editor, whom I have just left, wants an extended series of articles, to begin with an exhaustive survey of the causes which led up to the War.

Captain: The causes? All of them? Well, you've sure got your work laid out for you.

Commander: I should say you had.

Colonel: The Editor feels that way

himself. He's now concerned chiefly about what has happened up-to-date and the authority upon which my statements will be based. The Editor's a big gun in the business, you know, and his rivals will be getting his range if he exposes himself. He wants to secure a strategic position so that he can't be successfully attacked on anything he prints.

Captain: Well, what did you suggest?

Colonel: I'll tell you. While he was talking I was thinking and I finally told him that what he wanted as a reserve-force was some late general reference work of recognized reliability that he could fall back on. "That's it," he said, and then asked: "Which one?"

Commander (Turning his head and glancing at a set of The New International Encyclopaedia in its special case): I'll bet I can tell which one you named.

Captain (Glancing at the set): Ours, of course.

Colonel: You're both good guessers. Of course I named The New

International and the Editor nodded his head and said: "That's the very work I had in mind, not only as an authority on the causes of the War and what has already happened, but when peace comes I hear the publishers are to bring the war-volume down to date at once and are to send it to all subscribers in exchange for the war-volume now in their possession so they'll know the last word about the conflict."

Commander: Well, that settled it, I suppose.

Colonel: Yes, I told the Editor that the selection of The New International as our authority simplified the problem and he added that it not only simplified the articles, but solidified them and made them so authoritative that he would be able to follow out with safety his plan to publish the series of articles in book form.

The inference from the foregoing is plain. If THE NEW INTERNATIONAL is selected by an army officer and by a prominent editor as an authority on the Great War (and many editors and officers own it) the value of the work to the public for general reference goes without saying.

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

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July 26, 1919

One Hundred and Eighty-three

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FOUNDED JUNE 2, 1917

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

AT 171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

JULY 26, 1919

No. 8

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

JULY 26, 1919

NUMBER 8

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Gagging Discussion

EVERY editor or publisher of a paper should watch alertly the half dozen bills that have been introduced in Congress for the continuance of the Espionage Act in time of peace.

During the war the freedom of the press and other freedoms were much curtailed. This was looked upon as a war necessity, and people submitted to it as such. With the coming of peace, however, the reason is removed, and American citizens are beginning to clamor for the restoration of their constitutional rights of free speech, free press and free assemblage.

This restoration should be made not only as a matter of justice but as a matter of urgent expediency. The world is full of unrest, and Legislatures, state and national, at home and abroad, are trying to find ways to quiet it. All the manifold proposals divide into two main categories: efforts to penalize the expression of discontent, and efforts to remove the causes of discontent.

The first method will never get us anywhere. At least, it will not get us anywhere that we want to go. It might bring us into a plight too much like that of the countries in Europe and Asia which have tried systematically to gag discussion.

THERE are always legal penalties for anyone who breaks the laws, or who advises others to break them. It is right and proper that such persons should be punished. But there is a demand now in some quarters for legislation that will put an extinguisher on various kinds of unpopular "propaganda."

In the first place, it cannot be done. All the power of Germany, when in military occupation of Belgium, could not prevent the printing and wide circulation of an anti-German newspaper. All the power of the Czar could not keep Russia from being flooded with revolutionary literature through underground channels. In the second place, to try to check disaffection by muzzling its expression is like trying to put out a fire by pouring on oil instead of water.

ONE state Legislature has had a bill pending to make it a crime "to criticize the government," and one a bill to send people to jail for years if they "speak abusively of our form of government," and another a bill to imprison anyone for anything that might "indirectly" encourage unbecoming sentiments towards the government.

Now, the right to pitch into his government verbally has

always been one of the most cherished privileges of the American citizen. Boston's streets are adorned today with the statues of men who denounced the constitution of the United States as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," because it sanctioned slavery. The average American has loved his country and been loyal to it mainly because he enjoyed a large amount of freedom here—including the freedom to growl and grumble when he felt like it, and to criticize anything which he thought called for criticism. Legislation that puts criticism on a par with counselling assassination will make a thousandfold more disaffection towards the government than any criticism it could possibly choke off.

WHEN certain political and economic theories are being discussed with intense interest throughout all the rest of the world, it is fatuous to fancy that we can prevent their discussion in the United States. Some of these theories are very foolish; but the way to meet foolish arguments is by wiser arguments, not by jailing the person who utters them. Free discussion is the only way to separate the chaff from the wheat. As Milton well said, let Truth and Falsehood grapple. Who ever knew Truth get the worst of it in a fair and open encounter?

When the pioneer suffragists were struggling to win for women the opportunity to speak in public, Lucy Stone said that this right was fundamental, and that with it all other rights could be won; for when the women were able to present their own case, in the long run a fair-minded public could be trusted to render a just decision.

WENDELL PHILLIPS said: "The community which dares not protect its humblest and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or hateful, is only a gang of slaves."

All the fathers of English and American liberty have laid stress upon the prime and fundamental importance of free speech and a free press. Do not let us permit them to be sacrificed to irritation against the preachers of wild and silly theories. No propaganda in the open can be half so dangerous as the suppression of free speech, the gagging of the press, and the denial of the right of peaceable assembly.

A. S. B.

As to Dangerous Legislation

AN Iowa judge has decided that a man cannot be addressed by the health authorities on suspicion of having a venereal disease, and compelled to submit to examination. These high-handed measures are still being taken in regard to women, however, in many of our states.

Cases of the wrongful arrest of innocent women continue to multiply. The *Woman Citizen* of July 5, mentioned a dozen that had lately occurred in New York city. In one case in Minnesota, however, which was referred to in these columns some time ago, the report in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* seems to have done injustice to the agent of the Health Bureau. This agent (a woman) was sued for damages by a girl who claimed that she had been falsely accused, and imprisoned for some weeks in the St. Paul work house without cause. The clipping from the *Pioneer Press* was sent us by Mrs. Wm. J. Logue, and we commented upon the facts as reported. The case is to come up for trial in October. Mrs. Logue writes us that she knew nothing of the matter beyond the press report, which was brief and did not give all the facts. She has since heard a fuller account of the affair from the agent of the Health Bureau, and she believes that the agent is being sued for damages unjustly. The girl who made the complaint has meantime returned to her home in another state.

A. S. B.

The Supreme Lesson

WITH the near approach of nation-wide suffrage, women are turning their attention more and more to citizenship classes, and to a study of their duty towards the state. It would be well for every citizenship class to ponder the moral drawn by Frank Vanderlip near the close of his book entitled "What happened to Europe," written on his voyage home from a recent visit to the war devastated continent.

Mr. Vanderlip says: "In conclusion I want to say one solemn word in regard to the supreme lesson which I have drawn from my observation of the present situation in Europe. It is the duty that lies on each of us to give our country good government. I did not know before that I had in me a power of such poignant sympathy with dumb and uncomprehending peoples as this opportunity for observation has awakened. No one with seeing eyes, and a sympathetic heart could make a wide observation of present European conditions without being moved to his depths in pity of peoples who are suffering because they have been badly governed.

"Here is half the world, half of that world of intelligent, literate, industrious people who are made on much the same lines as ourselves, who, in spite of a willingness to labor skillfully and industriously, have passed through a horrible catastrophe and are facing another that might in the range of possibility be still worse. Their fate has been and will be directed by factors that seem outside their own volition.

"Wherever there has been moderately good government, there has quickly followed astounding progress. The inherent capacity of people under modern conditions to improve their surroundings, given the boon of honest, wise, and just government, is marvelous; but whatever a government lacks in honesty, wisdom and judgment, this is quickly reflected in a plight that seemingly no amount of fine individual characteristics can overcome. Much of the lack of good government comes solely from ignorance.

"No matter in what direction we look, we find some men in governmental positions who seem more moved by personal ambition than by an unselfish desire wisely to serve. No matter what

desperate national circumstances may exist, we see that great national needs fail sometimes to bring out from national leaders the unselfish service that their people should have.

"I have said that it appears that half the woes of the world were occasioned by economic ignorance, and it seems as if most of the other half could be traced to selfish political ambition. And so this is the lesson that has dominated all that I have learned. It is that the crime of all crimes, most far-reaching in its effect, the crime which involves harm to more innocent people than any other in the whole category of human frailty, is the crime of abusing the privilege to serve. A thief may injure him from whom he steals. A murderer cuts short a single life. Those crimes are as nothing compared to the uncomprehended crime which a public official commits in permitting personal ambition or ignorance to blind him to public duties.

"If enough Americans could see what endless consequences of sorrow and injustice flow from the almost unconscious acts of men who fail to recognize the solemnity of a public trust, and who shape their acts on lines which they conceive may further their personal ambitions rather than steadfastly keeping before them the opportunity for service to those who have put them in high position, I believe that America then could easily take her true place in world leadership. If that could be done, there would be an end to passing over lightly failure or dereliction in public office. Men unfitted by ability or moral grip to comprehend and to render the service that they might do, would be driven from public place by a whirlwind of public opinion.

"And so it all goes back to a sound citizenship, to a comprehension by all of us of our individual responsibility for good government, to the active acceptance of individual responsibility by every man who lays any claim to the rank of good citizenship."

Women come to their new duties as voters unhampered by the hide-bound political traditions which have been so great a hindrance to good government in the past. Let them bend their best intelligence to see how the needed improvements can be had, and work for them without fear or favor.

A. S. B.

MONTANA will hold a special session of the state Legislature on Tuesday, July 29, for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The session has been called by Governor Samuel V. Stewart.

THE Woman Citizen

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171 Madison Avenue, New York

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We call the attention of our readers to the fact that, though the *Woman Citizen* bears date of Saturday of each week, the magazine goes to press on Wednesday at noon, preceding the Saturday of issuance. By Friday night of each week the whole edition is in the mails. Do not, therefore, expect the magazine under date of Saturday to cover the news later than Tuesday of that week.



MISS VIRGINIA D. H. FURMAN

First Woman to be Elected to Official Staff of a Metropolitan Bank

Is There Room at the Top?

MISS VIRGINIA FURMAN of New York may be called an illustration and more than one at that. She is, for instance, an illustration of the woman who, born with the golden spoon in her mouth, had it yanked out, and no spoon at all left. She is an illustration of the woman who made good in an unusual calling and found room for herself at the top. She is an illustration of woman's ability to humanize business. She is an illustration of what happens when men help instead of hindering women in the effort to earn a living.

When one of the officials in the Columbia Trust Company called up Miss Furman one day and asked her if she was going to accept that offer he had made her, she said no, she wasn't. She never had done anything in a bank and she didn't think she ever could. Come on and try, insisted the man. Try for four months. If you don't find a place for yourself in four months, there won't be any harm done. The bank will probably still be left standing. Come on and try.

SO she went on and tried. She admits that for some time after she got there she sat at a desk and made marks on a piece of paper to make it appear that she had caught on and had an extensive program of high finance mapped out ahead of her. Not that anybody was checking up on her time, but she herself was terribly mortified at her apparent inability. She couldn't bear to look idle with all those busy men around her. Nominally she was at the head of the woman's department. Actually she didn't know what to do. But by dint of keeping her eyes open, little by little she began to see the point of application. She took up their banking problems with the company's women clients, she took care of their deposit accounts, she explained banking terms that confused them, she brought in new clients. Presently she was indispensable as a straight business proposition.

BUT a woman is seldom a straight business proposition and nothing more. Nearly always a woman has a human quality, sympathy, intuition, call it what you will, that rightly directed makes her straight business *plus*.

IT has been in the exercise of the plus as much as the straight business that Miss Furman has scored. She has infused the friendly, human quality into the Company's relations with its women clients. In the result, not only can the Columbia Trust Company be felicitated upon its foresightedness in giving recognition to women, but a host of women are finding a personal pleasure in Miss Furman's preferment.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified.)

Legislatures Now in Session or to Meet in 1919

Massachusetts*
Michigan*
Illinois*
Pennsylvania*
Wisconsin*
Georgia—June 25, 1919.
Alabama—July 8, 1919.
Ohio*—June 16, 1919.
Texas*—June 23, 1919.

Special Sessions Called to Ratify

New York*—Called by Governor Smith for June 16.
Kansas*—Called by Governor Allen for June 16.
Wyoming—Called by Governor Carey. Date not set.
Missouri*—Called by Governor Gardner for July 2.
Indiana—Called by Governor Goodrich for first week in Sept.
Colorado—Called by Governor Shoup. Date not set.
Iowa*—Called by Governor Harding for July 2.
South Dakota—Called by Governor Norbeck. Date not set.
Utah—Called by Governor Bamberger for first week in Oct.
Nebraska—Called by Governor McKelvie for July 28.
Arizona—Date not set.
Arkansas—Called by Governor Brough for July 28.
California—Date not set.
Montana—Called by Governor Stewart for July 29.

Regular Legislatures—1920

Kentucky	Biennial	January 6
Louisiana	"	May 11
Maryland	"	January 1
Mississippi	" (Every other session is special)	" 1
Virginia	"	" 14
New York	Annual	" 8
Massachusetts	"	" 1
Rhode Island	"	" 2
South Carolina	"	" 3
New Jersey	"	" 8
Georgia	"	in June

Special Sessions for Other Than Suffrage Ratification

Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.
Louisiana—Possibility of special session before September, 1919.
New Jersey—There may be an extra session in 1919.
Maine—Special session in October.
North Carolina—Special session called.

"NOBODY LONGER DOUBTS, we suppose, that the women of the United States are all speedily to be voting citizens."—*The Continent*.

The Federation Conventions

Of the Federated Clubs of Business and Professional Women and the
Women's Association of Commerce in St. Louis,
Missouri, July 14-17, 1919

—To—

Make Over the World

THERE was more convention than federation. For the women of business convened on the second floor, and the women of commerce on the third floor, and, ever and anon, both kinds of women on the first floor—not to mention single committees, some of them big enough to make sizable conventions of their own, and joint committees clever enough to run any convention that ever convened, all these convening all over the Hotel Statler at all hours of the day and night. But though each convention consisted of federated clubs and both conventions had met at the same time and in the same place with the avowed intention of pooling, no absorption or amalgamation took place. And those with logical, unifying minds said, "This is ridiculous, that we should have two sets of federated clubs, each national in at least intended scope, with identical objects and similar membership." But those of practical and individualistic tendencies said, "Well, if we don't want to unite yet we don't have to, do we?" And thus the good old Anglo-Saxon origin of our American traditions was vindicated, for we don't and we didn't. As with Joan and Peter in their nursery, a chalk line divided the world into realms.

THE party of the first part, whose exploits I sing, was the Federated Clubs of Business and Professional Women. Some of them came from business women's clubs, some from city or state or national federations of professional women, and some were delegates at large from the states. They represented as great a variety of pursuits as may be found in any chamber of commerce—lawyers in the lead, teachers, insurance women, publicity women, manufacturers, merchants, court reporters, advertisers, promoters, chemists, dressmakers, physicians and nurses, lecturers, real estate agents, librarians, museum workers, civil service commissioners, probation officers, and many more. At a vocational luncheon the voluntary groupings showed museums, libraries and publicity grouped with schools under the general heading, education.

The work of organizing which precipitated this convention out of a pretty well saturated solution of women in business, the country over, was conceived by Lena Madesin Phillips, the executive secretary of the National Business Women's Committee, and financed from the reconstruction funds of the National War Work Council, with the approval of the United War Work Council.

The country was divided into five districts, each under an organizer who went about looking for clubs mainly or wholly composed of business or professional women, instigating federation among them, and organizing new clubs where none were. Marian Glenn, a magazine writer, covered the Pacific States, Dr. Anna Raines, Secretary of the Women's Association of Commerce, the Central States, Ida Venable, sent by the National Y. W. C. A., the Mid-Western States, Mary Hoffer, a

business woman, Elizabeth Barker, lately returned from war work in the Argonne, and Olive Shepherd, a social worker, the Eastern States, Nina Price, of the British Export Company, the Southern States.

FLORENCE DURYEA, an advertising woman, acted as John the Baptist or advance missionary, to stir things up before the advent of the organizers; Elizabeth Sears, publicist and magazine writer of New York City, took charge of publicity; Florence Spencer prepared for and ran the convention through its triumphant first birthday.

There came, then, some 275 women representing 590 clubs, from 45 states, and covering 48 vocations.

Each was a picked woman, who had achieved something definite in life, and who was willing to make a sacrifice of money, and of time and strength—business women are the only women who know the value of these—for the sake of a cause.

Practically all the members were present at practically every meeting; practically nobody refused any office or duty offered her, or sought office for herself or her friends; everybody had an opinion, usually an original opinion, about every question raised, even about questions of parliamentary technique; and everyone went home in good humor.

No one who faced this convention, were it only to make announcement, failed to remark its extraordinary stimulating quality. It seemed compact of focused, avid attention and of a richly complex, well organized, and alert "apperceptive mass." One speaker remarked on leaving the platform, "I seem to have been swimming in cerebration."

THIS consciousness of power in the group was only in part because of the varied characters of the individual members; it was also due to their unity of purpose. Woman is a religious animal, and the fervid yet subdued emotion, evidenced both in the activities and in the inhibitions of the delegates was plainly religious in character. Groups of delegates were cheerful, but not hilarious. There was a sort of solemnity in the air.—"Something like the humorless joy described in the 'Little Pilgrim,'" said one flippant sister. There was necessarily little of "light-footed spring," but plenty of "jocund summer" abroad, and there fell often, amid the vociferations of the many-minded throng, the hush of those who sat "with awful brow" watching once more the birth of a new era.

"You see," explained a southern delegate, "women have been coming out of the homes for a long time, bringing more or less of the carefully segregated virtues of that sanctuary along with them, but today *Woman* is stepping forth from the *Home*, with Chastity, Justice, and Love in her rather capable hands, for keeps."

"Maybe," suggested another, "when we have helped run economic and political matters for two thousand years or so,

economics will not be based on the struggles of class and mass, cities will not consist of business blocks, residential sections and slums, 'politics' will not be a term of disgraceful implication, and the surface of a good part of the civilized world will not be a shambles. Who knows?"

There was little mention of woman suffrage. Some of the delegates, indeed, had once opposed it. But the better part of one session was given to eulogies and reminiscences of Dr. Shaw and of the early suffrage workers—Susan B. Anthony, Mary A. Livermore, Lucy Stone—with cordial and respectful reference to Mrs. Catt and other of today's leaders. "I don't remember the sequence of Elisha and Elijah," said a golden-haired insurance agent, "but the leaders whom we are evolving are one of them." And the teacher behind her endorsed this ungrammatical forth-setting of what all had felt.

A CLEVER, good-tempered, but comparatively inexperienced president pro tem, assisted by a competent parliamentarian, presided over amiably stormy sessions during which the ostensible work was the adopting of a constitution and by-laws, which had been drawn up by one committee, torn to pieces by a second, and remade by a combination of the two, all working through hectic nights and omitting proper meals in truly feminine style. The real product of these sessions was not the pretty good constitution finally adopted but the weaving of personalities into a unified corporate consciousness. This the apparently time-wasting discussions achieved.

There was at one point a free-for-all fight as to the definitions of a business and a professional woman. The matter was left for settlement by the various clubs according to local conditions and needs. A delicate-featured, soft-voiced lady from the south brought up the question of race, and with impassioned eloquence threatened to secede if any club anywhere should admit a shaded member. She was vehemently encouraged by her consoeurs, but the whole southern contingent was thereupon persuasively harangued by one of its members on the beauties of peace and the wisdom of creating a reputation for tolerance and pride and poise—and thus the Union was again preserved.

At a joint meeting with the Association of Commerce the two conventions were welcomed to the City by representatives of the Mayor and of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. The Town Club of St. Louis opened its doors to all members and gave a lunch to the lawyers among the members. Everyone was invited by this same club, and almost everybody went, to an opera performed in the wonderful open air City Theatre. And a Committee of St. Louis women sat in the hotel lobby during the five days of the convention registering delegates and distributing literature and information.

A considerable program has been sketched for the coming year fulfilling the professed objects of mutual service within the federation and united service to the country and to humanity. Part of this work has been left in the hands of the executive committee, headed by Gail Laughlin, a prominent California lawyer, the president of the federation. Each member, also, returning to her own bailiwick, expects to do her share by organizing and fostering clubs and club work.

The next convention will probably be larger but can hardly be as clever as this first one. It has been offered already a rich choice of meeting places, from Washington state to Florida.

AS TO making the world over: These women expect to investigate the status of business and professional women in business and in the professions; the effect of women on business and the professions; the effect of the business and profes-

sional woman on general economic, political, and diplomatic conditions, and their effect on her; the standards, and especially the ethical standards of all businesses and professions, and how these standards may be maintained and lifted by the co-operations of women. And in all the talk about investigation and dissemination of information, there was a plain purpose to make of the organization an aid to informed and wise consecration, in place of the imbecile consecration practised so long by ignorant women, and commemorated so beautifully in all forms of art by inspired gentlemen moved by distant observation to admire but not to emulate. Right feeling seemed generally to be taken for granted, and right action to be sought by the way of right thinking.

There were however, several suggestions handed to the Resolutions Committee in regard to fairer civil service treatment of women, and to governmental employment agencies. Advice is to be given to women seeking to enter business and professional life, and vocational opportunities are to be recorded and advertised. There was considerable discussion of the best means for discouraging the tendency of employers to hire cheap, ignorant, inefficient stenographers who, in turn, take down silly ineffective letters, dictated by ignorant, unlettered, and self-important lads in minor positions of administration. As one lady put it, "An efficient dictation inefficiently transcribed does not make an efficient letter." But the poor fruit of this combination, said another, militates against the reputation of women in business rather than against that of children in correspondence. The federation will, therefore, probably join the ranks of those who criticize our educational methods. It is fortunate for the schools that this new critic is pledged to know before she speaks.

L. C.

Another "Nationalization of Women" Myth

SOME new forms of political camouflage are being invented for the special purpose of deceiving women.

In the last North Dakota Legislature, a member who was opposed to the Non-Partisan League introduced, supposedly as a joke, a bill for the nationalization of women, from a hyper-patriotic viewpoint. The bill never even went to committee; it was killed by order of the speaker.

In the recent campaign, however, when a referendum was taken to the voters upon seven measures passed by the Legislature, and the general issue at stake was the support or defeat of the League's policies, hundreds of copies of this so-called free-love bill were printed and circulated in Stutsman County by opponents of the League, as an alleged sample of its policies; some of the women were badly scared. The Non-Partisan Leader (published in St. Paul, Minn.) says in its issue of July 14:

"A band of frantic mothers started for Bismark to learn from Governor Frazier whether there was a law making it compulsory for any woman to submit to the attentions of any returned soldier who approached her. Word reached the women, however, before they got to Bismark, that there was no truth in the reports."

Women will have to "keep their eyes peeled," for every sort of device will be invented to mislead them in order to capture either their votes, or their influence with their men-folk.

A. S. B.

Some Bargains in Economics for Women

MRS. COSTIGAN'S article, which refers to a letter from Swift & Company that appeared in *The Woman Citizen* of May 24th, takes exception to several of our statements.

In the first place, Swift & Company wishes to apologize for an error that crept into its letter, where it was stated that the consumption of meat in the United States is only 17 pounds per person per year. We do not wonder that Mrs. Costigan complains of the apparent under-nourishment that would accompany such a small meat consumption. But the figure should have been 170 pounds instead of 17 pounds.

As a matter of fact, figures recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, show that the consumption of meat in the United States was 193.5 pounds, as compared with 176 in 1914. That is to say, meat consumption has increased during the war in spite of the high prices. Furthermore, it has been our experience that the poorer classes of people have shared in this increase even more than the well-to-do classes, owing presumably to the great increase in wages of factory workers, which has been more rapid in many lines than the increase in meat prices.

Mrs. Costigan cannot understand why we consider 225,000,000 pounds of frozen beef and mutton as a quantity "of little consequence." In one sense, this is of course a huge amount. It is only when we begin to make comparisons that we do not get excited over this sum. The daily meat consumption of the country is about 58,000,000 pounds, so that 225,000,000 pounds would last less than four days! The annual consumption is over 20 billion pounds; the amount referred to above is only a little more than one per cent of the annual consumption.

Mrs. Costigan complains that for Swift & Company to announce its profit as only a fraction of a cent per pound is as immaterial as it would be to estimate the earnings of a street railway company "on the number of revolutions of the wheels of its passenger cars per year;" that the proper test of profits is the return on investment.

ALTHOUGH the example used is a clever one, and likely to make our arguments appear ridiculous, we shall have to differ with Mrs. Costigan. There are two ways to consider profits; first, their effect on prices of the products we sell; and second as a return on investment. To study profits in relation to investment gives no clue whatever to their effect on prices.

When we say that our profit is less than two cents on each dollar of sales, and only about one half a cent per pound of product, this is absolute proof that the elimination of our profits would have practically no effect on prices. As a matter of fact, if we had sold all our products at one cent less per pound in 1918, we would have suffered as large a loss as we made profit!

The only chance for refuting this statement is in proving that we are not telling the truth, or that our accounting system (which has been developed with a great deal of care over a long period of years) is unsound. But even if our accounting system yielded results that were 50 per cent wrong—or if we were untruthful to that extent—our claim that our profits have practically no effect on prices would still hold!

Swift & Company's Profits "Have Practically No Effect on Prices"

A reply to the article entitled "Swift's Rate of Profit," by Mabel C. Costigan, which appeared in the Woman Citizen of June 14, 1919.

By L. D. H. Weld

we have effected in manufacturing and distributing, we are able to earn only a fraction of a cent per pound of meat—including, by the way, the profit from cured hides, oleo oil, rendered fats, and other by-products.

WE are equally willing to defend our profits on investment as reasonable. War profits in many other industries were much higher, but the main point is that our profits were not earned in cash; they were merely book profits, tied up in huge stocks of goods. A drop in value of these stocks would wipe out our profits—and such a drop in values is bound to come some time. It has happened already to a certain extent in cattle and beef, and as a matter of fact, Swift & Company has suffered huge losses in this department since the first of the year.

It is also worthy of note that in 1918 Swift & Company earned profits which were smaller than those permitted us by the Food Administration.

As for Swift & Company's advertising expenditures, the \$1,700,000 spent in 1918 amounted to only about 1/15 of one per cent of our sales. Probably no other large advertising manufacturer in the United States spends such a small percentage. This covered both our educational advertising and our regular commercial advertising.

We are forced to pay for space in the newspaper and magazines to tell our side of the story, and to refute the unfair and erroneous charges that are made against us. Is there any reason why we should not be allowed this privilege? Perhaps it would not be necessary if all publications were as fair-minded as *The Woman Citizen* has been, in allowing us to present our facts.

IT is said that one of the most serious features of the situation is the fact that the packers are handling many products besides meats. Mrs. Costigan gives the Federal Trade Commission as authority for the statement that Swift & Company is the largest handler of butter in the country, and that the five large packers handle at least half the interstate movement of poultry, eggs, and cheese.

Swift & Company does not know how much the other packers handle, but can give figures, based on Government data, which show that in 1918 we handled 5.9 per cent of the butter, 6.3 per cent of the eggs, and 6.0 per cent of the poultry that was sold in the United States. The five large packers together cannot possibly handle more than 15 or 20 per cent of the total, and they are in absolutely open competition with each other at that! Swift & Company has no agreements or understandings with other packers to effect the prices of products bought and sold.

Swift & Company does not handle coffee, rice, cereals, or breakfast foods. We are not interested directly or indirectly in retail groceries or chain stores, and we have no intention of carrying the wide variety of products handled by wholesale

grocers. In the products that we do handle—which are meats and meat by-products, canned goods, butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, and a little dried and salted fish—we furnish the most direct marketing route from producer to consumer that is practicable and that can be found.

FURTHER information along these lines may be found in Swift & Company's 1919 Year Book and in its Analysis and Criticism of the Federal Trade Commission's Report, which may be procured by addressing our general office in Chicago. The latter publication contains positive proof of the unfairness of the Federal Trade Commission's Report, and gives instances of suppressed information taken from the packers' files which refute the very contentions of the Commission.

Swift & Company appreciates this opportunity to present its side of the case, and is glad that the League of Women Voters is making an investigation of the food question. We welcome fair and impartial investigations, and shall be glad to aid in every possible way, and to give such information about our business as may be desired.

Co-operation is Coming

By A. D. Warbasse

THE Co-operative Movement has something to offer which is sorely needed today—a means of relief from the exploitation of the profiteers. This is possible through the collective, organized power of the consumer—a power which is ultimately destined to control the production and distribution of the necessities of the people.

The fact that it does afford this relief is shown by the marvelous growth of the movement recently all over the world.

The war has done much to increase the knowledge of the value of Co-operation. Flagrant profiteering has made people turn in thousands to the one place where they have not been overcharged—the Co-operative store. The soldiers in France remember with joy the visits to the Co-operative van.

Through their co-operative organization, the people become their own store-keepers, wholesalers, manufacturers, bankers and insurance societies. Co-operation teaches the people how to provide, own and conduct their own housing, recreations and educational institutions, and ultimately to supply all of their needs. Its purpose is to take these things out of private hands, which administer them through a competitive system for purposes of private gain, and install organized consumers in the place of private promoters.

It does this through methods which are democratic and founded on the principles of liberty and fraternity. It excludes none. It desires that all shall join. Its significant function is to substitute the spirit of co-operation and mutual aid for that of competition and antagonism.

Three of the cardinal principles of Rochdale Co-operation are (1) Each member one vote, (2) Legal current rate of interest on capital shares, (3) Savings returned to members according to amount of purchases or used by common consent for collective purposes.

A group of people organize a society on these principles, and proceed to buy and distribute simple commodities to themselves, thus saving the profits of the retailer. Other groups unite with them to pool their purchasing power. A definite proportion of the savings which soon accumulate go to maintain a Wholesale—and as the Wholesale develops larger and larger profits, it erects factories, buys land, coal mines, ships to import raw material and

foods—all of which are owned and controlled by the individual Co-operative societies.

THIS movement exists in all the countries of the world. For seventy-five years it has been growing without ceasing. Its increase is ten times faster than the population is increasing. In Europe it now embraces one-third of the population. In some countries a majority of the people are included in the Co-operative Movement. The organized societies in each country are federated in the world movement through the International Co-operative Alliance. This is the strongest and most effective democratic international organization in the world.

The English Co-operative Movement presents a fascinating story of economic development. Since the little store was opened in Rochdale, in 1844, to the present day there has been no recession in the growth of the Movement. Societies modeled after the weavers' store at Rochdale multiplied steadily; and at the end of the first 20 years a Wholesale was established at Manchester. By 1916 it had 30,000 employees and 1200 distributive societies held shares in it. Today this is the largest food supply house in the world doing a business of \$300,000,000 in 1918 and supplying 3,500,000 families. Sixty-five co-operative factories owned by the wholesale, are busy manufacturing clothing, shoes, household necessities, etc., for their owners—the Co-operators of Great Britain.

WOMEN have played an important part in the Co-operative Movement. Even in the days before the votes for women campaigns in England, the women Co-operators had an equal voice in all Co-operative affairs. They were among the staunchest supporters of the woman movement for the ballot—for equal pay, etc.

The Women's Guild of England, numbering over 30,000 organized Co-operators, have initiated many progressive measures to improve conditions of domestic life.

One interesting development of the British Movement has been the investment of half a million dollars in 50,000 workingmen's homes now being paid for on the Co-operative plan. The English co-operative building societies have practically all built their houses outside the limits of the cities—in the suburbs, the pioneers of the movement being strongly prejudiced against city tenement dwellings. Over on the Continent, however, the garden city principle has been applied successfully to city conditions, the only difference being that apartment houses have been substituted for one or two-family dwellings. The big local co-operative society, Produktion, in Hamburg, has built many square blocks of model apartment houses, up to the hour in their sanitary conditions and modern conveniences.

An excellent example of co-operative city housing is seen in the Danish Workmen's Co-operative Building Society, which was organized in Copenhagen as late as 1912. Each member pays ten dollars into the society's treasury which goes into the reserve fund. When he takes an apartment, a further payment of from \$70 to \$125 is made, according to the size and the conveniences of the apartment. The rent is fixed to cover upkeep expenses, taxes, insurance, repairs, interest on mortgages, and a slight margin over, for safety. As the mortgages which are generally held by the co-operative credit associations are gradually redeemed, the rents of the tenant-members decrease correspondingly.

The society has already built, during the past six years, nine big model apartment houses, comprising 600 apartments, or flats, at a total cost of about \$1,000,000. Several more such buildings



To wake-up the beauty of your Skin

IT is never too late to wake-up the sleeping beauty of your skin, And the best tonic to awaken skins to their rightful loveliness is—the right kind of soap.

But—what kind of soap is the right kind of soap?

A soap for the care of the skin must give an abundant lather which quickly and thoroughly rinses off. It must not stick in the pores or "dry" the tender outer cuticle.

If you use Fairy Soap you notice its abundant lather. You notice how quickly it rinses off. That is most important. For a velvety cleansing lather should not only reach *into pores* and cleanse them, but should thoroughly *rinse out* and off.

If you have not already made friends with Fairy Soap, we are sure there is a pleasant surprise in store for you. Use it consistently—in your bath, too—thus giving the constant care to your skin which is so necessary if your complexion is to wake-up to its rightful beauty.

THE R. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY



FOR TOILET—FOR BATH

are now under construction. On the ground floors of all the buildings are the stores of the local consumers' co-operative society, with which the building society is closely connected.

The Danish housing society has been able to afford its members very material reductions in rents because it has carried the co-operative principle back even to the production of building materials.

Another instance of successful co-operative building on a large scale is the society in Basle, in Switzerland, a city which is practically one hundred per cent Co-operative. Here, too, city conditions prevail, and the building society, which has over 500 members, each representing a family, provides only apartments. After being in existence seventeen years, the society owns 18 buildings, or properties, containing nearly a hundred apartments and one co-operative store, the total cost of which amounts to nearly \$200,000.

We have, also an excellent practical illustration of co-operative housing in Brooklyn, New York. This experiment, apparently the only one of its kind in the country, made by a small group of Finns, is worthy of quite a pilgrimage.

ALL over the United States the Co-operative Movement has developed. It has been sporadic. No center can be designated as the seat of the renaissance of Co-operation. The agricultural people of the northern states have been among the first in this new era. The Co-operative League of America, the national Union of the Movement, has knowledge of over 3,000 true consumers' co-operative societies conducting stores. In some locations the purchasing power of groups of societies has become so great that they have federated and organized wholesale societies.

The Co-operative Movement in this country, until recently, has had no central organization to carry on the work of federating the 3,000 American societies and to undertake the educational functions so necessary for progression and permanency. The cause of most of the past failures may be traced to the lack of unity of action, and to the fact that thousands of Co-operative organizations have been incorporated without the membership being interested in the Rochdale principles—an understanding of which is essential to success.

In Western Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Ohio there are several hundred successful distributive societies with three large wholesale centers.

Many of these societies own their own buildings. They sell groceries, meat, hardware, dry goods and clothing. Some conduct their own coal-yard. The Roseland, Illinois, Society has 400 members, and is doing a business of \$130,000 a year. The Gillespie, Illinois, Society does a business of \$140,000 a year.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana are, perhaps more thoroughly permeated with the spirit of co-operation than any other section of the country. An example of the method of operation is the Silverleaf, North Dakota, Society. A small group of farmers subscribed \$200 each. They bought out two merchants in the nearest town. One building was remodeled and used as a store, warehouse and creamery; the other is used as a community center. The same group of farmers are members of a co-operative farm-produce selling association; the interests of the two are combined.

The Northwest has a vigorous movement around Puget Sound. The powerful labor organizations of Seattle have become interested in Co-operation. Things are happening rapidly. The Seattle society bought a store doing a business of \$4,200 a month. They started in June, 1918, and increased the business to \$7,000 a month. They then took over a large market, and

during the first 30 weeks did a business of \$500,000. Now their meat business alone amounts to \$70,000 a month. Their net profit in the first seven months was \$20,000. All this business is on strictly Rochdale principles.

Among these Seattle Co-operatives are found a laundry, printing plant, milk condensary, several shingle mills, fish cannery and recreation houses. Behind them is the support of the labor unions. A single union contributed \$12,000 to their total \$41,000 paid up capital. The Puget Sound Co-operative Wholesale, a federation of the societies about Seattle, was organized in 1918. In the winter of 1919 it fed the families of the striking ship-yard workers when the authorities and the private merchants conspired to starve them out.

CO-OPERATION in industry is the next step in the world sweep of democracy. It adjusts the strained relations of capital and labor without violent revolution. It provides, through organized collective self-help, capital which in the hands of the workers is not an evil but a means of economic emancipation.

People of vision are realizing the value of this forward movement. Labor unions, Catholic and Protestant Reconstruction bodies and Socialist organizations alike are urging their followers to study and promote the Co-operative Movement. Co-operation embraces all—with antagonism toward none. Its motto is "Each for All and All for Each."

The societies of many countries exchange commodities with one another. This international co-operative trading is the hope of the world—demanding freedom of the seas and no trade discriminations. The watchword of the future is to be "Co-operation." The competitive methods of the past must be abolished. This can and will be accomplished by the workers who are to rule the world—not in hate, through the cruel, selfish methods of the past, but by putting into practice the simple principles of the Co-operative Movement.

If all were Co-operators there would be no exploitation of the weak, by the strong—men and nations would not try to secure political or economic supremacy over others, the resources of the world would be greatly increased and more equitably enjoyed. Co-operation is the best guarantee against war. Already the Co-operators are in accord the world over.

The reconstruction of society on a different basis can be more quickly and permanently secured through this popular, growing organized movement than by any other method—political or economic. It is for the people of all classes to awaken to their opportunity. If they wish to avert calamity and chaos here is the way out.

Become a Co-operator for Co-operation is Coming!*

Woman's Independence Day

MORE than 800 women registered on Woman's Independence Day—July 1, at Providence, Rhode Island. Though the new voters have one year in which to register, they flocked to the City Hall in such numbers on the first day as to make a remarkable demonstration.

Mrs. Sara M. Algeo was chairman of the Independence Day Committee which arranged the memorable program to mark the entrance of Rhode Island women into political partnership with the men. The day closed with a banquet at which prominent local officials including Mayor Gainer, and former United States Senator Henry F. Lippitt were among the speakers. Thomas Carney, Secretary of the Carpenters' Union, welcomed the new voters on behalf of organized labor.

*Further information on this subject may be had from the Co-operative League of America, 2 West 13th Street, New York City.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879



Baby's
First
Curl

when cut at our Children's Barber Shop in **LiliPutia**

is given back for you to treasure in a decorative envelope with baby's name, age and date.

Yet this is only one of the individual touches that differentiates the Children's Barber Shop from that of grown ups. Exclusively for children under the direction of specialists in children's hair cuts, LiliPutia boasts of expert skill and individual attention not obtainable elsewhere.

Here **Best & Co.** patrons come to consult our specialists for the most becoming styles for their youngsters. Avoiding the "hit and miss" methods of barbers inexperienced in children's cuts, they regularly entrust their children solely to our experts.

Gay chintz curtains, hanging ferns, cunning little chairs and a music box, and the fact that no grown ups other than mother and nurse are allowed, make this Barber Shop the jolliest sort of a place for youngsters to visit.

With barbers skilled in handling kiddies, and souvenirs for each small patron, for the most timid child hair-cutting in LiliPutia is of thrilling interest.

CHILDREN'S BARBER SHOP

(Original)

You Never Pay More at Best's

Iowa's Legislative Committee



Reading from left to right: Mrs. Earl Linn, of Des Moines; Mrs. H. W. Spaulding, of Grinnell; Mrs. Frank W. Dodson, of Des Moines, Chairman of Legislative Committee; Mrs. James A. Devitt, of Oskaloosa, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Fred. B. Crowley, of Des Moines, Corresponding Secretary, Iowa Equal Suffrage Association; Miss Annabelle Wallace, of Des Moines, prominent in suffrage work

IOWA women piled up suffrage experience in record-breaking fashion during the 1919 legislative session. Every type of suffrage measure at one time or another engaged the attention of the Iowa law-makers, and kept the legislative committee of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association keenly on the alert during the entire session.

Full suffrage, primary suffrage and presidential suffrage were the successive steps which led to the grand climax that came with the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by an overwhelming vote, at the special session called by Governor Harding. Presidential suffrage was adopted near the close of the legislative session, and it is generally conceded that the overwhelming majority given the presidential suffrage measure made certain the ratification of the Federal Amendment by an equally sweeping majority.

On top of these two signal triumphs for Iowa suffragists, the press of the state is predicting that primary suffrage for the women of the state is almost certain of adoption when the Legislature meets in special session next January to revise the code. A primary suffrage bill introduced early in the regular session of the Legislature received a large majority in the House, and only failed of passage in the Senate by reason of political maneuvering.

IOWA'S has been a long and strenuous pull but the Legislative Committee has been equal to all crises. At times the outlook for any suffrage victory has been dark, but the committee has forged ahead to success. The chairmanship of this important committee was filled by Mrs. F. W. Dodson, who brought invaluable political experience to her work gained during her years' service as recorder of Polk County, in which the capital of the state is situated. Her political sagacity guided the committee through many difficult periods and contributed materially to the passage of the presidential suffrage bill.

Closely associated with the legislative chairman and responsible for a large share of the detail work of the committee throughout the year was Mrs. Fred B. Crowley, corresponding secretary of the state association. Mrs. Crowley was responsible for much of the excellent work done at the state house, an important contribution being the poll of the Legislature for the ratification session. It was during this strenuous suffrage period that Mrs. Crowley suffered the loss of her son in the service.

DURING previous suffrage campaigns in Iowa, Mrs. Crowley has done much excellent political work. In spite of the large portion of her time devoted to the suffrage cause, she has found time to give talks in art, a subject in which she is intensely interested, and she has also written short stories and verses, a number of the latter having been set to music. She also wrote the prize suffrage song during the 1916 campaign.

During the regular session of the Legislature, Miss Anna B. Lawther, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, gave the same untiring service and support to her work as marked the entire period of her presidency. Upon the resignation of Miss Lawther, who is now head of the Democratic Women's Committee of Iowa, Mrs. James Devitt, the vice-president, succeeded to the presidency. Mrs. Devitt is thoroughly conversant with Iowa politics, and was well fitted to take the reins during the campaign for ratification. The one-sided vote for the amendment speaks for the efficiency of the campaign.

Mrs. Devitt is now preparing for an intensive campaign and education of the new voters. She already has plans under way for the jubilee campaign to be held in the early autumn, when Iowa will formally announce its affiliation with the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. H. W. Spaulding, another member of the legislative committee, has been prominently identified with the suffrage movement for some years. She is also filling the important post of president of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Earl Linn and Miss Annabelle Wallace have taken a prominent part in suffrage campaigning. Like the other members of the Legislative Committee, Mrs. Linn and Miss Wallace did fine work during the 1916 campaign and the legislative work that followed.

Arkansas's Special Session

THE Arkansas Legislature will meet in special session July 28. Governor C. H. Brough has called the session solely for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment. This action of the Governor meets with the universal approval of the voters of Arkansas.

Though not favoring special sessions as a general rule, the members of the Legislature showed no hesitation in agreeing to come to Little Rock for the purpose of ratifying the amendment. A number wrote that they were willing to defray their own ex-

penses. The speaker of the house, who has been ill and is spending some time in Colorado, will return to Arkansas for the one day in order to be present at the ratification.

Governor Brough was one of the governors of Southern states to whom Governor Pleasant of Louisiana appealed in his effort to get the Southern states to agree not to call special sessions of the Legislatures for the ratification of the Federal Amendment, but Governor Brough is so thorough a suffragist that he replied immediately that he favored the ratification, and a little more than two weeks ago called the special session.

The Legislature will convene at 12 o'clock sharp, and it is believed the whole proceeding will be completed that afternoon.

Elated Over Political Outlook

THE New Jersey Suffrage Ratification Committee completed its organization last week at a large and enthusiastic gathering of women representing ten groups of organized women and every county in the state except two. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. E. F. Feickert of Plainfield; Secretary, Mrs. James Simister of Montclair; Treasurer, Mrs. Edward Olmsted of Elizabeth. The new chairman was instructed to appoint an executive committee to consist of one representative of each group and seven women who have had special legislative experience at Trenton.

Letters promising hearty and enthusiastic support were read from State Senator Edward I. Edwards, Congressman Thomas J. Scully, Frank M. McDermit and Warren C. King.

The Committee will consist of ten or more sections, covering the following groups of women: The N. J. Federation of Women's Clubs, The N. J. Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, The W. C. T. U., Teachers, Nurses, Labor Unionists, Housewives, Grangers, Fraternal Orders, Doctors, Lawyers, and other business and professional women.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national suffrage president, made the principal address. She told the women that assurances as to the action of special and regular sessions of Legislatures had been received to make it certain that from thirty to thirty-five states will have ratified before January first, and that New Jersey's only chance to be one of the necessary three-fourths will be to come in as number thirty-six. Mrs. Beatrice Stern, representing the State Federation of Women's Clubs, says that the experience of the Federation's Legislative Committee at the State House when working for bills endorsed by the Federation had made her realize that women can hope to accomplish very little without the ballot. Rev. Florence Randolph declared that her organization of six thousand women was solidly behind the ratification movement and intended to work actively during the campaign in opposition to candidates who have refused to give it their support. Miss Alice Scott as a Labor Union woman was sure that industrial workers realized their need of the ballot and will give their hearty support to the short and direct method of getting it. Miss Grace E. Colvin of East Orange, Secretary of the Public Health Nurses' Association, said that her organization strongly endorsed the movement.

Speaking as a teacher of considerable legislative experience, especially during the last session of the Legislature, Mrs. Caroline B. Lowe of Passaic said the teachers could be counted upon as very active members of the Committee. Over three thousand of them have already enrolled as supporters of the ratification work.

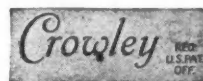
Everett Colby, who was an interested visitor, was called upon to speak and gave the women some sound political advice, telling them not to put their trust in kind words from candidates but to insist upon positive promises.

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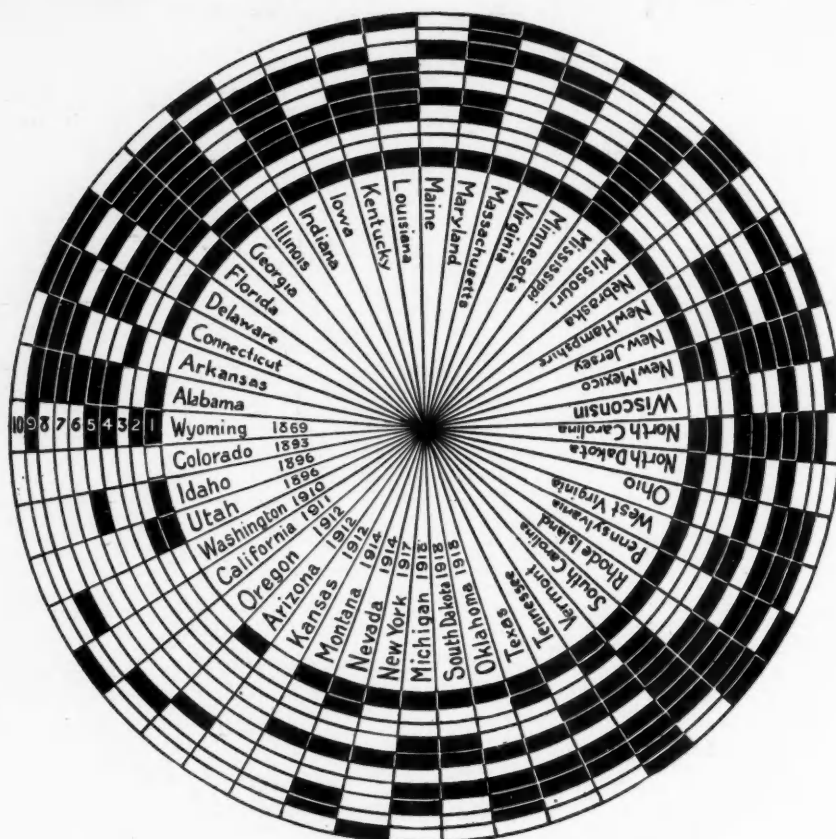
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(Mrs. J. C. Holman, of St. Paul, originated this wheel)

WHITE SPACES INDICATE GOOD LEGISLATION
BLACK SPACES POOR OR NO LEGISLATION

Full Suffrage States are listed in the chronological order in which they gained suffrage

Circle 1 Industrial Welfare Commission to regulate hours, wages and working conditions of women and children.

2 Child Labor—14 year limit. Guarded exemptions during vacations are allowed and poverty exemptions when these are neutralized by Mothers' Pensions laws.

Circle 3 Compulsory education—State-wide.

4 Eight or nine hour day for women.

5 Minimum wage.

6 Mothers' pensions.

7 Equal guardianship.

8 Age of consent, 18 years—chaste or unchaste.

9 Red light abatement.

10 Prohibition.

Legislative Standard No. IV. Hours

Approved by the American Association for Labor Legislation

AT first sight it would seem as if there could be nothing easier to frame than an effective law regulating hours of labor. But hour-legislation actually on our statute books contains defects so great in some states as to make a seemingly good law of little real value.

The crude basis we have used for inclusion among our "white" states in the Wheel of Progress has been a definite statement in the law in regard to either daily or weekly hours, *i. e.*, either not more than nine a day, or, not more than 54 a week. This has left us in many states with the possibility of ten hours' or more work a day, provided a weekly maximum was not violated, or of seven days' work a week, provided a daily maximum was not violated.

The following criticism of our Circle No. 4, by the American Association for Labor Legislation, brings out some of the weaknesses of apparently excellent hour-legislation.

"If you include Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, all of which have a ten-hour day and 54-hour week, why do you not also include Delaware and Wisconsin, which have a ten-hour day and 55-hour week? The 54- or 55-hour week practically make a 5½ or 6-day week, thus giving employees one or one-half days' rest in seven.

"Oklahoma and Idaho are included in your circle. They have a 9-hour day, but no weekly limitations; also Colorado, Washington and Montana have the 8-hour day, but no weekly

limitations. I suppose in the practical operation, very few industries in those states work a 7-day week, but, nevertheless, this is not prohibited by law, and if you can, it would seem wise to make some note of the situation."

The ideal labor legislation fitted to the worker and the industry is, as has been pointed out before, the Industrial Welfare Commission, with broad powers to cover in its regulations the conditions of each industry. The Wisconsin Industrial Commission, for example, established an 8-hour day for women conductors when they first appeared on the cars.

In default of such a method of regulating hours a general model hour law should cover: (1) 8-hour day; (2) 48-hour week; (3) one day's rest in seven; (4) prohibition of work at night—these requirements to be applicable to all industries, with certain exemptions in respect to requirement No. 4.

IN respect to Nos. 2 and 3, only one state (California) specifies that eight hours a day shall mean 48 hours a week. Arkansas, California, Delaware, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wyoming, eleven states in all, have a provision for one day's rest in seven, but in many on this list the provision only applies to a few industries. Specifications in respect to both a 48-hour week and a 6-day week are equally important, because even if hours are short, the physical and moral strain of day after day of work with no break is injurious.

In respect to night work prohibitions, the law should be worded so as to exclude labor in the time when the rest of the world is asleep. In Connecticut, when this country went first into war, the night work prohibition read "after 10 p. m." 12:01 a. m. was not technically night under the law and it was soon found that women munition workers at Bridgeport were laid off at ten o'clock but returned to work shortly after midnight.

As some industries may need to work longer after daylight than others, perhaps the best form of law would be one providing "9 hours' rest after not later than 10 p. m. between two consecutive days' employment."

Wisconsin and Oregon have laws of somewhat this form, applying to some employments. Though about a dozen states have legislation on night work, in some the law is like that of Connecticut and in some others it applies only to a few industries. A few industries, notably trained nursing, should be excluded from the night work clause. The other clauses of an hour law should cover all occupations.

At present Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, New Mexico and West Virginia have no² regu-

¹ *Woman Citizen*, Feb. 8, 1919.

² Had none when Wheel was made (Jan., 1919). At least three states (Utah, North Dakota and Massachusetts) lowered their hours to 48 a week or to 8 a day in 1919.

lation of women's working hours. Twenty others fall short in lesser degree even of the imperfect standards laid down by our Wheel and no state meets the requirements of the model just outlined; California comes the nearest, but has an inadequate one day's rest in seven provision, which fails to provide against night work.

The 8-hour day and the 6-day week is a first step. The next step to be taken is toward the Saturday half holiday with no reduction of pay—a 44-hour and a 5½-day week. Already, though nowhere in this country enacted into law, some trades unions have reached this standard, which is included among the demands of the Industry Committee of the League of Women Voters.

M. S. B.

Laws Every Woman Should Know

THESE examples of laws which defeat themselves are supplied by Margaret A. Hobbs, of the American Association for Labor Legislation:

A Pennsylvania law provides that except in agriculture "eight hours between the rising and the setting sun shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work" but *agreements to work unlimited overtime, at compensation to be agreed upon between employer and employee, may be worked.* There are a number of old eight-hour laws of this character.

The South Dakota Women's Hour Law penalizes persons who *compel* women to work more than ten hours a day; of course it is always impossible to prove compulsion.

The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law provides as penalty only that the Commission *may* publish the names of employers who pay less than the legal minimum. The Commission has never exercised this power. I understand that some of the better employers of the state have recently asked for a real compulsory law so that they will no longer be penalized in comparison with less scrupulous employers.

The California One-Day-of-Rest-in-Seven Law, exempting all "emergencies," is made ineffective by this broad exemption. Most of the laws limiting the hours of street railway employees are similarly ineffective.

Pays Tribute to Women

IN an address to the American Colony in Paris recently, Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, paid high tribute to the American woman during the war, saying: "When history tells the tale of American devotion to France at the beginning of the war, our women will be placed first. Those who were here pointed the way to their sisters at home, calling for help they knew would come. It was thus through her women that America first came into the war."

Women in Industry

Minimum Wage of \$16.50

A MINIMUM wage of \$16.50 per week for women employed in all mercantile establishments in the District of Columbia has been agreed upon by twelve conferees representing the 7,000 women so employed, the 700 or more merchants of Washington, and the general public, who were called together by the Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia to consider the wage conditions in this industry.

The order will go into effect November 1, after which time every woman with 7 months experience must receive at least \$16.50. Beginners must receive at least for the first three months \$12.50 and for the next four months \$14.50 per week.

This agreement, which has been signed by all parties to the conference, sets the highest standard yet reached through minimum wage legislation for women anywhere in the world. The next highest is the \$15.50 per week fixed for the women in the printing and publishing industry of the District of Columbia, and next to that comes \$16.50 fixed by the minimum wage board of the State of Washington.

UNDER the policy adopted by the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board, this \$16.50 wage agreement has been arrived at through a genuine collective bargain, negotiated actually by the women workers concerned, the merchants themselves, and the public. The women's representatives, who were nominated two months ago by ballot at a mass meeting which overflowed the U. S. National Museum auditorium, were Miss Ina Courtney, saleswoman in the shirtwaist department of Garfinkle's specialty shop; Miss Mary Sullivan, saleswoman in the hosiery department of Woodward & Lothrop's department store, and Miss Mae Dobkin, saleswoman in Michaels' specialty shop. The employers' representatives, who were nominated by the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association of the District, were George DeNeale, manager for S. Kann & Sons; Louis Meyer, of Woodward & Lothrop's, and Philip King, of King's Palace.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War; Judge Kathryn Sellers of the Juvenile Court of the District; and Clarence R. Wilson, attorney, formerly Food Adminis-

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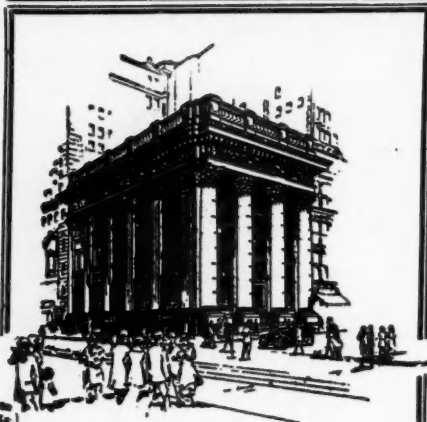


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trator for the District, were the representatives of the public, Mr. Wilson serving as chairman of the conference.

The members of the permanent Minimum Wage Board, who called the conference and also sat as members of it, are Jesse C. Adkins, attorney, representing the public; for the employers, Joseph A. Berberich, president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and for the working women, Miss Ethel M. Smith, executive secretary of the Washington Branch of the National Women's Trade Union League.

The conference was called as a result of investigations by the Board, through its secretary, Miss Clara Mortenson, which showed that of the 7,000 women employed in the stores of Washington more than 62 per cent are receiving \$12 per week and less, and 10 per cent are paid as little as \$8 per week.

The minimum budget represented in the conference agreement allots \$9.30 for board and room, \$4 for clothing, and \$3.20 for sundries, these items including laundry, health insurance, savings and life insurance, amusements, vacation, church and charity organization dues, self-improvement, car fare, and other incidentals. Testimony as to all these items was collected and laid before the conference by all three groups, and the various questions at issue were threshed over at ten successive meetings.

THE women's original demand was for \$18 per week, and the employers originally offered \$15.50. With 5 votes in the conference for \$18, Mrs. Baker voting with the 3 workers and the labor member of the board; two votes of \$17 and one of \$16.50 from the other representatives of the public; and the employers with four votes for \$16 as their top figure, the rate of \$16.50 was finally determined as the wage upon which a unanimous agreement could be reached.

The \$16.50 rate is not adequate, in the opinion of Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, who recommends \$18 per week as the minimum upon which a working woman can maintain herself at a proper standard of health and efficiency. "The District of Columbia minimum, however," she adds, "will put the women now so vastly underpaid in position to make an organized demand for adequate compensation. It tends also to standardize the wage conditions in the stores, where no standard now prevails,

partly because the workers are not allowed to tell each other what their wages are—the old evil of the individual, secret bargain, the remedy for which is organization."

The Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association of the District, through its secretary, Charles J. Columbus, has declared itself well pleased with the finding of \$16.50, which, it is estimated by the Wage Board, will add \$4.50 to \$6.50 per week to the wages of about 4,000 of their employees.

War and the Child

IN "The Effect of the War on the American Child" Ruth McIntire, of the National Child Labor Committee, brings together all that we have figures for on this subject. She does not aim to give any general statement for the whole United States, for this can not be done, but she gives enough to show that even in the United States the war indirectly inflicted injury on children.

The injuries are summarized under the heads "premature employment, closing the school, enlisting the teachers in war work, increase in juvenile delinquency, and endangering of growing children's health."

On the first head, seventeen states relaxed their state labor laws—and all by specific legislation—during wartime. Besides this, the closing of schools, the stimulus of high pay and the emotional desire to do their bit undoubtedly led to much undetected illegal employment. Legal employment increased over peace time in many centers. Thus in Wilmington, Delaware, there was a 61 per cent. increase in work certificates and in Washington, D. C., an increase of almost 300 per cent.

One interesting side of child labor during the war was the exploitation of children for patriotic purposes, sometimes legitimately patriotic—but none the less exploitation—sometimes business greed masquerading under that name. An example of the latter is that of a little girl of six who stood for two hours daily for two months selling war savings stamps from a booth erected for her. There happened to be no city ordinance under which the child could be prohibited from what the noon heat, the continual strain of soliciting, and the publicity must have rendered an injurious occupation at best. Considerable pressure on the part of social agencies ultimately coincided with her removal. In the course of investigation it was found that the child was employed by a famous insurance com-

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pany to sell the stamps in which the company had over-invested. Such was her appeal to the public that over \$12,000 worth of stamps were disposed of.

School attendance fell off greatly during the war, partly because of increased child labor and partly because, according to the Bureau of Labor, 40,000 teachers left the schools to go into better paid war employments. Both city and rural schools felt this and the rural schools, as a result, are now largely in the hands of inexperienced teachers.

An increase in juvenile delinquency is not so commonly reported throughout the United States as in some of the European countries at war.

Neither increased child labor nor the war labor of mothers not previously in industry could keep pace with war prices and in New York, for one example, the percentage of ill-nourished children increased from 10 to 21 per cent.

Miss McIntire calls attention to the fact that to partly offset war's bad effects in the United States government agencies developed for war purposes were active in directing public attention to some of these effects and to some problems of childhood not affected by the war.

Women in Men's Jobs

THE final and most important chapter in the story of women in men's jobs during the war will tell what happened to them and their jobs "when the boys came home." Among the documentary evidence which is accumulating for this chapter is the Restoration of Pre-War Practices Bill (in Britain) which removes the war concessions made by the trades unions, including the employment of women in men's processes. A circular addressed to members of the House of Commons brings out three points of importance to women:

"I. If this Bill become Law without Amendment it will be illegal to Employ Women upon any form of work in any of the Engineering and Allied Trades.

"II. If this Bill becomes Law without Amendment Women will be Denied the Choice of their own Occupations.

"III. If this Bill becomes Law without Amendment Thousands of Women who have Served their Country Well will have a Bitter Grievance. They do not ask for preferential treatment. They have already been turned out of their work, and they recognize that they must wait until trade revives and employment is again plentiful, and the returned soldiers have been resettled in industry; but they do feel that when this has been done they should be allowed fair and free competition. If now, while they are unemployed, the doors of opportunity are shut in their faces, no one can seriously expect that they will remain contented citizens."

Women Workers in Japan

IN Japan, where apparently they have neither rights nor protection, women constitute the mainstay of industry. According to the Japan Year Book, 1918, "Female labor constitutes a main part in the factory economy of Japan. In 19,299 factories, employing not less than 10 operatives each, male labor amounts to 42 per cent and female labor 58 per cent. Of the total number of child workers under 15 years of age 18 per cent are boys and 82 per cent are girl." Here is "perverted manhood," with a vengeance.

At the end of 1916 there were in Japanese factories 1,095,301 workers, 636,669 female and 458,632 male. Not only were women almost 200,000 in excess in the group as a whole, but when divided into age groups girl children appear as almost five to one compared with boys. No less than 5,571 little girls under 12, were at work as against 1,203 boys, and 87,709 girls between 12 and 15, as against only 19,564 boys.

THE majority of these girls are in spinning, weaving and dyeing and the year book describes the conditions of their work. Seventy per cent of them live in the factory quarters, which means a sort of confinement. Work in the raw-silk factories lasts 13 to 14 hours a day on an average, and that in the weaving mills 14 to 16 hours. The remaining hours are devoted to sleeping, bathing, toilet, etc. It is not surprising that the health of these young women is seriously injured by such conditions. With regard to the spinning mills, female workers are put to night work every seven or eight days. Night work affects the worker's health so severely that at the end of a week they lose considerable weight. This loss may be partly recovered during the succeeding week on the day shift, but the night work, though intermittent, ultimately injures the health of the workers. None can stand the strain for more than a year, when death, sickness or desertion is the inevitable outcome. The consequence is that 80 per cent of the female workers leave the factories every year through various causes, but this loss is immediately replenished by new hands.

The food provided by the factory boarding houses may be tolerable to the class from which the women are recruited, but as to the other accommodation it is simply sickening. The women on the night and day shifts are obliged to share one bed, which is neither aired nor dusted, and never exposed to the sun, since as soon as one leaves it another takes her place. Consequently consumption spreads among the operatives like an epidemic.

The death rate from consumption among these girls is 30 per 1,000.

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Educational

Mr. Mayor, Watch Your Step!

HERE is another suggested program for home-made civics for woman political groups. Don't let your mayor side-step, back-step, hesitate or glide—Watch his step and call upon him to watch it also. Don't be afraid of him, remember that a mayor is elected by the people and you are a part of the people.

Take a concrete example. Girls on the streets of New York have been arrested unjustly on charges of disorderly conduct. Many of these girls were grossly insulted, some were put in jail. Working girls lost their jobs because of the charges brought against their names. All were subjected to the indignity of not being listened to in their own behalf. If the detective who, even without witnesses, arrested them said they were guilty, they were accounted guilty. His word was accepted by the Court as final; theirs was never accepted.

This is what Mayor Hylan himself confesses to be the case in a letter to Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Public Welfare: "It has been intimated that police officers were working with despicable lawyers who make a specialty of preying upon women, and demanding extortionate fees for defending them on charges of soliciting. It is very likely that police officers assigned to this special kind of work become over-zealous in the performance of their duties. A woman under arrest surely needs help in a case like that. Then again it sometimes happens that unscrupulous policemen will make an arrangement with an unscrupulous lawyer whereby after the arrest the lawyer gets the case and all the money that he can squeeze out of the woman. The case goes to trial. The officer assumes it to be true. The lawyer, who ought to be protecting the woman, never questions the veracity of his friend the policeman. In most cases the woman is found guilty, sentence is suspended and the defendant placed on probation. This procedure protects the officer, stops any criticism of the magistrate, and pleases and profits the lawyer in the case. The whole thing is a farce. If the lawyer was not under obligation to the policeman, he would not hesitate to cross-examine at the trial. The magistrate would then pay more attention and the laxity which terminates the procedure in

many of these cases and in minor criminal courts would be thus eliminated."

The Mayor's letter to Commissioner Wanamaker commends the idea of having a woman assistant district attorney put in charge of all cases in the women's day court, and asks, "Could not your Committee engage a good, reputable lawyer, preferably a woman, who would be assigned to the women's court to look after the legal rights of women who have been arrested? This would aid justice and not obstruct it. It would work toward the elimination of the shyster lawyer who devotes himself wholly to preying upon women who are arrested and brought to court. Women brought to court should be informed that there is someone at the court with whom they can advise and to whom they might state their case, who would appear for them without charging a fee. This would drive these lawyers from this kind of practice and end any possible connection between such lawyers and the police. I believe that if you can get the right kind of a lawyer working under your direction it will do a lot of good. Of course you would have to get a man or a woman who would give his or her whole time to this welfare work."

FROM a positive declaration of the need of a woman prosecutor, the District Attorney side-steps into an "if." From a strong recommendation for such a woman, the Mayor glides into a "preferably," and ends up on a fifty-fifty compromise. "Of course you would have to get a man or woman, who would give all of his or her time to it."

By this one sees that the largest part of practical civics is learning to watch the steps of public officials. Much water may run under the bridges of "if" and "preferably."

There is many a civic incident in your hometown, that calls on you to find out what the position needs, and inform yourself as to what public officials have promised to do about it. Don't let the Mayor or the District Attorney or the Sheriff or the Tax—much less the Garbage—Collector slip through a knot-hole or fall into a crack. Keep them gently aware of the fact that you are on guard.

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Women's Muscular Strength

A RECENT study of the muscular strength of college women by Clelia Buel Mosher and Ernest Gale Martin, both of Leland Stanford University, proves that muscular strength is much more a matter of use than of sex. Thus in the group studied it was found that the women's pectoral muscles were weaker than man's on account of the use of certain articles of clothing (brassieres, etc.) that limited their activity; back muscles were stronger, because women's clothes are to a large extent buttoned in the back, men's in front. Certain of women's arm muscles were stronger, owing to the fact that they do up their hair and also because the heavy coat sleeves of men limit the freedom of action of these muscles. The forearm of men is better developed than that of women, because women wear tight sleeves and because they do not customarily lift weights.

The general conclusion of the study is that there is no difference in the muscular strength of women and men which is due to sex as such. Such differences as are frequently found are due to differences in the use of the muscles, brought about by the conventional limitations of activity or by dress. A high degree of muscular

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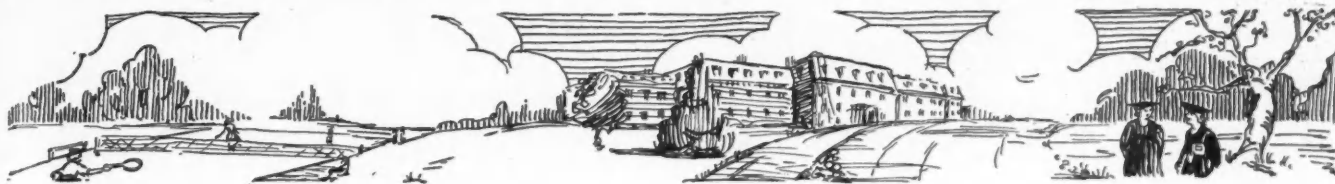
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power in a woman in no way lessens her racial efficiency for childbearing. Lack of muscular power, as in the pectoral muscles, may be a distinct racial disability.

"We may therefore conclude," says the report, "that sex is not necessarily a disability, and that if some method be found of adjusting work to the individual strength under proper hygienic conditions, without reference to sex, there is no reason why the potential power of woman may not be used without danger of lessening her racial efficiency."

The study was undertaken with a view to finding whether the men's employments entered by women during the war threatened her general health.

Defective Children

MENTAL Defect in a Rural County (Sussex County, Delaware) a Children's Bureau study by Walter L. Treadway and Emma O. Lundberg, is a dismal picture, which, with certain modifications, might apply to almost any rural county. It shows a native American population with twelve defectives per 1,000 between the ages of 6 and 20. Sussex county is a region of poverty and few of the handicapped children were receiving the care they ought to have for their own good and that of the community. About 20 per cent. were children placed out in other families, but this placing out had not improved their condition. The sort of placing which would have been beneficial was not furnished by this Delaware County, which neither made provision for the teaching of the feeble-minded, only one-fifth of whom were found incapable of learning, nor furnished any institution whatever for their care, except the county almshouse, whose condition was so primitive and disgraceful as to constitute a menace to their helplessness.

Makers of Americans

"THE men and women who are making the Americans of to-morrow," says the *Literary Digest*, "are being treated with less consideration than the janitors who sweep out the buildings in which they are employed; they are earning on the average less than the wages given to the scrub-women employed in the public buildings of the United States Government. Normal-school graduates receive less salary than street sweepers; high-school prin-

cipals and superintendents less than section foremen; country school teachers less for instructing the farmer's children than he pays his hired man to feed his hogs."

A New Kind of School

CITIZENSHIP schools are just now about the most popular form of suffrage activity in the United States.

The Missouri Woman Suffrage Association is congratulating itself on having secured Miss Lutie Stearns of Milwaukee to assist Miss Marie B. Ames in conducting the citizenship schools in that state. Miss Stearns will remain in the state about six weeks, and in addition to taking part in the schools will appear on the Chautauqua platform at county teachers meetings. The citizenship schools are meeting with wonderful success in Missouri.

Citizenship schools will be held in every ward and precinct of the state of Indiana according to plans of the Woman's Franchise League. The object of these schools is to make good the slogan of the organization: "Every woman an intelligent voter by 1920." School houses, churches, and halls will be utilized for these schools, which will be open without charge.

A week of intensive training in Indiana, under the Indianapolis League, to which all suffragists are invited, will start the preparation for the citizenship schools there. Similar courses of study will be carried out in all the branch leagues over the state. Classes in the precincts will then be arranged, the instructors being members of the leagues who have received training.

To Aid Health Education

DR. PAYSON SMITH, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, said in a graduation address he gave on the Cape, "We lost our Health Education bill, our beginning towards a program of wiping out the race-weakness revealed by the draft.

"But one hopeful thing gleaned out of our despair is that the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association as their first legislative act voted to help health education, so maybe the women can do what the men have not been able to do, establish health campaigns that can really turn back the tide of ill health threatening the child of the race."

Increase in Workers

AN estimate based on partial figures for the employment of women during the war in Germany (*Monthly Labor Review*) shows between eight and nine millions employed, the maximum increase being in munitions, smelting metals and engineering, in the electrical trades (288 per cent), the chemical industry (36 per cent) and building trades (225 per cent).

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Has fled to God,
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Beneath the sod.
To that bright land beyond the sky
She only fled.
How foolish then it is to cry
That she is dead.
She has but left this darksome world
For one more fair,
And safe within the gates empearled
Awaits us there.
She left for glory; weep not then,
Her work is done.
Left as the runner departs when
The race is won.
And while your tearful, mourning eyes
You're casting down,
Lo! she has pierced the farthest skies
To claim her crown!

H. Shelby Holbrook.

Hannah Patterson Honored

MISS HANNAH PATTERSON, who was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for her work as assistant director of the Council of National Defence, and former director of the Woman's Committee of that body, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Miss Patterson was formerly a member of the board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and has long been an ardent worker on behalf of the cause.

Women Aviators

IN connection with the rumor that Ruth Law will fly the Atlantic, the *Common Cause* reminds us that Harriet Quimby, an American also, in April, 1912, gained the distinction of being the first aviator to fly the English Channel. The year before, Maurice Hewlett's wife was given a Royal Aero Club pilot's certificate, but even she was not the pioneer woman pilot. This honor went to the Baroness de Laroche in 1909, who has now made a record height among women aviators of 4,800 metres or almost 16,000 feet. Mrs. Cody was among the

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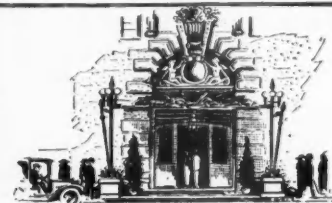
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first English women to fly and among French women aviators are Mlle. Dutrieu and Mme. Herveu. Several women were among the founders of the Royal Aero Club, among them Mrs. Asheton Harbon, who in 1906 won a cup for the longest voyage in England.

Younger Sister (on two weeks' stay in the country): "What kind of flowers are these?"

Older Sister: "Why, these are the kind we get three cents a dozen for making."—*Life*.

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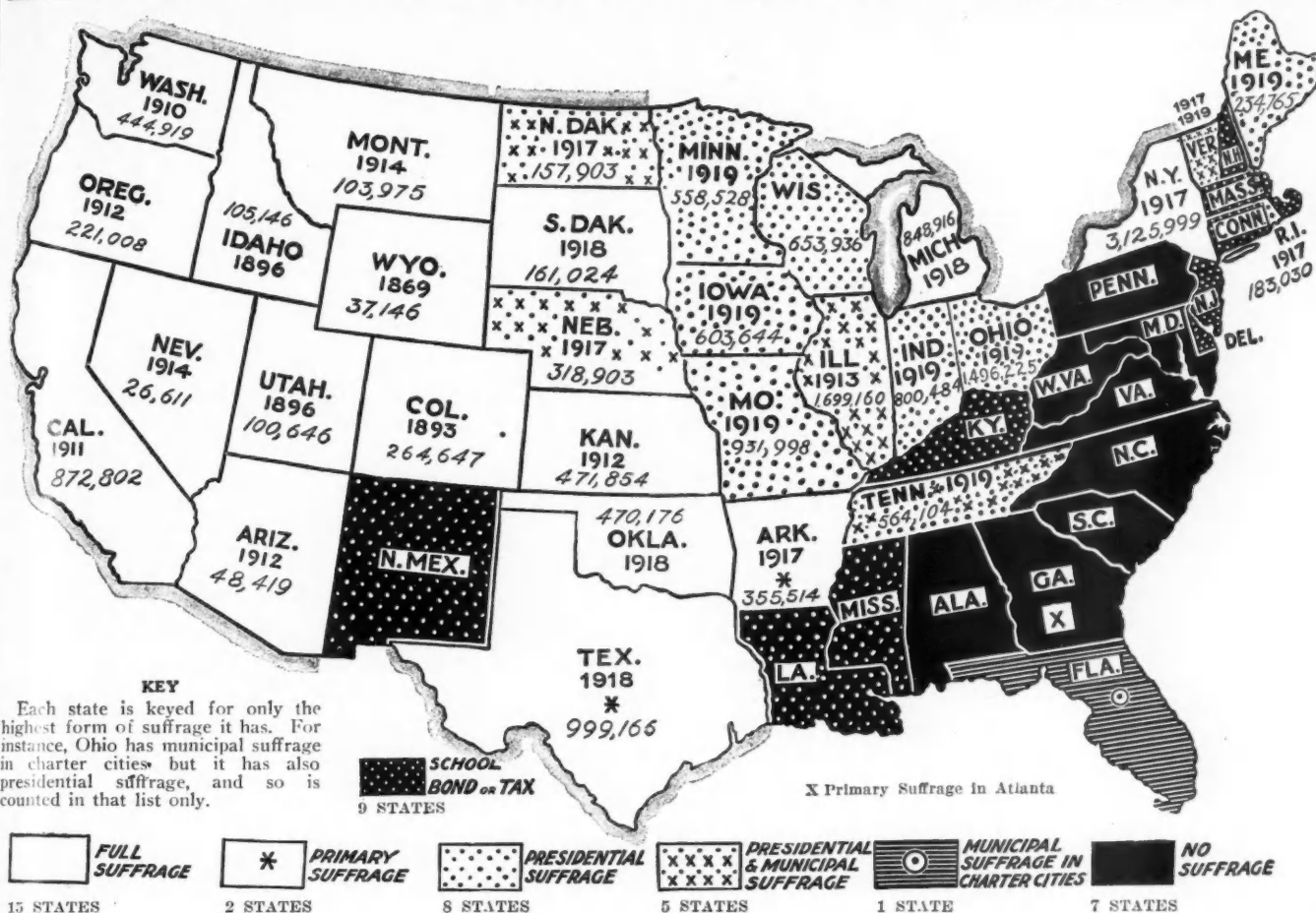
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The Woman Citizen

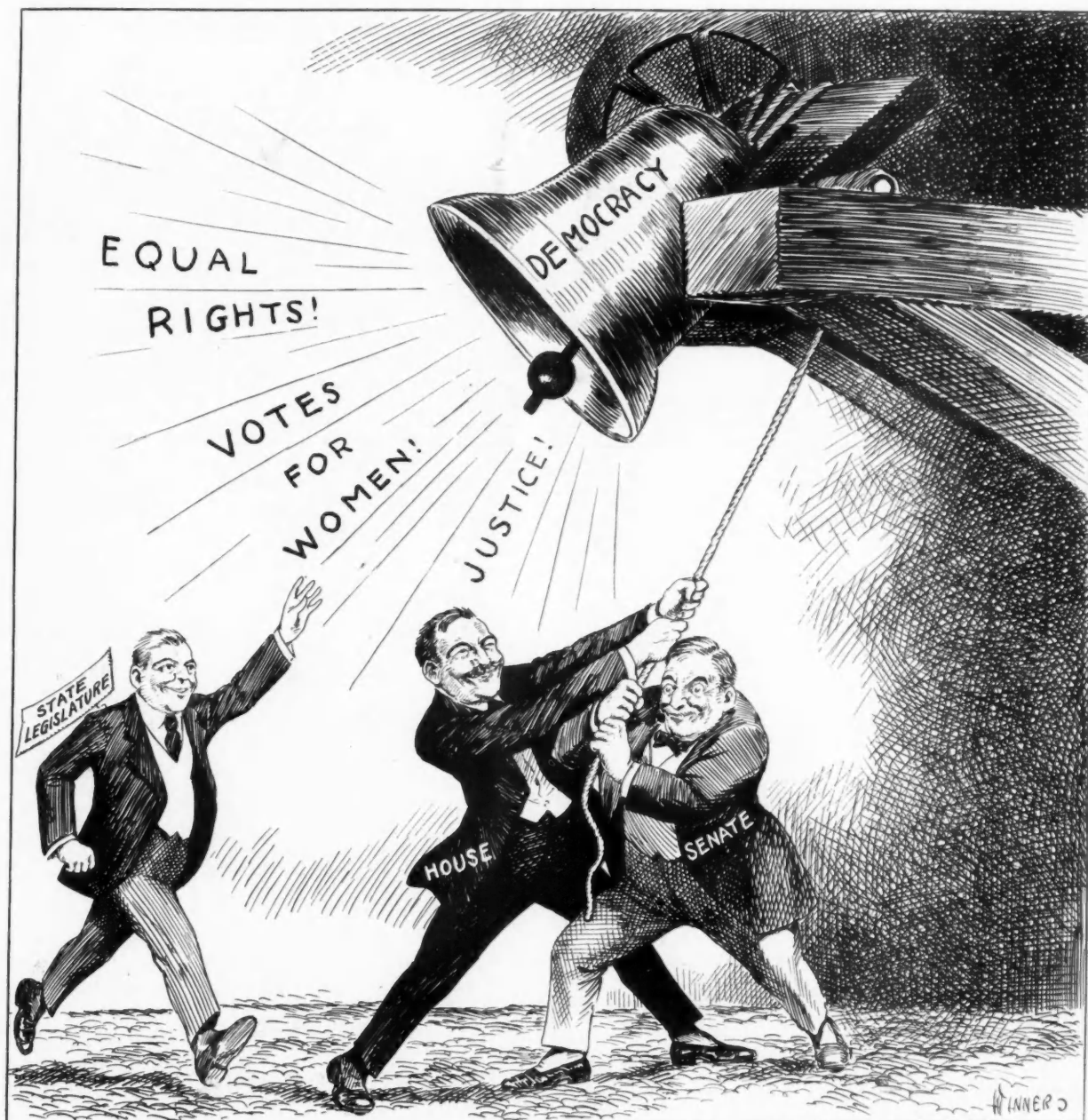
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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

AUGUST 2, 1919

No. 9

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

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A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

AUGUST 2, 1919

NUMBER 9

In Georgia

IN Georgia two out of every ten people, ten years of age and over, cannot read or write.

In Georgia hosts of the working children are under fourteen years of age and they are allowed to work ten hours a day.

In Georgia the age of consent is 14 years. For a long time it was ten years. It has taken the hardest sort of work, carried on over an illimitable number of years by Georgia women, to get it raised even to 14.

In Georgia there is no white-slave law, no injunction and abatement act, no minimum wage act. There are no mother's pensions.

In Georgia a mother is not co-guardian of her children with her husband.

In Georgia the Legislature has refused to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment, mainly, it appears, because the Georgia solons hate President Wilson and hate Senator Harris, and both President Wilson and Senator Harris, having eyes in their head, tried to show Georgia what failure to ratify means to the Democratic party.

In Georgia chivalrous gentlemen, who live for nothing if not to protect southern ladies—*vide* the legislative record above—find it of so much more importance to enjoy their morning, afternoon and evening hate of President Wilson and Senator Harris than to do justice to Georgia women, that they have forever put upon their state the stigma of an unyielding resistance to a movement for completing democracy's pledges to this nation.

One newspaper in commenting on Southern reaction to the Federal Suffrage Amendment says:

"The belief that the state and not the nation has power to confer the privilege of suffrage upon citizens of the country is the main reason for the unwillingness of the Southern states to recognize, through ratification of the pending addition to the United States constitution, the right of the central government to grant it."

Not at all. Not in Georgia, at least. In Georgia cultured reaction to the subject of suffrage is indexed by the classic language of one Rigsdale, a state Senator, who says:

"It would mean that the American race would be degraded and wiped off the face of the earth when the women put on pants and entered politics."

If Georgia refuses to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment both this year and in 1920, it will have burned all its bridges and will go down in history proclaiming itself more ready to nurse a grudge than to do a righteous deed. There won't be any day of grace for Georgia. There won't be any time after 1920 when her ratification will be needed.

Suffragists' Hospital Record

ON another page we show with what *elan* the program of the Women's Overseas Hospitals, run by the suffragists of the N. A. W. S. A. is being concluded. Coincidentally, a review of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, directed by the women of the N. U. W. S. S., the sister suffrage organization of Great Britain, is timely.

To say that the Scottish Women's Hospitals, directed by British suffragists, whose reports on war work done and reconstruction work under way, which have been published recently, established in all nineteen centers for the care of sick and wounded in five countries, is to give no idea of the scope of their work.

Five Serbian units, staffed entirely by women, entered that country before the invasion in 1914, two primarily for the care of wounded—in all about 1,000 beds—two primarily for the care of typhus, but all turning their hand to anything, caring for women and children also, sending out traveling dispensaries and establishing nurses in the villages to fight typhus. Seven members of the staff of one of these hospitals died in one week and applications for their places were received from no less than five hundred women within the next fortnight.

Besides disease and enemy fire, vermin was one of the most serious problems that the units had to face. All the members of the staff cut their hair short and dressed in white cotton pajamas soaked in petroleum. In typhus camps the women had to haul water a distance of two or three miles.

Some of these units took part in the retreat from Serbia. Two remained and were taken prisoner. At Krushevatz the units established a dressing station, and have records of over five thousand men receiving attention at this station in one week. In another building they cared for thousands of women and children, risking their lives in order to go out into the distant parts of the town to gather in some kind of clothing and food for the refugees. The whole of this work was carried out under enemy fire.

At the present time the Scottish Women's Hospitals maintain three hospitals at Corsica, devoted, one to wounded and other sick transported from Serbia, the others to children and tubercular patients. In the south of France they have established another hospital for tubercular Serbian patients.

Hospitals for the wounded were maintained also at Ostrovo and Dobroveni, in Russia, in Roumania and at Royaumont, Villers Cotterets and Salonika. Some of these have been discontinued or transferred to Serbia since the world war came to an end. At Royaumont, one of those now discontinued, the French authorities provided the building, but it was the women who brought in their own water supply, put in electric lighting and prepared for the reception of two hundred patients. At the time it was discontinued it had five hundred beds. The French authorities decorated every member of the Royaumont staff.

Medals for Ladies

SENATOR REED is now trying to "get a hitch" on the suffrage band-wagon, the same wagon upon which he would not accept a perfectly good front seat when it was open to him. After telling the Senate some little time ago, that "woman's place is in the home and most good women are there," Senator Reed must have gone and borrowed somebody's binoculars, for all of a sudden he is tremendously impressed with the numbers of good women he sees out in the wide, wide world, in hospitals or on the battle line, or serving in many capacities other than homes.

And instead of driving these women back home again, the Senator from Missouri wants to give them medals for being out of their homes. If men are to have medals, says the inconsistent one, why not women?

Why not indeed?

"Why should men be singled out when the mother who gave her boy and her heart and her very soul to the cause of the war is not given a medal?" he cries, and one can hear the tears in his voice as he says it.

Sorry, Senator Reed, but your rope isn't strong enough to hitch with. Besides, the suffrage band-wagon is going so fast that it really hasn't time to bother with you.

Women of Czecho-Slovakia

THE women of Czecho-Slovakia, one of the new nations of Central Europe, will shortly exercise their full rights as citizens in the municipal elections to be held throughout the Republic. This will be their first opportunity to vote since the creation of the republic, which was followed by the extension of the franchise to the women without a campaign on their part. In announcing its policy the new government declared:

"While it is true that woman's place is first and foremost in her home, it is also true that there are many political, economic and social problems affecting all classes which will be better solved by the presence of women in the council chambers."

The pressing problems which are facing the new nation offer many opportunities to the women to demonstrate their capability for full citizenship. An acute housing problem, state aid in maternity cases, public nursing organizations, marriage laws and educational matters are affairs in which women are taking active interest, in the proper solution of which they will undoubtedly play an important part.

Not Seeking Office

NOW that nation-wide suffrage is almost here, the enthusiasm felt towards the women who have led the successful fight for equal rights takes the form occasionally of proposing their names for some high political office. Most of them have no wish for anything of the sort.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park was among the speakers at a meeting held recently by the Boston suffragists to rejoice over the passage of the Federal Amendment by the U. S. Senate. One of the other speakers, a prominent politician, asserted that after the full ballot was won, Mrs. Park would be his candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. But Mrs. Park promptly declared that she had had more than enough of political work during her labors with Congress, and that she should not think of being a candidate. Another prominent politician of the opposite party, "not to be out-done in gallantry," as he put it, thereupon announced that Miss Blackwell would be his candidate for President of the United States. Miss Blackwell after the meeting expressed her

thankfulness that there was no chance of such a thing befalling her except in joke.

And now Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, the beloved president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, is having her turn. After the victory meeting in Columbus, the press reports stated that she would be candidate for Congress from her district. She took it as a huge joke; but she has been receiving so many congratulations and assurances of support that she finds it needful to issue a formal disclaimer.

"It is hard for a layman to understand how anybody can work even for a reform and not expect a reward," says the Headquarters News Bulletin, the organ of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, "but suffragists are brought up on the idea that they are working for a principle, and that nothing is coming to them, so none of the leaders of the suffrage associations accept preferment from political parties. 'I probably could not be elected if I wanted to be, and I would not have the office if it were handed to me,' said Mrs. Upton as she dismissed the question. She remembers the trials of her father, E. B. Taylor, when he was a member of Congress. She has always said she wanted time to sit on her porch and read and rest, and she cannot think of anything restful about Congressional life. Those who have fought the fight have their reward: the privileges for the next generation."

Some few of the leading suffragists of the United States may be chosen to high office, and if they are they will doubtless acquit themselves with ability; but most of those who have worked hard for the cause have no such ambition. A. S. B.

The Scissors of Fate

IT seems that Sister Atropos is "steady on" her job with the scissors.

She is taking a snip just now at Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, who is to be opposed in a return to the U. S. Senate by Governor Sidney J. Catts. Mr. Fletcher was one of those Senators who wouldn't, and he wouldn't and he wouldn't. He might be born of a woman and raised by a woman and married to one, etc.; but consider her his political equal, never. He'd be all sort of things if he'd be elected by a woman. Well, he won't be.

And perhaps he won't be elected by anybody; for opposed to him is a man who foresaw the type of democracy that would go in America, the sort without discrimination of sex. He is Governor Catts.

When it gets to be the time for a righteous act to be done in the world, it's a good idea not to be in the way of Atropos's shears:

"Spin, spin, Clotho, spin;
Lachesis twist, and Atropos sever;
Darkness is strong and so is sin,
And only God endures forever."

"Pharaoh's Daughters in New Hampshire"

IT is not for nothing that Chairman Alexander Murchie took a day off and spent half of it talking to the women of New Hampshire, who, 200 strong, were lined up in Durham in early July for a school of citizenship.

Chairman Murchie is looking to the women to be Pharaoh's daughters and pull little Moses out of the bullrushes. "Our own side-stepping Moses," is his designation of the New Hampshire Senator who has it in for woman suffrage and the League of Nations. To get Senator Moses out of the political pool altogether is what Chairman Murchie asks of the women.

Hurrah for Tennessee

TENNESSEE women will not be deprived of the fruits of their victory in obtaining the passage of the presidential and municipal suffrage bill, the Supreme Court of that state having declared the new law constitutional and valid in a decision handed down on July 26. All objections made by the opponents of the law were overruled.

A number of Nashville citizens had attacked the constitutionality of the act for various reasons, one of which was that the failure to require the women to pay a poll tax was an unjust discrimination against the men, who are required to show tax receipts before they can vote. Another point of attack was that the purity of the ballot was endangered by reason of the failure to provide for a separate ballot box for women in elections where there were some candidates for whom the women could not vote under the terms of the law. Both of these objections, together with others raised, were overruled by the Supreme court.

Under the terms of the Tennessee law women may vote for president and vice-president and for municipal officers.

Mrs. Guilford Dudley, a Tennessee leader who is also a vice-president of the National, wires, "We are voters; hurrah!"

It is a victory that is complete, except that the Courts holds that under the Tennessee Constitution, by reason of the peculiar provisions of it, women cannot vote upon questions of lending the credit of municipalities to an outside person, firm, or corporation. This does not mean ordinary municipal bond issues. Such a question is not likely to arise in ten years.

The Mem Sahib

"AS the number of states of the American Union which have ratified the equal suffrage amendment to the constitution grows, the alarm of those who realize that equal suffrage does not mean merely the vote grows with it," says the *Christian Science Monitor*. In a witty editorial entitled "The Mem Sahib," it ridicules the alarm caused by the passage of the Women's Emancipation bill through the British House of Commons, 200 to 185, throwing all positions open to women, and the effort to draw the line at positions in India. Says the *Monitor*:

"Take the Prime Ministers of Great Britain. Could any woman have been more immoral than Bolingbroke, more futile than Lord Bute, or more subservient than Lord North? The world is apt to ravel along its way with the names of its great men upon its lips. But it would be well for it occasionally to remind itself that the cream is not the whole cow."

The *Monitor* points out, however, that there are some positions to which women are not likely to be chosen, even though they are and ought to be eligible.

So far as India is concerned, it may be questioned whether the line need be drawn there. At the annual meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association held in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 18, 1890, the Hon. William Dudley Foulke made a noteworthy speech which was afterwards printed and circulated by the Association as a tract. He gave a striking series of historical illustrations of women's success as rulers. Among other things, he said:

"When John Stuart Mill examined the affairs of India and discovered a province governed with special ability, its affairs economically administered, peace and prosperity at home and respect abroad, it was almost uniformly under the control of an Indian princess."

A. S. B.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified.)

Legislatures Now in Session or to Meet in 1919

Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
Georgia—June 25, 1919.
Alabama—July 8, 1919.
Ohio*—June 16, 1919—Ratified June 16.
Texas*—June 23, 1919—Ratified June 28.

Special Sessions Called to Ratify

New York*—Called by Governor Smith for June 16—Ratified June 16.
Kansas*—Called by Governor Allen for June 16—Ratified June 16.
Wyoming—Called by Governor Carey. Date not set.
Missouri*—Called by Governor Gardner for July 2—Ratified July 3.
Indiana—Called by Governor Goodrich for first week in Sept.
Colorado—Called by Governor Shoup. Date not set.
Iowa*—Called by Governor Harding for July 2—Ratified July 2.
South Dakota—Called by Governor Norbeck. Date not set.
Utah—Called by Governor Bamberger for first week in Oct.
Nebraska*—Called by Governor McKelvie for July 28.
Arizona—Date not set.
Arkansas*—Called by Governor Brough for July 28—Ratified that day.
California—Date not set.
Montana*—Called by Governor Stewart for July 29.

Regular Legislatures—1920

Kentucky	Biennial	January 6
Louisiana	"	May 11
Maryland	"	January 1
Mississippi	" (Every other session is special)	" 1
Virginia	"	" 14
New York	Annual	" 8
Massachusetts	"	" 1
Rhode Island	"	" 2
South Carolina	"	" 3
New Jersey	"	" 8
Georgia	"	in June

Special Sessions for Other Purposes

Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.
Louisiana—Possibility of special session before September, 1919.
New Jersey—There may be an extra session in 1919.
Maine—Special session in October.
North Carolina—Special session called.
Virginia—Special Good Roads session called for July 17.

Not So Pleasant as was Expected

GOVERNOR Ruffin G. Pleasant of Louisiana is sledding along on his first, instead of his last name, in his effort to line up governors in a pledge to beat the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and keep the South from ratification. Governor Brough of Arkansas refused to be a partner to any such alliance and so did Governor Black of Kentucky. Arkansas has ratified. So will Kentucky.

National Woman's Association of Commerce

Upper Row (reading from left to right)
Miss Florence King, Chicago, President;
Dr. Irene Behnke, Chicago, First Vice-President (photo by Chambers);
Dr. Anna R. Raines, Chicago, Secretary.



Lower Row
Mrs. Joanna Downs, Chicago, Attorney for the Association;
Miss Maude Roberts, President of Illinois Woman's Association of Commerce.

A LITTLE more than seven years ago a group of delegates representing the business and professional women's clubs of Chicago met and organized a Woman's Association of Commerce. So popular was the movement, and so greatly was the need of it felt that in this brief period it has grown to a national association with branches in practically every state. Its third annual convention was held July 14 to 18 at the Hotel Statler, St. Louis.

Realizing the tremendous change that has been brought about in the status of business and professional women by the period of the war, the representatives of this national body outlined a program at their convention in keeping with these changed conditions.

"In the past women have not been considered producers, but the war has established the fact that they are, and now more than ever before the women of this country are determined that their contribution shall be measured by adequate standards," was a part of the foreword which went out during the preparation for the convention. To analyze their successes and their failures, and to find out the *why* in each instance, in order that they may in the future get more direct action upon their problems, and may make better adjustments in their own work and meet all the essentials of success, were set forth as reasons for the coming together of this group of alert women, who play such an active part in the development of women's initiative.

The National Woman's Association of Commerce of the U. S. A. represents the pioneer movement among business women in America in the particular work of advancing women in the business and professional world. Miss Florence King, a prominent attorney of Chicago, as president of the association, directed the plans for the convention.

"The war graduated many women from the pink-tea class," said Miss King in her presidential address, "and they are no longer willing to kill time making lace for pillow shams, frosting for cake and like employment, but having had a smell of the powder are quite willing to stay on the firing line of useful occupation. Women are not seeking to crowd men out of their positions, but are seeking to do their share of the world's work wherever they are best fitted to serve in carrying forward the increased production which must now be stimulated in the United States."

Miss King will preside over the destiny of the Woman's Association of Commerce for another year, having been re-elected to



that office. Dr. Irene Behnke, Chicago, will serve as first vice-president; Ora Lightner Frost of Oklahoma, as second vice-president; Dr. Anna Raines, Chicago, as secretary, and Anita Bauman, as auditor.

Miss King is also president of the International Woman's Association of Commerce, associations having been formed in a number of foreign countries, the president of each branch being a vice-president of the international body.

This group includes: England,—Winifred Wiseman; Canada,—I. Blanche Soley; Iceland,—Arndis Jasen; Japan,—Mrs. Ray Smith; China,—Mrs. Baralda; Australia,—Mrs. Mary Foster; Finland,—Miss Annie Furuhielm; Norway Fru Betzy Ketobery; Denmark,—Miss Sophie Alverti; Sweden,—Fru A. Symonda-Ohlin; Assyria,—Mrs. L. H. Kenney.

ONE thing that vitally interests the members of the Chamber of Commerce at the present moment is the possibilities of foreign trade, and what opportunities it offers to women. Miss Jessie Ackerman, who recently returned from a trip around the world which was made in order to obtain information upon this subject, was one of the speakers at the convention.

Miss Ackerman is an international organizer for the Woman's Association of Commerce, and her work and investigations form an invaluable basis for future organization activities.

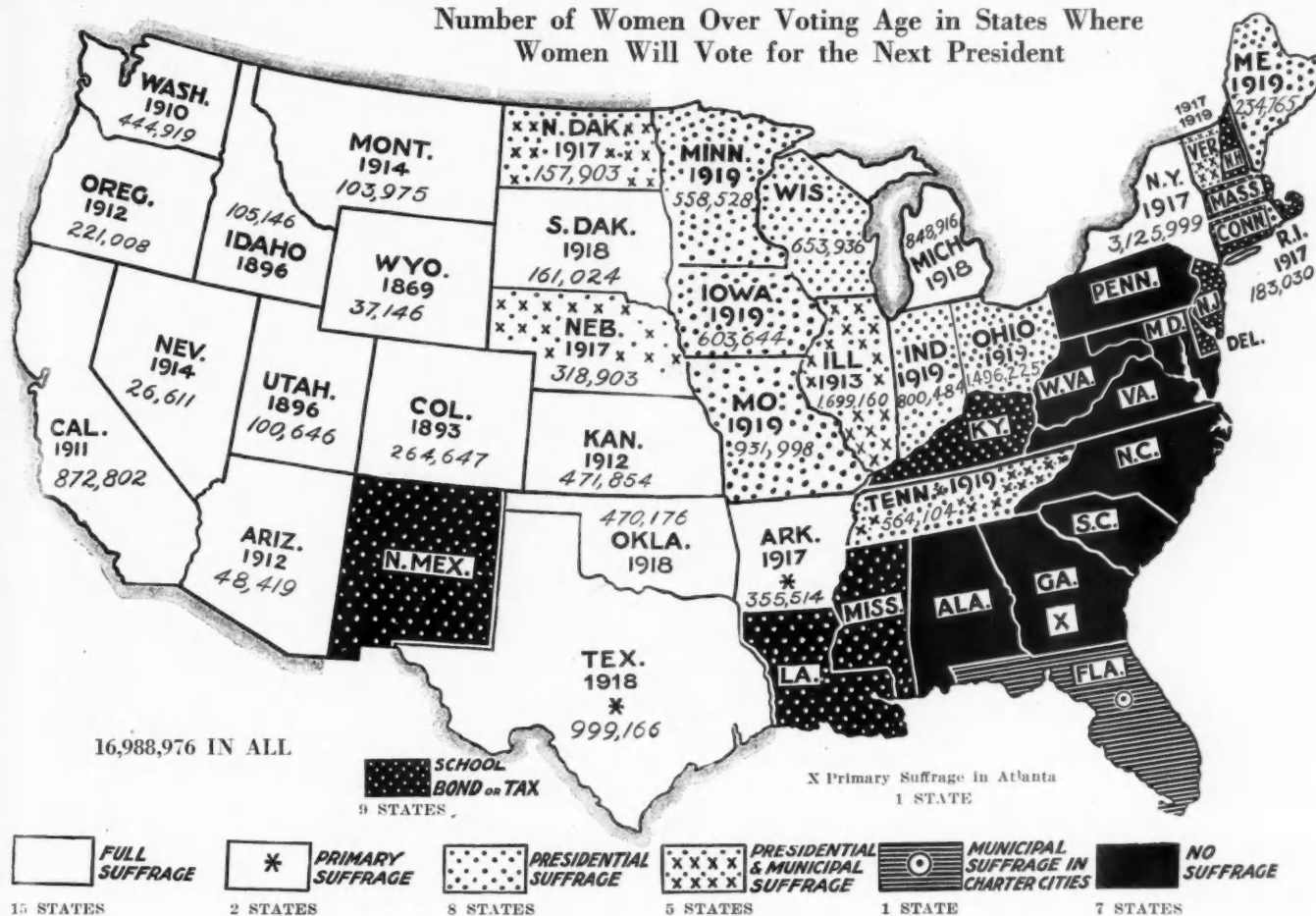
Something of the scope of the interests which held the attention of these business and professional women gathered in convention may be judged from the addresses. The essential elements for success of the individual and the necessary equipment for conducting business and meeting competition was the theme of the address by Mrs. C. W. Garvin of Ashland, Ohio. Helen M. Winslow Shirley, registrar of the Missouri Women's Clubs, spoke on, "The future outlook for women in the business and professional world." The president of the Illinois Woman's Association of Commerce, Miss Maud Roberts, gave an illuminating talk on women who have achieved success. There were many other addresses and short talks, and a most inspiring address by President King.

Henry Kersting, Associate City Counselor of St. Louis, gave the address of welcome, and the response was made by Miss Ethel Bagley of Washington, D. C.

Community singing led by Mrs. Frost was an interesting part of the session.

(Continued on page 219)

Number of Women Over Voting Age in States Where
Women Will Vote for the Next President



Next Step — Citizenship

THE organization of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association for the season 1919-1920 was completed at its last board meeting with the appointment of the chairmen of the following standing committees: Organization, Mrs. James D. Tillinghast; Ways and Means, Mrs. B. F. Pitman; Industrial, Mrs. W. Z. Ripley; Legislative, Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul; Americanization, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley; Congressional, Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch; Citizenship Committee, Miss Mary E. Woolley, President; Executive Secretary, Citizenship Committee, Mrs. True Worthy White.

To go out into the state with a state-wide citizenship campaign grading the work to meet the needs of all groups of prospective voters, is the ambitious plan enthusiastically launched at a special meeting of the state association called recently to consider the next step.

The county will be taken as the unit of the organization, county committees formed and a demonstration school for citizenship held in each county, preferably at the county seat. As rapidly as possible these schools will be organized and the aim will be to extend the work over the county, local suffrage leagues taking the initiative to organize their own communities wherever such work is not already projected by other agencies.

The suffrage associations are the logical bodies to undertake this work. For seventy years they have persistently agitated to achieve this goal, now they see that the most important part is just beginning.

The first citizenship school will be held early in September, probably in Boston.

Why We Go On

NOW that the ballot for women is so nearly won, why should not the National American Woman Suffrage Association prepare to disband? This question is sometimes asked. It was well and clearly answered by the National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Shuler, in a recent address before the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association; she said, in part:

"It is asked why we should not give up our organization, instead of changing it into a League of Women Voters.

"In the first place, our work is not done. We have not yet secured the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the necessary 36 state Legislatures.

"In the second place, the machinery of our organization has enabled us to keep together a band of women who are courageous, and willing to undertake legislative work. We should take hold of the constructive work now needing to be done. When the government had big work to do during the war, it called upon the suffragists, and they made a colossal record.

"Another reason why we should not disband our national organization is that so many of the questions in which women are interested are national questions, and therefore cannot be turned over wholly to the state Legislatures.

"Again, there must always be some great force which agitates and educates, if the country is to advance; we ought to be it.

"Finally, we ought to maintain our organization because, while we have in our suffrage work some women of great breadth of vision, yet the rank and file of women—and of men, too, for that matter—are uneducated in political affairs, and we must educate both the women and the men."

A. S. B.

Hospital Work in June

ON April 15th "Jeanne d'Arc" the Women's Oversea Hospital in Nancy closed its doors, the work for the refugees having reached a point where the local authorities could care for their own countrymen, and the staff, with the entire contents of the hospital, moved to the stricken city of Rheims, there to undertake the same kind of temporary work that they had been doing in Nancy. A Nancy journal, the "*L'Est Republicain*," of April 28th, in a long article about the hospital concludes as follows:

"The Jeanne d'Arc Hospital during the months of January, February and March has cared for 400 women and children, and has registered 18 births (13 boys and 5 girls). Being not only physicians but also distinguished surgeons, these ladies have performed 97 operations. No one has ever left the hospital with empty hands—layettes and clothing have been given to every one.

"In its entire work in Lorraine, including dispensaries, they have cared for more than 20,000 patients, who have benefited from the devotion and bounty of our American friends. In the name of the sick who have been cured by the American ladies and of all the unfortunate they have succored we express our thanks and keen appreciation. We send our greetings on their departure to those valiant ladies who have known how to do so much good wherever they have passed. On leaving our dear Lorraine they are going to carry their valuable assistance to another region whose imperative and urgent demands have made themselves heard."

In a letter received from Dr. Lefort, who still continues as director of the hospital, she writes:

"**R**HEIMS is in such a pitiful condition. The demobilized soldiers and the civilians are both suffering from the reaction of the strain they have lived through; there is evidence of a peculiar psychological state everywhere. They are worn out and the gigantic task of reconstruction without tools, materials and skilled workmen seems almost more than they can face. France needs the help and sympathy of its allies if she is to escape from the effects of the tragedy. It is thrilling for us to be among the builders of Rheims!

"In spite of the drawbacks the work has progressed wonderfully. We took in as a patient an American soldier boy, who was gassed a few weeks ago through the explosion of a gas shell. When his company was suddenly ordered to a port of debarkation, there was a question what his officers were to do with the sick boy, and as his lieutenant explained the circumstances there seemed nothing else to do but to take him in with us.

"We are all comfortably housed, in spite of shrapnel holes, missing plaster, a mixture of paper and glass windows, corrugated ceilings, tar roofing and we have a waiting list of patients.

"I have been placed on a committee to investigate the state of returning refugees to places surrounding Rheims that seem uninhabitable, and it is surprising how many are coming back to such lamentable conditions; the ground is cut up and churned up, filled with dugouts, barbed wire, unexploded shells, etc., so that tilling the soil is not only difficult but exceedingly dangerous. The old do this work, for they will take a chance, but they are unwilling to risk the life of an only remaining son, perhaps, who, coming back to them safely after four years of exposure, may be the victim of an accident on their own fields. How any one can think that France no longer needs our material help and moral support is beyond me.

"Sunday afternoon, June first, we had an informal opening and reception for our hospital. In anticipation of this event, the personnel rose in splendid manner to the work that had to be accomplished in order to be ready not only for guests, but especially for patients. Everything was thoroughly scrubbed, beds made up and rooms decorated '*a la tri-colore*' that is with poppies, cornflowers and daisies and with French and American flags. The wards, sweet and clean, were all ready for patients the dispensary rooms for consultation. The affair was really delightful and it was the first fête in Rheims. We received congratulations and good wishes and offers of help from all the prominent people in Rheims, the Mayor, the Cardinal, préfet and city officials and doctors with their families. On every side were appreciation and approval."

The following is an account of the hospital written by one of the personnel, Miss Leslie Cameron.

"**O**UR trip to Rheims from Nancy in camions is a story by itself; a story full of laughs and a few groans, much fatigue and an occasional human burst of irritability, but an experience that no one would want eliminated from her life history.

"When, finally, the cars were parked in their home court, and the personnel had been long enough in their habitation of ruins to forget the fear that something would give way and delay progress, and to lose the sensation of jolting over shell-torn roads, the thrill of new adventure took complete possession.

"What is Rheims? It is a city of crumbled homes, of dead hopes, and of tortured beauty. And our hospital? A shell of what was once an ancient and famous hospice, whose buildings formed squares inclosing beautiful gardens.

"Only a courageous, far-seeing directrice would recognize possibilities of usefulness in these ruins, which are slowly—very slowly becoming habitable. Miss Lacy, of the personnel, has taken charge of the gardens, and where, three weeks ago, were only straggling remnants of former beauty are now formal beds of flowers neatly hedged with box. Before the summer is over the gardens will be a riot of color, lending cheer to the devastation surrounding them.

"Employing labor is a formidable problem. 'To clear up our city,' said one of the officials, 'we need 40,000 laborers. We can get only a tiny fraction of that number, and most of these are Boche prisoners. But how could we feed them if we had more?'

"Dr. Lefort, beside five or six French workmen, has procured two Germans; stocky, husky fellows, the backs of their green suits marked with huge initials, P. G.—*Prisonnier de Guerre*. Masons, however, who are indispensable, can come to us only on Sundays.

"**I**T is wonderful what has been accomplished in these brief weeks, full of rainy days. No words can describe the heaps of plaster, stone and wooden beams that blocked the paths to various buildings, over-flowing shattered windows and doors, and filling space between those walls which still stood. No entrance could be made without scaling piles of lime, twisted beds and splintered timbers, and when one considers the former grace and usefulness of these ruins, hatred of the Huns flames high. We have yet to catch one hint of regret from a Boche for the wanton destruction in France. In fact their national complacency is apparently undisturbed by military defeat. An incident, trivial but illustrating this statement, occurred the other morning. Looking at the heaps of debris on every side of him one of the pris-

oners said to Dr. Lefort, 'If the French had the efficient organization of Germany—and the United States (the last a politic after thought) all this stuff would have been cleared away before now.'

"Dr. Lefort's eyes flashed. In quiet but biting tone she replied, 'Perhaps you will recall that even without your marvelous organization France beat you.' A sudden red burned in his face and he turned away without a word.

"The gate still keeps some of its dignity in spite of shells and long range guns. But once within, what desolation on every side!

"Five tablets on the wall of the former administration building are only chipped here and there. The sixth has fallen. On these tablets the lists of benefactors of the ancient hospital are still intact. From the first we learn that Mademoiselle Marguerite Rousselet founded the hospital for incurables in 1645. This Mademoiselle must have been a singularly strong and gentle character. A history of the hospital says that she was a young working-woman, who, moved by compassion, received into her own modest home as many sick as she could lodge there. She begged with sympathetic and youthful enthusiasm the necessary funds for her charitable work. She died in 1651, aged 33, 'a victim of her zeal and charity.' The tablets show that this unselfish work did not end with Mademoiselle Rousselet's life, and that in 1655 the hospital Saint-Marcoul, for incurables, including lepers and scrofula patients, was definitely founded. All through the years philanthropic men and women have aided the institution. The last name to be inscribed is that of Mademoiselle Therese-Constancé Mathieu, 1905, but fame in this instance is short-lived, for there will be no way to restore the tablet on which the latest names were written. One likes to indulge in a moment of wonder that the unselfish longing of a tender-hearted French working-girl refuses to die in spite of two fires and a world-wide war; that out of its apparent extinction springs a new life, this time fostered by foreign women, whose country in 1645 was barely more than a name.

"ONLY from records published before the war, can we get a convincing idea of the treasures these buildings contained, though here and there a beamed ceiling, an undamaged bit of wainscoting or a painted wall gives credence to rumor. A Magdalene in oils above the fireplace in what will be Doctor Lefort's room bears no signature, but is undoubtedly the work of a master. Our director found in the attic three chests of such size they have been used by carpenters for partitions in rebuilding rooms. In one of these chests were discovered two gorgeous robes; one of scarlet velvet embroidered with gold roses and bordered with heavy gold bands, the other white satin, covered with gold fleur-de-lis, and having a massive gold collar. From an authority to whom she turned them over, Doctor Lefort learned that they were robes given by Charles X to an officiating priest to be worn at the king's coronation. They have now found place in the Musée des Beaux Arts in Paris. It is interesting to know that when a king was crowned, one feature of the ceremony was the procession to this same hospital, where the newly proclaimed monarch blessed the inmates. Lepers firmly believed that, touched by the king's hand, they would recover.

"The lead work outside of the buildings was so beautifully chased that parts of the destroyed roof gutters and pipes have been removed to the Beaux Arts, where also may be found portions of a circular staircase which was in one of the houses. It is said that a famous set of pewter which shone on shelves in the former vast cuisine is buried from German looting somewhere on the grounds. The thought that one may be walking

over hidden treasure carries one back to the childhood thrills of Captain Kidd and 'Treasure Island.'

"The chapel, whose windows have shared the fate of all Rheims glass, is now our store-room. The French removed the host upon the approach of the Germans that the tabernacle might not be defiled, and we can therefore use the building without sacrilege. There is, however, a sense of incongruity when one views mattresses piled next the altar, boxes of surgical dressings flanking the choir, clothing just outside the confessional, and medicines and blankets surrounding the pulpit. Our watchman sleeps in the chapel, adding another note of incongruity.

"OUR hospital being near the Cathedral suffered from the first days of September, 1914, and was under fire intermittently through all the years of the war. In 1918 nearly all the patients had been evacuated, but 48 homeless incurables were still living in a ward of one of the buildings. They were sleeping when a shot from a long range gun crashed against the wall and twenty-six of the patients were killed. The house caught fire, floors gave way, and when we came we found only broken walls inclosing formidable heaps of ruins.

"In this group of shattered buildings, then, our director has determined to create sufficient order and sanitation within a month to give adequate care to clamoring and needy patients—only a few at first, but rapidly increasing in number. Through the sewers of Rheims the French ran their telephone and telegraph wires, outwitting the Germans, and instituting points of communication—but the sewers are now useless for drainage. Our plumbing as yet is most primitive. Gas is out of the question, but we hope for electricity soon. In the evenings the personnel depends on candle-light, which is rarely needed before nine o'clock, so lasting is the summer twilight, and, by nine most of the unit, tired with strenuous work, is glad to retire.

"One phase of the work is already making itself felt, and that is the motor service. Refugees are rushing back to this desolate city. Where sick patients are to be carried, or supplies to be delivered or an emergency to be met, our cars and drivers are in readiness. They are becoming favorably known for promptness and efficiency.

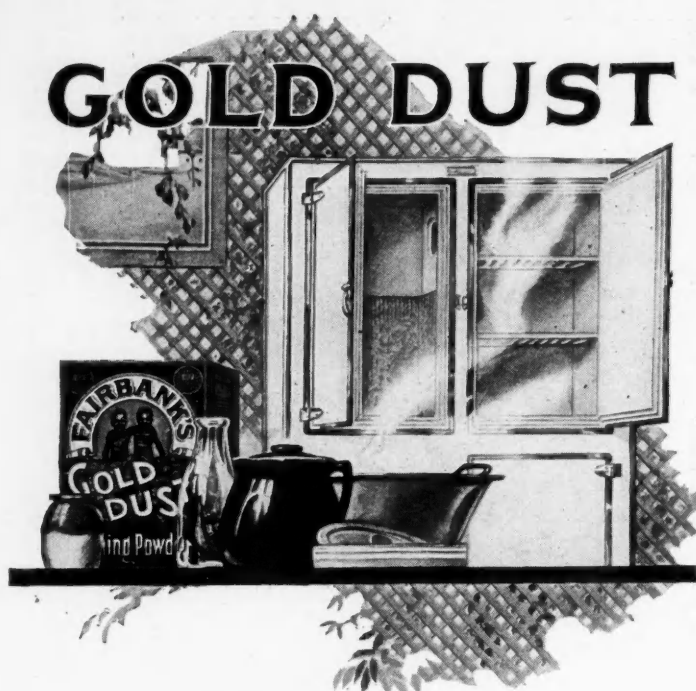
"FROM many rooms of our hospital we see the Rheims Cathedral. After dinner, when shadows begin to gather, our personnel frequently strolls through the town and wanders around this wonderful church. Never shall we forget the first time we saw it in the sunset glow. The narrow streets were silent, and where once were beautiful residences and shops were heaps of stone and jagged shafts of masonry. Dignified, unbowed by insult, the cathedral looked down on the hopeless ruins.

Tortured by shell and fire she still stands, her marvellous beauty defaced but not obscured. The words of Grace Hazard Conkling come back to us.

*"A winged death has smitten dumb thy bells,
And poured them molten from thy tragic towers;
Now are the windows dust that were thy flowers,
Patterned like frost, petalled like asphodels,
Gone are the angels, and the archangels,
The saints, the little lamb above thy door,
The shepherd Christ! They are not, any more,
Save in the soul where exiled beauty dwells."*

"The doors through which valiant Jeanne d'Arc and her king passed, the aisles which have witnessed the pomp of coronations and which, too, have welcomed hosts of common folk de-

(Continued on page 219)



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State News

How Are Platforms Made?

"HOW are party platforms made?" was a leading question put by Mrs. R. A. Brown at the evening session of the citizenship school held recently in St. Joseph, Missouri, under the auspices of the Suffrage League. Merrill E. Otis, speaker of the evening and exponent of Republican principles, replied quite readily, "They are drafted at the national conventions of the parties."

This was not sufficient for the questioner and the press in commenting on it says: "Then Mrs. Brown invaded the holy of holies and violated the ark of the political covenant by expressing the conviction that heretofore platforms have been built for the sole purpose of making the two major parties seem different, that there might be an 'issue' for their adherents to fight over! And she asked the speaker if that wasn't true."

When the audience quieted down, the speaker said he thought not, but of course could not be too sure as he had never been a delegate to a national convention.

This was only one of the questions put by the "scholars" at this lively session of citizenship school. "The League of Nations," "free coinage of silver" and various other questions came up for discussion. "The same old bug-a-boos of imperialism and militarism were thumbed over and in a spirit of satire the women romped through the entire museum of political freaks, pawing over the mummies of tradition and 'letting in the noon between their ribs.'" says the report.

In the course of the evening, Miss Lutie Stearns, of Wisconsin, who is one of the principal members of the faculty, referred to Missouri's Senator as a "broken Reed." Miss Stearns urged the scholars to go slow in choosing their political party, and not to recognize any political boss "save the Almighty God." "The political parties are now in a state of flux," she said. "No one can tell what they will be or what they will stand for a year from now. As between the two major parties—Democrats and Republicans—there is little difference. Tom Marshall, vice-president, offered a prize of \$5 to anyone who could tell him the difference between them. So wait until the parties make their bids for your votes before you affiliate yourselves with them. Wait until they submit their candidates and their platforms and then pick and choose."

Miss Marie Ames has been a big factor in the success of the school, just as she was in the campaign for presidential suffrage in Missouri. The sessions have all been well attended. A citizenship school was an innovation for St. Joseph, but it "went big" both with press and suffragists.

Ohio Pilgrims

ON August 24, the northern Ohio suffragists will have a pilgrimage to Newbury. At the close of the Civil War, residents of Newbury formed a suffrage association which kept its membership up to 100 for a number of years. At that time the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association was the only other suffrage organization in Ohio.

A feature of the pilgrimage will be served in the little chapel at Newbury where President Garfield, Lucy Stone, Theodore Parker, Louisa M. Alcott, John B. Gough and Robert Collyer, and others of note, have spoken.

The affair will be in the nature of a jubilee as Ohio this year gained presidential suffrage and its Legislature ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

State News

The Right Word

"SUFFRAGISTS your work is not yet done" is the word that goes out to the Wisconsin suffragists from the state president, Mrs. Henry W. Youmans. "Use every influence that you may have to aid the ratification in other states, and be prepared to back the work to the fullest. When the thirty-six states have ratified and the ballot is actually gained, get ready for the hardest and most important work you ever did—teaching the women of your community to use the ballot to promote a better status of society."

In its official bulletin, the Wisconsin suffragists pay tribute to Mrs. Maud Wood Park' admirable address before the annual convention of the National Educational Association, held recently in Milwaukee. Upon invitation of the president of the Educational Association, Mrs. Park addressed the convention and urged the teachers, who represented all the states in the Union, to aid in the ratification of the Federal Amendment in their own states. "The address was admirably adapted to inspire the teachers to action, and quite took the audience by storm" says the Bulletin.

Mrs. Park was instrumental in crystallising sentiment which resulted in the following resolution being offered by Miss Josephine Murphy, president of the Milwaukee Teachers' Association:

"RESOLVED: That this convention recommends the appointment of a committee of five members of the National Education Association to devise a plan to enlist the co-operation of the National Education Association in the various states for the purpose of securing prompt ratification of the woman suffrage Federal Amendment, the members of the committee to be appointed by the chairman of this meeting."

The presiding officer, Mrs. Margaret C. C. Bradford, Colorado, appointed a committee consisting of Miss Katherine Devereux Blake, New York; Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington; Dr. Alonzo Winship, Massachusetts; Mr. J. A. C. Chandler, Virginia, and Miss Josephine Murphy, Wisconsin, to carry out the purpose of the resolution. Dr. Winship has been made chairman of the committee.

Mrs. Youmans has been appointed member of a committee of republican women to serve during the coming presidential campaign.

Mrs. Edward R. Bowler of Sheboygan, one of the most active workers, has been appointed chairman of the democratic women of Wisconsin for the presidential campaign.

200,000 New Jersey Women Federate

IT is estimated that women to the number of 200,000 have federated in New Jersey through their organizations for the purpose of pushing the ratification of the Federal Amendment in that state. Women of all shades of political and religious belief—women of the professions and of the home are represented in this body, which promises to be most effective.

The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association points out that so far as known the only woman's organization in the state that has gone on record as opposed to the enfranchisement of women is the New Jersey Association opposed to Woman Suffrage. The womanhood of New Jersey presents a practically solid front for suffrage.

In August a big "get-together" meeting will be held at Asbury Park, at which time ratification plans will be discussed and a program projected.

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Connecticut Sentiment

"THE extent to which the present organization of the Republican Party is misrepresentative of even Republican sentiment in Connecticut is illustrated by two incidents" says the *Hartford Post*. The *Post* cites as the two incidents the votes of Senators McLean and Brandegee in the Senate on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and the declaration of Governor Holcomb following the passage of the amendment, in which he was quoted as saying that he did not "see any special emergency which calls for an extra session" of the Legislature to ratify the Amendment.

The *Post* speaking on these two points says: "Brandegee shut his eyes to the plain facts when he declared in the Senate his belief that the majority of Connecticut women do not want suffrage and it is an outrage to force it on any state which is against it. The fact is that within two or three months before the Connecticut Legislature rejected presidential suffrage by a single senatorial vote, one hundred thousand Connecticut women had signed a petition asking for the vote, and the verified signatures were posted in the Capitol for any to see who questioned their validity. The anti-suffragists claimed to have 75,000 names against suffrage but they failed to show them and they made no pretense that their list of signatures had been revised within three or four years. Every one of the hundred thousand names on the suffragist list was that of a woman who, if the Anthony amendment were a law, would be qualified to vote under it."

"* * * in 1918, when Connecticut soldiers went abroad, the Governor could see the necessity of calling the Legislature into special session so that they might vote, and he did so. But now, when it is proposed to give the right of franchise to 350,000 persons in Connecticut who lack it now, the Governor can see no necessity for a special session to help decide whether this more than a third of a million people shall have the right now or whether they shall have to wait until after the Legislature of 1921 has acted in its leisurely fashion! It is estimated that 350,000 women will be voters in Connecticut if the Anthony amendment is ratified. Almost one third of that number had signed petitions presented to the last Legislature which were offered in support of the plea for the passage of a bill giving women presidential suffrage alone.

"The Republican Party in Connecticut contains just as many broad-minded and progressive men as any party, but it submits to a leadership which is as Bourbon as Brandegee, McLean and Roraback, and if it isn't very careful it will suffer all the consequences of such supineness. It is high time for progressive Republicans in Connecticut to assert themselves and demand that party leadership shall represent and not mis-represent, the Party."

Danger to Democratic Party

"THE women of Alabama would rather be given the ballot by the men of the state, for we want them to feel that we can assist them," said Mrs. Solon Jacobs, state president of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, in her address at the ratification dinner held recently in Birmingham. "The state constitution will be changed by the ratification of the amendment only where it relates to sex. Every woman must meet the same requirements that the men do if allowed to vote, and this will apply to the negro woman as well. That the women voters will cast the deciding vote was demonstrated in the last presidential election, when the women voters of Cali-

fornia cast the majority of votes for President Wilson. If the Democratic Legislatures do not ratify the amendment, they will meet with the disapproval of the women of the West, who have been given the vote and who have not yet affiliated themselves with any party."

A number of prominent men and women were present at the dinner which proved the most enthusiastic held in that city in the interests of equal suffrage in some time. Mrs. John D. McNeel, who presided, addressed the gathering as "Fellow Citizens of 1920." Mrs. McNeel read a message from Attorney General J. Q. Smith of Montgomery who was unable to be present, expressing the wish that the Legislature of Alabama would ratify the amendment. D. E. McLendon, tax assessor of Jefferson County, and Judge Samuel D. Weakley spoke on behalf of ratification. Commissioner J. R. Hornady said he was looking forward to the time when Alabama women could vote, predicting that great progress would be made along educational lines as well as other constructive lines when women were given the ballot. Mrs. D. E. French of Knoxville, and Mrs. James Drakeford of Colorado were other speakers.

Member Chicago Livestock Exchange

MRS. CHARLES E. NAGELY, Treasurer of the Board of Managers of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, has the distinction of being the only woman member of the Chicago Livestock Exchange. Mrs. Nagely is continuing the business her husband successfully conducted for a number of years. At the time of his death, she went to the secretary of the Livestock Exchange and asked if there was any reason why she could not succeed to her husband's seat on the Exchange. The idea was new to the secretary. There never had been a woman member of the Exchange before but there was no rule against it, so Mrs. Nagely was unanimously "voted in."

In a large measure, Mrs. Nagely attributes her ability to continue her husband's business to her many years devoted to suffrage work, which has given her the opportunity of knowing and understanding people—"A valuable asset in business to a man or woman," says Mrs. Nagely.

Indians Urge Ratification

SUFFRAGISTS are not the only ones in the state of Indiana who are urging an early session of the Legislature in order that Indiana may be among the first to ratify the Federal Amendment. Business and professional men, together with politicians, are giving out interviews in the press in favor of the special session, and the leading Indiana Dailies are carrying editorials urging it.

The official bulletin of the Women's Franchise League expresses great pleasure in the fact that fresh evidence piles up each day to show that the Indiana Legislature has a personnel of "progressive, aggressive, and up-to-the-minute men."

The state suffrage office at Terre Haute is in receipt of many letters from Senators and Representatives stating their intention to vote for ratification, and expressing pleasure that Indiana in all probability will hold such a session in September.

For New York Children

A PLAYGROUND is being run and supported financially by the Seventh Assembly District of the New York City League of Women Voters. It was formally opened in July. Mrs. Walter Timme, district leader, made a brief talk to the children, telling them that the playground was theirs and expressing the hope they would derive much pleasure from its use.



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August Sale Price **125.00**

September Price 175.00

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National Woman's Association of Commerce

(Continued from page 212)

There were many telegrams of congratulations from governors of states, and other government officials, and from men and women filling other high places.

In the midst of all this business, the social end was not forgotten. "The Wizard of the Nile" was presented one evening at the Municipal theatre with the Town Club of St. Louis as hostess, and there was a banquet attended by about 500 persons. The Missouri Women's Association of Commerce was hostess at a reception on the evening preceding the formal opening of the convention. Missouri women took advantage of the national gathering to hold their own state convention in the afternoon.

Hospital Work in June

(Continued from page 215)

siring to pray, are now closed to the world. The cathedral is unsafe for visitors. Seeing the crude fence around it we feel that its past is dead. This is what the Germans have done. They have slain stalwart youth, they have sought to control the future by murdering babies and maltreating women, and not content, they have reached out iron arms to kill the inspiration of long centuries, the beauty which has grown slowly through simple hearts toward an ideal of God. The beauty is gone, and looking at the desolate surroundings and the Cathedral's glassless windows and broken towers, one is tempted to believe it is gone forever. Then out of the shadows, out of the maze of horror and ruin steps a French poilu. On his breast are three medals. The old-young face is thin, his eyes are hollow, but—he is singing—a lilting, inconsequential melody. And watching him swing down the narrow path between heaps of debris, suddenly we

know that in him is the deathless spirit of France, and that her past shall rise again. For a people that can look on hell, can live in hell, and fight in hell *and still sing* has within itself an immortal force greater than any power of hatred to kill—a force which shall command the past in all its beauty to rise to greet a noble future."

Minimum Wage for Newswriters

THE News-Writers Union of Boston has gained through its agreement with the publishers of the Boston Newspapers a minimum wage scale which provides that district men employed exclusively on one paper shall receive a minimum of \$30 a week; they also gain recognition of the vacation privilege, and the right to reopen negotiations with the publishers at any future date; that reporters, newspaper photographers and employees in newspaper reference departments shall receive a minimum of \$38 a week; and that re-write men, copy readers and editorial writers shall receive a minimum of \$45 a week. These rates of pay apply only to men of at least four years' experience.

Ohio's Banner Enrollment

THE enrollment work of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association continues to show big results. The majority of the women in 255 Ohio towns, including county seats, have signed enrollment blanks circulated by the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association testifying that they most certainly do want to vote.

The members of the Political and Industrial Equality League of Cleveland, together with other women's organizations, are calling upon Mayor Davis to appoint a woman as head of the city's welfare department.



The Book Stall

The Popular Theatre

MR. GEORGE JEAN NATHAN has written a book called *The Popular Theatre* (Alfred E. Knopf, N. Y.). The writer is a well-known dramatic critic. He knows his subject voluminously. It is a theme upon which every tyro has an opinion, and which is of universal appeal. Then why in the name of the printed page isn't Mr. Nathan's book more persuasive?

It is one of those volumes which any reader may expect to like. The reader springs upon it indeed with gusto, snatches it from heaps of solid books on democracy and peace and industrial adjustments, smacks his lips over an expected treat and sighs contentedly: "At last I shall have a pleasant evening. Here is something spirited, witty and congenial." But it isn't. After a few pages that would-be happy reader finds himself only mildly intrigued, yawns, thinks he isn't in the right mood and lays it down. Tries it again another day—no luck at all. Reads bits of it aloud to a treasured friend, who flatly refuses to be acquiescent before Mr. Nathan's volubility. It is certainly discouraging. One thinks so many things oneself about the theatre and what makes it popular, and how tremendously satisfactory it would be to get these thoughts off one's chest, that he wants to compare notes with Mr. Nathan.

IN his last chapters the author rather lets the cat out of his own tan-leather brief-case. He himself is bored to tears with his subject. He has been all along, though for politeness' sake he hasn't mentioned it before. He has seen so many bad plays that he has no longer hope or faith. He believes in none of them.

He is cynically certain that acting isn't an art; it's a sort of amusing Saint Vitus' dance, or a species of hypnotic passes, but, no, not an art—surely not that. One is reminded of Jean de Reszke's pleasantries that a tenor voice "isn't a voice but a disease." If acting were an art, asks Mr. Nathan with naïve candor, why should various countries and diverse eras have different standards? Why shouldn't all the world settle on Duse, for instance, as the perfect exponent? As if all the world had ever settled on anything, even on the law of gravitation. Mr. Nathan would be all for something like

the inflexibility of the Koran, as, for instance: "There is no art but Spanish, and Goya is its prophet."

He talks as if he were either too young or too busy going to plays to have heard of the *Salon des Refusés* or the street fights over *Hernani*, or the English rows over *Handel*.

It is quite easy to see that Mr. Nathan has seen too many musical comedies; that he has a sort of dramatic bilious attack brought on by too much Broadway.

The reader is willing to concede this, and go still further. He doesn't mind joining Mr. Nathan's cynical protest against five-sixths, or nine-tenths, or even ninety-nine one-hundredths of all that is written for the stage. Nevertheless he feels somehow cheated. Here was a perfectly good chance to have a pleasant controversy over the ineluctable charm which still lingers in the saving remnant of plays and playactors; but Mr. Nathan has let it go by without making any use of it at all, not even such brief use as would have made his book companionable for a few tired hours.

Press Sentiment

"THE energy and progressive methods which have always characterized the Arkansas suffrage forces in their fight for recognition never were more in evidence than in the present activity looking toward the immediate ratification of the national suffrage amendment by the Arkansas Legislature.

"Regardless of the outcome of the campaign for a special session, the public will not fail to appreciate the energetic way in which Mrs. Cotnam and the members of the Equal Suffrage Central Committee, of which she is president, have gone about their work.

"Every angle of personal appeal and of publicity has been attended to in the most approved fashion. Even the expense to the state, one of the serious objections to a special session, now, we are told, is to be borne by the suffrage committee.

"If the women of America put as much energy and as much thought into using their ballot for the best interests of the country as they have into getting their ballot, the future of the new country is not only safe, but assured of a civil progress now undreamed of."—*Democrat*, Little Rock, Arkansas.

What Is the Vote?

TO the question "what is the vote?" the Indiana Women's Franchise League makes the following answer:

"It is the best instrument ever devised to measure accurately public opinion in the shortest possible time.

"It is the necessity of the many, not the privilege of the few; the necessity of the wage-earner as of the home-keeper.

"It is the peaceable weapon of civilization, where ballots take the place of bullets, and can be used equally by the weak and the strong.

"It is the guarantee of equality before the law of every individual human being who used it.

"It is the ultimate source of power, and the foundation on which rests our entire government.

Infant Mortality

INFANT mortality at Brockton, Mass., (Children's Bureau pamphlet, by Mary V. Dempsey), is not a picture of hopeless misery such as many studies of mortality in industrial centers present. Brockton was selected as an example of an industrial city with an infant mortality rate notably lower than the average rate for the registration area. It is a city of a single industry, the manufacture of shoes; skilled operatives are employed at comparatively high wages, and trade-union conditions prevail.

The rate is 96.7 (or 117 deaths in 1,247 births). This low rate has been attributed to the high wages paid by the dominant industry of the city, the intelligence of the workers, the fact that very few mothers were gainfully employed away from home, and the generally good municipal sanitation. But when the infant mortality rates of other cities of similar size and the general type of population are considered, the Brockton rate does not seem to be commensurate with the advantages generally enjoyed throughout the city.

The proportion of deaths occurring in the first month of life was unusually high, and the report believes that the most important step to be taken to bring the rate down as low as it ought to be would be the establishment of prenatal clinics and the furnishing of better medical care at childbirth.



A Pioneer Journalist

EARLY struggles of suffrage journalism is recalled in a letter received recently at the National American Woman Suffrage Association from Andrew J. Boyer. Though past his 80th milestone, Mr. Boyer has still the old-time enthusiasm for the cause, and in his letter, in which he says that the passing of Dr. Shaw has thrown him into a reminiscent mood, he reviews some of the events in suffrage in the early days.

"Anna Howard Shaw came into the work at a later date than some of the rest of us, but it was at a time and during an era when her labors were exactly needed. I was but 30 years of age when I publicly espoused the cause. It was in 1868 that I began the publication of the *Woman's Advocate* in Dayton, Ohio. With the exception of Susan B. Anthony's *Revolution* in New York City, mine was the only journal then exclusively devoted to the 'emancipation of women—from religious, social, political and moral slavery.' Upon its appearance Parker Pillsbury (noble grand pioneer that he was in all good reforms) said of it in the *Revolution*: 'New journals are already taking the field in woman's behalf, but decidedly the best as to appearance and promise that has yet reached us in the *Woman's Advocate*, just issued at Dayton, Ohio, A. J. Boyer, editor. It pulls off its coat at the outset, man fashion, and evidently means business. It deals vigorous blows, and will assuredly be felt as a power in the cause of woman.'

"**A**ND 'a power' it certainly proved to be. Before the expiration of two years I organized a local society in nearly every county in the state and a state association which sent 40 delegates to Cleveland in 1869 when the American Association was born, with Henry Ward Beecher, our national president. We organized state associations in nearly all of the states west of the Alleghanies. Enthusiastic state conventions were held in Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas, Iowa and the greatest of all in Chicago. Through the cooperation of Mrs. Livermore (who had now left the pulpit and flung all her wonderful oratorical and argumentative powers into the battle) together with Judge James D. Bradwell and Myra Bradwell, editor of her legal paper, Mrs. E. S. Williard and many others. Mrs. Livermore began the publication of her *Agitator* in March, 1869.

"Thus at the birth of the American Society in November, 1869, three strong journals—the *New York Revolution*, *The Woman's Advocate*, and the *Agitator*—were in the field. Tours through the west by Lucy Stone (bless her memory!) Susan B. Anthony, E. Cady Stanton, Parker Pillsbury, and many others, stirred up the people wonderfully. I, as executive committeeman, called a state convention in Cincinnati and another at Columbus, where these older workers met with us. The Columbus convention, where the Legislature then in session gave us the Capitol Building in which to meet, was a grand affair, resulting in a resolution for the enfranchisement of the women of Ohio, introduced in that body by Rep. Scott and vigorously agitated during the session. I yet feel the blessing bestowed upon my young head by the saintly Lucy at that Convention for the work I was doing.

"I now discovered Miriam M. Cole and invited her to assist me in my editorial capacity, and she became a writer and lecturer of nation-wide renown. Then there were Mrs. Burns, Mrs. M. V. Longley, Mrs. Cutler, Mrs. Currier Brown, Lizzie Boynton, Phoebe Cozins, 'Mother' Stewart, Cora M. Bland, Redelia Bates, Helen E. Sterrett and hundreds of other noble brilliant women, who were unknown to the cause before the birth of the *Woman's Advocate*.

The *Advocate* was merged with the *Woman's Journal* a little later with Mr. Boyer as western manager. Later he severed this connection and started the *Nineteenth Century* in Chicago. The great fire wiped out this new venture and he went to Denver and founded the *Denver Times*. "Thence to California, where I engaged in newspaper publicity till 1881, when I came to Washington and entered the government printing office, where I am still at work."

Opportunities of Today

SPEAKING of what the woman just ahead will do with her new found political freedom, there was an editorial in the Evening Post of May 28th on Julia Ward Howe which carried a similar thought.

After telling Mrs. Howe's achievements, the editorial continued:

"To many ambitious women of the present generation it must seem that these women leaders had simpler conditions to satisfy than will those who follow them. They had the disadvantage of pioneers—but also the advantages.

Of the former we need not be reminded; we know how even noble women like Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Stanton were thought of by some as radicals tinged with freakishness; how they were met with a bitter opposition mingled with contempt and ridicule; how they had to have endless grit to stand by their guns, as well as great ability to serve them. But to their daughters these crusaders will appear to have had a great compensation in the plainness and broadness of their road. Woman's rights, slavery, temperance, peace—these were the four chief causes in which women made their mark as leaders in Mrs. Howe's century. Lucretia Mott, who stands with Mrs. Howe as the most versatile, was keenly interested in all four. Lucy Stone was prominent in the first, Mrs. Stowe in the second, Frances E. Willard in the third, Clara Barton in the fourth. All had the aspect of great moral crusades, and the way forward was clear. Slavery is long dead, temperance triumphs in an irresistible prohibition wave, suffrage is assured, and the last legal, professional, and educational strongholds against women's rights are falling; world peace is pursued by the world's best minds.

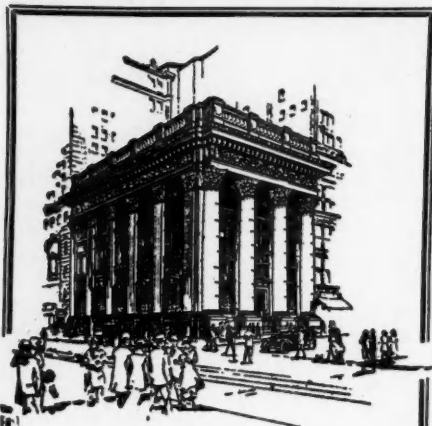
"**W**HERE are the great causes that will offer a similar field; where the opportunities for fame in pioneering? We must agree that there are neither causes nor opportunities of quite similar character, while the new status of women makes the terms of their participation in affairs more exacting. But this does not mean that there are not as great openings for service and distinction as ever. The talent and character of a Mrs. Howe would find not less, but more scope. The new leadership required will be of a more specialized kind. For example, there will be much more need for definite political and governmental ability; while the field of social service also opens wide as never before."

Julia Ward Howe and the Woman Suffrage Movement

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Holland Mourns Dr. Shaw

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

NOW that America has lost one of its best and ablest women, I must send a word of sympathy, through your paper, to the women of the U. S. A.

I need not tell you how much you have lost by the death of dear Reverend Anna Howard Shaw, but perhaps not all of your readers know that Dr. Shaw was just as much beloved and valued in all Europe as she was with you.

We all mourn with you now that this good and brave woman has left us.

The Dutch women especially appreciated and loved her very much, and I can assure you that none of us will ever forget her. Her name will be gratefully remembered by us.

THE HAGUE, July 5. ALETTA H. JACOBS.

Illinois "First"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

THERE seems to be some lack of understanding in regard to the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in Illinois. The following is a statement of the facts which, I believe, will be of interest to the *Woman Citizen*, and we would be very glad to have it published.

The Illinois Legislature legally ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment on June 10, one hour and eight minutes ahead of Wisconsin, but Wisconsin's ratification papers were the first papers to reach Washington. These are the facts.

There should be no rivalry, however, for there is abundant glory for both states, and we are especially proud to have had our neighbors and close friends make so fine a record.

There was a mistake made in the ratification papers sent by the Federal Secretary of State's office to the Illinois Governor, and probably this same mistake was made in the ratification papers sent to other governors. There was no mistake, however, in the wording of the constitutional suffrage amendment itself—that part which is to become the national law—simply an error in the wording of the joint resolution which was used in Congress.

High legal authorities state that this wrong wording in the joint resolution did not in any way invalidate the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Illinois Legislature on June 10. The only reason that we had the

ratification reaffirmed was to avoid the possibility of any legal quibbling on the part of our opponents in the future.

Two attacks made on our suffrage law of 1913, which the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association defended in the Supreme Court and won, have made us careful to safeguard every possible loophole that might give an opening for even minor legal complications.

GRACE WILBUR TROUT,

Cause of Unemployment

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

THE article "To Bring Worker and Job Together," by Irene Sylvester Chubb, of the American Association for Labor Legislation, is timely and interesting, particularly the statement:

It is true, of course, that the failure of workmen and work to find each other is only one cause of unemployment. An ideal of employment bureaus will not in itself prevent an excess of labor supply over labor demand. Yet the fundamental causes of unemployment cannot be successfully attacked without comprehensive, reliable information which our present machinery cannot hope to furnish. The provisions of the Nolan bill reach, therefore, into the very heart of the problem. It deserves the energetic support of all socially minded men and women.

"The very heart of the problem" of involuntary unemployment, in my opinion, is the present system of taxation which encourages the withholding from production millions of acres of land in the centres of population throughout the United States while penalizing those who give employment by putting land to use.

Here we have the fundamental cause of involuntary unemployment, and until the evil tax system is changed so that no one can profit through holding out of use there will be no real remedy for involuntary unemployment. The tragedy of palliatives; will it ever cease? Let us stop fining those who give employment and rewarding those who keep men and women idle by withholding land from use.

Respectfully,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GEORGE LLOYD.

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Women in Industry

Women's Wages in Hotels

WAGES of Women in Hotels and Restaurants of Massachusetts gives figures collected in 1916 for wages in the thirteenth industry investigated by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission.

About three per cent of restaurant workers were paid less than five dollars; about nineteen per cent less than six and about fifty-three per cent less than seven, leaving twenty-five per cent earning more than seven dollars a week.

Two-thirds of these workers received in addition to wages three meals a day, about twenty-five per cent received two meals, though their work was so arranged that they gave full day's service. One meal workers were on part time. Free meals are always considered as an equivalent for part of wages. How far short they sometimes fall of being worth the value of three good meals in money is shown by the following comment:

"The situation," says the report, "is further complicated by the amount and quality of the food received. The State Board of Labor and Industries received many complaints from hotel employes about the inadequacy and poor quality of the food served to them, and several of the restaurant workers interviewed by agents of the Commission reported that they found it necessary to supplement the meals furnished them by the purchases of food outside the restaurant."

Women's Trade Union League

THE organization of the National Women's Trade-Union League of America goes back to 1905. Its first president was Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew; vice-president, Jane Addams. Mrs. Raymond Robins has been president since 1907. Besides its headquarters in Chicago, it now has sixteen city branches. It sends fraternal delegates to conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It is affiliated with the central labor organizations of 8 states and of several cities, and it co-operates with the American Association for Labor Legislation and the co-operative League of America and with international labor and women's organizations. Its purposes are:

- Organization of all workers in trade unions.
- Equal pay for equal work.
- Eight-hour day.
- Living wage.
- Full citizenship for women.

It works to accomplish these ends by organization and legislation and it strives to improve the condition of women workers by supporting social legislation, such as anti-night work and minimum wage laws. To obtain better condi-

tions in the shops the strike method is used, its most important strikes being in the clothing trades. It maintains a school for labor organizers.

The league has consistently demanded representation of women on international, national and local boards and has persistently worked for special women's bureaus of states and national labor departments.

High Cost of Living

THE housekeepers of America, as represented by the National Consumers' League, have told Congress rather bluntly that they were fed up with investigations into the cost of living and have suggested the timeliness of a little legislation. This was stated in a letter sent by Miss Jessie R. Haver, Legislative Representative of the National Consumers' League, to Congressman George H. Tinkham, who had just introduced a bill calling for an appropriation of \$30,000 for a nationwide investigation. The letter follows:

Congressman George H. Tinkham, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Sir:

Members of the Consumers' League have read with great interest the account in the papers this morning to the effect that a bill has been introduced by you into Congress calling for a thorough investigation into the high cost of living. It is extremely gratifying to us, and I am sure to the thousands of women in the country who have grappled with this perplexing problem for so long, to feel that at last Congress is coming to the rescue to help solve the puzzle.

In this connection, we should like to remind you that a very thorough investigation took place last winter before two Committees of Congress during which very astounding facts from the point of view of women housewives were brought to light. We were so impressed with these hearings that we have set about immediately spreading the revelations which were made among our membership throughout the country.

As a result of the hearings, what is known as the Kenyon-Anderson Bill has been drawn with the cooperation of all the interests most concerned, i. e., the producers, the farmers, and the consumers. This bill seems to us to strike at the root of the evil, namely the monopoly which is exercised by the five great packers of the country, a monopoly so far reaching that it threatens to extend to all lines of food products. We are convinced that sufficient facts have been brought to light to warrant Congress in passing the Kenyon-Anderson Bill. This bill will tend to open the channels of commerce which have been closed by the packers, and will make more possible consumers' cooperation whereby new local distributing centers may be started by the consumers themselves. Things have reached such a crisis that nothing short of the above program can meet the situation, from our point of view, and we are hoping that such a program will be immediately pushed by Congress. If this is done, and relief does not come soon after, then we should welcome a further searching investigation.

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Applied Citizenship

Form Citizenship School

THE Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association held an important business meeting last week in Boston. Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, made the principal address. Mrs. Shuler emphasized the responsibility that victory brings to suffrage organizations. Massachusetts is one of the victory states of 1919, having recently ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, vice-president of the state association, presided.

The Essex League for Women Voters has an enrolled membership of more than 4,000 women, according to the report issued by the League at its mass meeting held in July at Berry Tavern, Danvers. Mrs. Charles H. Masury is president of this big body. Mrs. Masury was formerly state regent of the D. A. R.

Classes, or schools of citizenship, will be immediately formed to improve the electorate so that all voters shall speak English, read their own ballots and honor the American flag. The league is to be non-partisan and it will work to insure through legislation the protection of women and children in industry, for better home and school conditions for children.

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government has reorganized and changed its name to the Boston League of Women Voters. This association is made up of all the suffrage organizations in Greater Boston. Its work for civic betterment, as well as for suffrage, has made it a moving force in the life of the city. It will now continue its civic work, its aim being to raise the standard of citizenship and good government, national, state and city, by education.

The legislative committee will be continued to report on pending measures before the General Court, to plan campaigns to work for bills in the public interest and to keep a record of the votes of legislators. It will be a strictly non-partisan body. Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw is president of the new League and Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham its executive secretary.

Public Health Nursing Service

ON the ground that its purpose is disaster relief, and that the most tragic and the most costly disaster which has ever faced the United

States, or the world, is preventable disease, the Red Cross is turning its resources to help combat disease. The magnitude of the disaster is shown by the fact that as against 48,000 American deaths in the war 300,000 children die annually of disease. Through chapters in every hamlet and town the divisions of the Red Cross are developing a Public Health Nursing Service on a scale not only countrywide, but reaching into every out-of-the-way nook and corner of the country and bringing both care and prevention of disease to every inhabitant.

Removes Sex Disqualification

THE Sex Disqualification-Removal Bill, which has been introduced into the British Parliament, provides that an individual shall not be disqualified on account of sex from the exercising of any public function, or from being appointed to any civil or judicial office, or from entering or assuming any civil profession or vocation.

The Bill also provides that no one shall be exempted on account of sex from liability to serve as juror.

To Hold Higher Offices

THE City of Paris and the Department of the Seine being impressed by the overwhelming sentiment for full civic rights for women shown by the members of the Chamber of Deputies, has widened the opportunities for employment of women in the Departments of the City Hall and Prefecture.

Heretofore women have occupied inferior clerical positions only. Competitive examinations for all the higher offices, including heads of bureaus, are now open to women.

The Child Welfare Special

A BIG gray automobile truck known as the "Child Welfare Special" has been put into the field by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor to test the usefulness of the automobile in carrying the message of better babies into rural communities. The truck is completely fitted as a model "well baby clinic," with a Government doctor and nurse in charge to examine children and give mothers advice concerning the care necessary to make and keep them well.

Such advice can be obtained by mothers in towns and cities at children's health centers;

but the country woman is usually shut off from such sources of information concerning the proper care of her children. The Children's Bureau car will demonstrate a practical means of bringing education in child care to the doors of mothers who are far from infant welfare stations, and indeed often many miles from doctor or nurse. It is hoped that after a few months in the field a "log" of the car may be put at the service of organizations wishing to operate movable health centers.

The eagerness of rural mothers to gain such help as the Special can give them is demonstrated by the report just received by the Children's Bureau of the reception given the car at Woodson, Morgan County, Illinois, the first stop. In spite of the fact that the threshing season was at its height, the Government doctor and nurse were almost overwhelmed with the crowd of mothers, fathers and babies. Examinations lasted until late into the evening.

"Every mother," writes the Bureau nurse, "was more impressed with the opportunity of learning what, if anything, was wrong with her child than with the novelty of the motorized clinic. One mother, who through an error lost her turn on the first day and waited in vain

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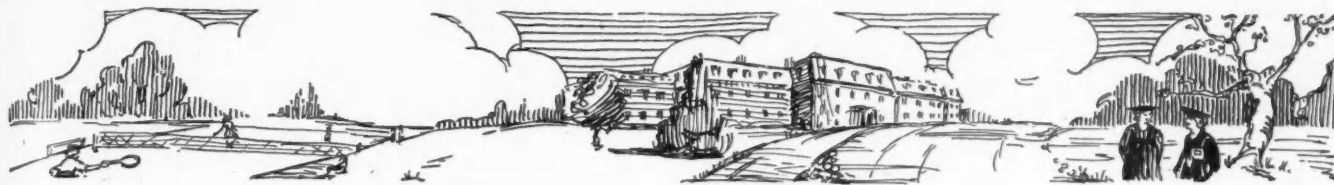
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Applied Citizenship

all through the afternoon to have her children examined, returned on the following evening from her home, several miles out in the country, so as not to miss the opportunity afforded by the Special."

The local arrangements for the children's health conferences held in the car are being made by the child welfare committees who were in charge of the Children's Year campaign conducted by the Children's Bureau in co-operation with the Child Conservation Section of the Council of National Defense.

Put Candidates on Record

THE New York City League of Women Voters has sent out a questionnaire to all candidates for the Assembly and Board of Aldermen to ascertain their attitude on leading questions. "One of the functions of the League is to give first aid to the women voters," says Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman, and one of the best ways in which this can be done, the League believes, is to keep the women voters thoroughly informed regarding candidates.

"It is not enough to know a candidate's personal biography, his business and political records," says Miss Hay. "It is also necessary to have a digest of his opinions on questions of moment to see what principles he supports and what standards he maintains."

This is one function of the questionnaire; another is to ascertain where the candidate stands on those problems that vitally affect women and the welfare of children.

The League also deems it of inestimable value to have a candidate publicly express himself. The plan of the questionnaire serves to bring the voter and the candidate in very close touch, and the League believes that it is rendering a big service to both candidate and voter through this phase of its work.

The Borough of Manhattan has its Record and Questionnaire Committee already at work. The plan adopted is to have each candidate called upon by two women, a Democrat and a Republican. Matters of importance such as biography, business and political record will be obtained at the interview, and the candidate will be presented with a questionnaire to answer. It is the hope of the committee that it will be able to have the record and opinions of each man printed for distribution. This detail is still to be worked out.

The questionnaire, which candidates for the Assembly are being asked to answer, covers the following questions:

1. Legislation for the strict enforcement of the prohibition amendment?
2. The maintenance of the direct primary system for the nomination of candidates?
3. Equal pay for equal work for men and women and wages based upon occupation and not upon sex?
4. The establishment of a minimum wage commission with representations of employers and employed and both men and women commissioners?
5. An eight-hour day for men and women in industry?
6. The printing by the State of the records of candidates of all parties and their dissemination among the registered voters?
7. An amendment to the State constitution allowing suffrage only to those who can read and write English?
8. Raising the age for compulsory school attendance to 16 years?
9. An increased appropriation for teaching English to adults?
10. Legislation giving men and women equal participation in party organization?
11. The doing away with all party emblems at the head of the ballot that a more intelligent voter may be developed?

Candidates for the office of Aldermen are being asked to state their stand on rigid prohibition enforcement, equal pay, minimum wage and an eight-hour day, in addition to the following questions:

1. Municipal ownership and control of public utilities?
2. The establishment of terminal markets?
3. An appropriation that the school houses may be kept open during the summer as play schools for the children?
4. An increased appropriation that a greater number of streets may be shut off as playgrounds for the children and a supervisor in charge?
5. The use of the schools as recreation centres?
6. The use of voting machines in city elections?
7. Authorizing certain classes of purchases without public letting? If for, what are these classes?

They Vote

THE booklet report on Registrations and Elections, issued by D. B. Lyons, registrar of Los Angeles county, California, "in recognition of the right of voters to be furnished the information it contains" is one more piece of

evidence that women do vote. It shows that in November, 1918, out of a total registration of 306,304 for Los Angeles county, more than half, 155,614, were women. An excess of women was also true of Los Angeles City, where 95,166 women registered as against 94,758 men. The statement of the number of those registered who actually voted does not show sex.

This preponderance of women voters is not due to a preponderance of women in the county, as males in Los Angeles county are some 14,000 in excess of females.

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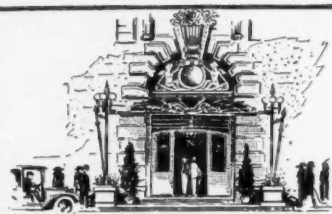
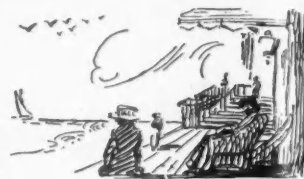
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Honor Dr. Shaw

AT the meeting of the State Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, which represents every section of Illinois, the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of our National American Woman Suffrage Association and one of the pioneer suffragists of the nation, has passed on into another life;

WHEREAS, Her life and work have helped to make possible the present great advance toward the full liberty of women not only in the United States, but throughout the world;

WHEREAS, She not only devoted her life to the welfare of women, but also to the cause of all humanity;

WHEREAS, She rendered the most splendid service to the whole country in her patriotic war service as head of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense;

WE shall be glad to have readers of the Woman Citizen who contemplate visiting New York refer to us for detailed information with regard to local hotels.
The Woman Citizen Corporation.

Be it resolved, That the State Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association wish to express their deep regret over the sudden taking away of this great leader and their deep appreciation of the service which she rendered to women and to all mankind.

Be it resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which she is honorary president, and also to the members of her family.

(Signed) GRACE WILBUR TROUT,
State President.

LOU M. MCGRAW,
Acting Cor. Sec'y.

War Winning Clubs

THE Weekly News Letter of the Department of Agriculture gives girls the credit of helping win the war through the work of 9,026 girls' clubs in the southern states, with 286,278 members, who either cultivated the soil or did their bit in bread and poultry clubs, many taking the places of drafted men. Violet Willoughby, who with her widowed mother ran a farm in North Carolina, reported to the agent of the Department of Agriculture at the end of the year that she filled "only 775 cans" with the products of her garden because the tobacco crop needed so much of her attention. "I believe," she said, "I could have canned twice as much if I had had the time, but I had to do all my canning late at night."

Take Note

THESE ten rules for killing an organization, prepared by Mrs. O. D. Dryer for the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association's Bulletin, might be kept in mind during the next year's work for ratification:

1. Don't come to the meetings.
2. But if you do come, come late.
3. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of coming.
4. If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and other members.
5. Never accept an office, as it is easier to criticize things.
6. Nevertheless, get sore if you are not ap-

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pointed on a committee, but if you are, do not attend any committee meetings.

7. If asked by the chairman to give your opinion regarding some important matter, tell her you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell every one how things ought to be done.

8. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly, unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the organization is run by a clique.

9. Hold back your dues as long as possible, or don't pay at all.

10. Don't bother about getting new members. "Let George do it."

LONDON University has decided to admit women to the degree of commerce on the same terms as men. This is expected to be of great advantage to women in business as they are now able to qualify as directors and partners in corporations of any size.

TEACHERS of California have been granted a raise in salary that will average \$250 a teacher.

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A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

AUGUST 9, 1919

No. 10

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

The Swing Around the Circle on Ratification—One-third of the Journey Ended with Arkansas—Nebraska and Montana for good measure; West Virginia Legislators for Special Session; Anti-suffragists Do Not Abide by Referenda; Ratification Schedule; Notable Work of a Land Army Units; The Maid Servant Problem. As Detroit Sees It; Czecho-Slovakia a Republic for Men and Women; In Their Own Woodpile; The Far-reaching Decision of the Tennessee Court on Presidential and Municipal Suffrage; Rhode Island Newspaper Offers to Pay Expenses of Extra Legislative Session; Loving-Cup Awarded Pennsylvania Suffrage President; The Book Stall; Arkansas's Ratification; Stylish Stouts: Full Equality for Women Agitated in Episcopal Churches; Iowa and Primary Suffrage; Democrats, Take Notice; Woman to Oppose Thaddeus C. Sweet For the Legislature; Applied Citizenship; Work of the Girl Scouts; Millions of Children Hungry; Queries on Citizenship; In Memory of Dr. Shaw.

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A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

AUGUST 9, 1919

NUMBER 10

Three More States Ratify

Arkansas ratified on July 28, 29 to 2 in Senate, 75 to 17 in House. Montana ratified on July 30, with only one negative vote in the two houses. Nebraska ratified on August 2, by a unanimous vote in both houses.

GEORGIA'S legislators refused to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment—the first legislature to take adverse action. A Democratic Legislature and a Southern one. First state in the Union to reject the Amendment. That was on July 24.

Now it appears, from incontrovertible evidence piling up in the offices of the N. A. W. S. A., that there is the liveliest sort of challenge of the Legislature's action as not representative of Georgia sentiment and spirit. The challenge comes from the very heart of Georgia—the press of the state.

It is not alone such papers as that staunch old champion of democracy, Mr. Clark Howell's *Atlanta Constitution* (Democratic) which is filling up its front pages with records of the suffrage movement and its editorial pages with impassioned rhetoric for justice to southern women, but papers small and great from towns all over the state as well—papers which are straight party organs at that.

"Why is it that the state of Georgia should forever and always be last in the procession of progress?" asks the *Savannah Press* (Democratic), and the *Columbus Ledger* (Democratic) takes up the question and repeats it. "The *Ledger* is surprised at the action of the Georgia Legislature" in its action on the woman suffrage amendment—it adds more mildly than the *Savannah Press*, which indignantly wants to know, "Why should the state of Georgia advertise to the world that we are a backward and a slow-minded people? The majority of the Legislature is opposed to suffrage. Of course we can't blame them for that. The fault is not theirs that their intellects are limited or their consciences dwarfed. We, the people, have elected them. We are to blame, not they. No rational person hopes to defeat the amendment. All that can possibly be done is to write down Georgia as one of the few, if not the only state, that opposes right and justice with her own feeble bulk."

IT sounds as if Georgia newspaper folk are more than a little ashamed of their representatives. It also sounds as if some of those politicians may have been "monkeying with a buzz-saw" as far as re-election prospects go. Continuing over the state one meets more of the same sort of shame-faced regret.

"Georgia legislators are not showing themselves any too well abreast of the sentiment of the age," comments the *Cobb County Times of Marietta* (Independent). And the *Marietta Journal* (Democratic) adds in true southern style: "It looks like some of our legislators are trying to get another political 'black-eye' for Georgia by the way they are acting on the suffrage question." "We have tried to reason out the attitude of the politicians in this state who continue to keep up the fight against woman suffrage. Their attitude is going to hurt the Democratic party and hurt the state. If democracy wins it will be in spite of the Georgia reactionaries We believe there is a sordid reason somewhere for the present loud-mouthed opposition."

"If the Georgia Legislature refuses to ratify woman suffrage, it will do the Democratic party an incalculable harm" says the *Fitzgerald Leader* (Democratic), "and will no more stop the progress of woman suffrage than a match stick on the track will stop a locomotive The negro has just as much right to the ballot now under manhood suffrage as he will have under universal suffrage, no more, no less. As for the states' rights question, this suffrage amendment is not being passed by the federal government. The federal government has no power to amend the constitution The states are amending the suffrage laws by ratifying the amendment As far as affecting woman's place in the home, women's suffrage will be unfelt. Woman's place is where she wants to be For reasons of party policy and principles of justice, the Georgia Legislature should pass the woman suffrage amendment."

"WE have never believed it (woman suffrage) wise," says the *Commerce News* (Democrat), of Georgia, "Nevertheless, the politicians in the Georgia Legislature had better treat the problem with courtesy—every lick below the belt hastens the coming of woman suffrage."

And the stalwart *Marietta Journal* again comes to the fore with: "It has been the licks below the belt hit by politicians that made woman suffrage necessary in this country. What Georgia does will not affect the ultimate result so far as suffrage is concerned; but, it may have a blighting effect upon the national Democratic party and hurt the state otherwise if we do not

treat the women fairly in this matter"—a wise comment.

"If (women) desire to vote and have a hand in the government, 'Barkis is willin'." says the Greensboro *Herald* (Democratic) genially.

"Woman suffrage in Georgia has simply been halted not defeated," encourages the Savannah *Daily Press* showing the true suffrage spirit. "Those of us who resent woman suffrage in Georgia seldom stop to think . . . of the attitude in which it will place us," says the Cordele *Daily Dispatch* (Democratic) by way of reminder. "The suffrage amendment is going to be adopted and when it is over, the southern Democrats will have the credit of fighting it."

And to show that the press of Georgia is not fooled by the states' rights bugbear, consider this from the Brunswick *News* (Democratic): "Georgia doesn't want woman's suffrage under the Anthony amendment because 'we want to preserve the right of the state to decide the character of its suffragans,' says the Legislature, in effect. Reason indeed!—but a hypocritical one."

The opinion of "Fuzzy Woodruff" seems to obtain over most of his home state. "There is only one Fuzzy" says the Americus *Times* (Ind.-Democrat) "and he's known from the Great Lakes to the Gulf in every newspaper office—is back from France and again with the *Georgian*. Fuzzy, who still adheres to his old personal platform of 'vice and corruption, rum, bacon and eggs,' comes out for woman suffrage. 'I say not only let the women vote,' says Fuzzy, 'but to take the vote away from the men and let the women run the government. They can't make any bigger mess of it than the men.'" This is a sentiment cordially echoed by the Dublin *Courier Herald* (Democratic), which adds, like a Yankee: "We guess Fuzzy is about right."

Alabama newspapers seem to be taking their state's policy rather hard also. The Montgomery *Journal* objects to having "the women of Alabama and the next presidency sacrificed to save Oscar Underwood's political scalp."

Antis and Referenda

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS do not abide by referenda when the referenda go against them. This point is made clear by the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association in a recent statement from that body, in which they point out the inconsistencies of the antis when they protest against the decision of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs to co-operate actively with the New Jersey Suffrage Ratification Committee.

The Federation of Women's Clubs took this action as the result of a referendum taken among the membership—a referendum where instructed delegates voted 282 in favor of woman suffrage and 46 against.

And these are the selfsame antis who are forever insisting on a "referendum to the women"!

The facts in the case are set forth by Mrs. Beatrice Stern of Mattawan, former legislative secretary of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Stern says, "Several newspapers have printed statements that the anti-suffragists have passed a resolution protesting against an alleged claim that 'the 25,000 women holding membership in the State Federation of Women's Clubs are a unit in favor of suffrage!'"

"I have heard no such claim. The Federative Clubs, as a body and by majority vote, have endorsed suffrage. As I have been asked to represent the Federation on the Ratification Committee, may I explain the justice of my acting in this capacity?"

"At the Annual Convention of the State Federation, in the Spring of 1916, a resolution was adopted, asking the individual

clubs to study both sides of the suffrage question, and to send their delegates to the next Annual Convention prepared to express the opinion of the clubs on this subject. The plan was widely advertised, ample time was given, and each club member was entitled to a vote in her own club as to how her delegates should be instructed. This is precisely the referendum idea advocated so earnestly of late by Mr. Nugent and his fellow-antis.

"After a year had elapsed, on June 4th, 1917, by a vote of 282 ayes and 46 noes, the delegates to the Annual Convention at Atlantic City adopted the following:

"Resolved—That the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs give the cause of political equality for men and women its moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principle of political equality regardless of sex."

"After resolutions on various other topics had been adopted, the following action was taken, covering them all:

"Resolved—That the delegates of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs here assembled convey to their home clubs the urgent need of employing all their powers to accomplish the intent of these resolutions."

"The Federation is therefore rightly co-operating with the Ratification Committee. The fact that a minority exists does not change the binding effect on the organization of a vote of 282 to 46.

"As a representative of the Federation, I shall 'employ all my power to accomplish the intent' of the suffrage resolution passed by the Federation in 1917."

In Iowa Politics

A NEW ERA in Iowa politics was inaugurated on the occasion of a conference of national and state Democratic leaders held in Des Moines at Hotel Ft. Des Moines on July 25, when women for the first time were admitted to the party council on the same terms as men. Two hundred of the five hundred party members present were women, a number of whom took a prominent part in the deliberations of the conference. The women of the state look upon the conference as a history-making event for the state's new voters.

National Chairman Homer S. Cummings, National Treasurer W. W. Marsh, Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the Women's Bureau of the National Democratic Party, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, a prominent National Democratic campaigner, W. D. Jamieson, Director of Finance, discussed with the men and women plans for the coming presidential campaign, in which the women of Iowa will be entitled to vote by reason of legislative action.

Miss Anna B. Lawther of Dubuque, Associate National Committee Member for Iowa, had charge of the gathering of the Iowa Democratic women for their first party conference. Miss Lawther at the time of her appointment as state committee member was serving her third term as president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association. She has completed plans for an extensive campaign of education and organization among the women of the state.

A feature of the conference was the general enthusiasm expressed over the admission of women to the Democratic Party. Prominent party leaders, among whom were National Committeeman W. W. Marsh, M. H. Healy and Alexander R. Miller—staunch suffragists—in their addresses congratulated the Democratic Party on at last having women in its ranks as voters. The more recent converts to woman suffrage vied with each other in expressing their pleasure at having women join in the party councils.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified.)

Legislatures in 1919 Session Since Amendment Was Passed

Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
Georgia—June 24, 1919. Did not ratify.
Alabama—July 8, 1919.
Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.

Special Sessions Called to Ratify in 1919

New York*—Ratified June 16.
Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
Wyoming—Called by Governor Carey. Date not set.
Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
Indiana—Called by Governor Goodrich for first week in Sept.
Colorado—Called by Governor Shoup. Date not set.
Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
South Dakota—Called by Governor Norbeck. Date not set.
Utah—Called by Governor Bamberger for first week in October.
Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
Arizona—Date not set.
Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
California—Date not set.
Montana*—Ratified July 30.

RECAPITULATION

Ratified: Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Texas, New York, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, Montana.

(14 in all)

Special Sessions for Other Purposes

Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.
Louisiana—Possibility of special session before September, 1919.
New Jersey—There may be an extra session in 1919.
Maine—Special session in October.
North Carolina—Special session called.
Virginia—Special Good Roads session called for July 17.

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 Annual

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Kentucky	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 2	60 days

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921 Annual

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921 Unless Special Session Is Called Biennial

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Idaho	January 6	60 days
Maine		None
Minnesota	January 7	100 days
Nevada	January 20	60 days
New Hampshire	January 14	60 days
New Mexico	January 1	None
North Carolina	January 8	
North Dakota	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Oregon	January 6	40 days
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
Washington	January 13	60 days
West Virginia	January 8	45 days

(17 that have not ratified)

Quadrennially

Alabama... Convened July 8, 1919. Next session in 1923

MEMBERS of the state Legislature of West Virginia are rapidly going on record for a special session to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. It is said that Governor Cornwell is favorable to ratification and various legislators want "every effort made to induce him to call an extra session."

The statements of the legislators themselves are hearty and to the point. Says one of them, J. H. Hobbs, of Hinton, "I consider the ratification of the suffrage amendment to be the greatest step forward in all the history of man. I am going to vote for it, and work, as I have done for many years, for the consummation of this great cause."

Other heartening phrases are: "I am not only in favor of ratifying the amendment, but am urging the Governor to call the Legislature in special session"; "I am for it and will use every effort in my power to secure its adoption"; "For many years I have been in favor of extending the right of suffrage to women"; "I have been an advocate of woman suffrage for 15 years, and shall vote in favor of the amendment."

From Senator Edgar B. Stewart of Morgantown: "As a member of our state senate, I am pleased to say that I shall vote to ratify the amendment whenever I have an opportunity to do so."

West Virginia has the distinction of being one of 19 states, which turned in a solid yes vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment in both houses of Congress.

THE Woman Citizen

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WOMEN ON THE FARM

WOMEN FARM-
ERS at ROSLYN,
LONG ISLAND,
MEMBERS of the
LAND ARMY
UNIT of the NA-
TIONAL LEAGUE
for WOMAN'S
SERVICE.



A LAND ARMY UNIT

HAPPY and
HEALTHY, the
GIRLS ARE DE-
LIGHTED with
the VENTURE.
THEY WORK
SHORT HOURS,
EARN GENER-
OUS SALARIES
and SAVE MONEY
for the WINTER
MONTHS.

AT Roslyn, Long Island, there is an excellent example of women's work in agriculture. Twenty-five girls of the National League for Woman's Service comprise a Land Army unit of notable achievement. Their work is no longer in a state of experimentation; they have proved to the satisfaction of all concerned that woman is as adept at farm-labor as is man. All arguments against the "frail, weak woman" are unavailing—you would believe it if you could get a glimpse of a sturdy Miss pushing a hand plow down a newly made furrow, or a wee little thing (seemingly made for ruffles and frivolity) operating a heavy tractor, enjoying the work to the utmost, intent on finishing the job before the time to dress for dinner.

Fancy dressing for dinner on a farm! After having been all day in the sun-baked fields, where it would seem that every muscle would ache, that one would be cross and tired, and that such trifles as dress clothes would be completely forgotten! But these girls quit exactly at five o'clock, have a shower bath in the "dorm" and stroll over terraced lawns to dinner cooked by a competent chef. After dinner there's dancing in the big recreation room, or a trolley trip to Port Washington for goodies for a party.

Although the estate is privately owned, the National League assumes full responsibility for the work and conduct of the girls on the farm. Mrs. Richard Dorsey of Brooklyn is chairman of the Land Army division, and she is ever watchful of their welfare. Miss Julia Kirkland is stationed in the dormitory as "house-mother." Mrs. Dorsey makes weekly trips to Roslyn, hears the report of the farm owner and overseer, and listens to the comment of the workers. She is a keen-witted champion of the rights of the girls, while making decisions fair to both sides.

With vast acres under cultivation, vegetables are supplied to the great metropolitan hotels, among them the Waldorf Astoria, the Plaza, the Ritz-Carlton and the St. Regis. Giant cucumbers at forty cents each are a specialty of the farm, as well as a tempting quality of asparagus and lettuce. The greenhouses on the estate resemble the prize exhibit of a country fair, so large and fine is the produce planted, cultivated and gathered by the girls.

The Land Army branch of the League came into being in

the summer of 1918. A few of the workers remained on the farm during the winter months, while others returned in the spring. The personnel of the unit is unusual. Art students, music pupils, teachers and business girls appreciate the advantages offered by a life in the open, with generous salary, congenial companions, and model living conditions. They have flocked to join the "back to nature" girls. One "farmerette" contracted to work in the gardens during the mornings, that she might roam through the picturesque country lanes with brush and palette during a part of the day. Maud Muller of poetic fame, could have been endowed with no more charm, poise and grace than are the modern hay-makers. It has been an easy matter to transform them into expert agriculturists because of their extraordinary intelligence, application and receptive minds.

They receive from sixty-five to eighty dollars a month, according to their skill. Board at one dollar a day is deducted from their salaries. As the uniform of the woman farmer is a simple one-piece suit of khaki cloth, there is very small expense for clothing.

THE girls on the farm are drawn from far and wide. There is a Baltimore belle, and a Virginian, with a fair sprinkling of Brooklyn and New York City residents. Many are college graduates or are working through the summer to save for a college course.

The building in which the girls are lodged is up-to-the-minute in its appointments. On the second floor of the garage, large, sunny sleeping rooms have been constructed, with furnishings appropriate for the most fastidious college girl. The rooms are decorated according to the individual taste and it is significant that photographs of soldiers and sailors are plentiful.

An answer to the query of the well-known popular song has been found: "How You Gonna Keep Them Down On The Farm?" Give them the consideration that employers of women in industry accord their workers. Unless the demand and the receipt for such changes as have come about in farm life had been made by such organizations as the National League, there would still be an alarming scarcity of help.

Mrs. Dorsey emphasizes the high class of labor now available to the farm owner. "This radical departure in farm help is undoubtedly a great advantage to the farmer," she said. "During recent years, the brightest boys from agricultural districts have left the farms for college or to seek fortune in the cities. The more unambitious, uneducated class has been left at home, to lumber along at the same old tasks in the same old way—never knowing or caring about the hygienic, efficient methods of running a farm.

"FARM boys who had finished courses in agricultural schools were in such great demand that they could command large salaries, and the average farmer could not afford to pay such exorbitant wages. He was in a quandary; the stupid laborers would not do, and the highly skilled men were too high priced. And then came along his salvation. Well-educated young women, businesslike to the last degree, who knew what they wanted, and were willing to concentrate their efforts on getting the most out of the farm for the employer. They were not afraid of hard work. They did not grumble all the time at the small wages, long hours, and inconsideration of their employer, because these points had been settled satisfactorily at the beginning, with the understanding that as the girl became more proficient in her work, she would receive an increase in salary.

"The girls are delighted with the work and the opportunity to be in the country during the summer, and to save money for winter activities. They declared it to be far more preferable than to be shut up in a stuffy office during the hot weather, and call it a great lark to be together having so much fun. Many of them brought their special friends as co-workers.

"The farmer is pleased with the work of the land army—he declared that the farm has never paid so well as it has since the women came into his employ. The National League for Woman's Service is proud of the members of the farm unit, and considers the two years' work of the girls a real accomplishment."



This is Miss Priscilla English of Brooklyn. She is fetching carrots to the greenhouse, where they will be packed in immense baskets and shipped to the big hotels of the metropolis. She works from 7.30 to 12, from 1 to 5, and is able to save a large part of her summer's wages while having a good time with friends from home

munition mills, ready-made clothing factories, and various war-time industries where they worked in three shifts a day of eight hours each, were paid time and one-half and did not have to work Sundays and legal holidays, unless they themselves wished to earn extra money. Working on piece work as many did, they made bigger wages than they ever did in housework and had far more leisure than ever before. Most factories gave them half of Saturday. From Saturday noon till the whistle blew Monday morning at 7, they had all their time to themselves.

DETROIT housewives consoled themselves by saying "After the Great War is over and munition manufacturing ceases, domestic servants will return to our kitchens again, glad to resume work for us at former wages." But such has not been the case. Domestic servants are harder to obtain in Detroit now than ever before and their wages have increased greatly since the War. Long lists of advertisements in Detroit dailies for girls for general housework offer ten, twelve and fourteen dollars per week without washing. It is almost impossible for people living in the suburbs to get domestic help at any price.

Girls refuse to go back to the long hours, lack of social standing, lack of personal liberty and lack of time for rest and recreation that go with housework. Since the war they still prefer to work in the readymade clothing mills and other industries where they have to work only eight hours per day, have their evenings, Sundays, and legal holidays free to themselves, "and do not have to enter the house by anybody's back door."

The above is a plain statement of facts which I have obtained from the two parties most concerned, housewives and domestic servants themselves. It is the average of many opinions. It is obvious to the most careless observer that women in the United States are rapidly leaving two vocations, teaching and domestic work. And the funny part of it is that these two vocations—teaching and domestic work—are the two which men have hitherto regarded as feminine occupations. It is a common joke in Detroit now that women are pushing the levers and men selling laces—that women are running the elevators while men sell ribbons and satins—that the Great War has put an end to women as the weaker sex.

SOME one ought to write an epic entitled "The Passing of the Weaker Sex." It would make a good poem and there is a wealth of material for it on both sides of the Atlantic—like the enrollment and fighting of Col. Marie Botch Kareva's Russian regiment of young women, the gallant work of middle-aged French women as mayors of cities in war zones, the English and American women drivers of motor ambulances and motor supply trucks on shell-swept roads, the English women carpenters building huts for the Tommies, the heroic nurses and women doctors in hospitals bombed by the Germans, women working as section hands on railroads in the United States, spiking down rails on sleepers with heavy sledge hammers, women in munition mills filling shell cases with T. N. T., knowing well one slight accident will send them into eternity, women driving four-horse mowers and reapers on Dakota and Wyoming farms. Perhaps you think I am joking, but I never was more serious in my life. There never was a grander subject or greater heroines for an epic poem, than the patriotic women of this World War. Would that I had the genius to write it. "Brave men lived before Agamemnon but they lacked 'a sacred poet'" sang Horace. All these heroines of the World War lack is a "sacred poet" to sing, "The Passing of the Weaker Sex."

SYLVIA S. VIDETTO.

Highland Park, Michigan.

The Maidservant Problem

From the Detroit Standpoint

DETROIT is justly regarded as one of the largest industrial and manufacturing centers in the United States, if not in the world. To Detroit able-bodied young men and women flock from all over the country. Domestic help was very scarce in Detroit during the Great War—and hard to obtain at any price, as a large proportion of Detroit's domestic servants went into the

In Czecho-Slovakia

"FOR men may come and men may go," but they will find women right beside them in Czecho-Slovakia. When this newest of the world's democracies was born several months ago, the women came into the same political privileges and powers as the men; and though the new republic may have many troubles and trials, its "White House" will never be picketed by "votes for women" campers, or its streets blocked by suffragette parades.

The new government is young but very wise, and announces that "while it is true that woman's place is first and foremost in her home, it is also true that there are many political, economic and social problems affecting all classes which will be all the better solved by the presence of women in the 'Council Chambers.'" So the municipal elections which are to take place shortly, will see women not only at the polling booths but in numerous cases standing as candidates for office.

Czecho-Slovakia is far-seeing in her wisdom. There are problems to be faced by the little Republic where women will find due scope for true social service. The driving desire for service which has found vent in the soup kitchens and food distributing agencies, may now cope with the housekeeping of a nation, and lend feminine council in the acute housing problem, the question of state aid in certain maternity cases, public nursing organizations, marriage laws and educational reforms. In fact, there is a whole agenda of activity for women in public life and for their influence at the polls.

FOR 400 years the Czecho-Slavs have, both directly and indirectly, fought for their independence from Austrian control. At the beginning of the German war, Bohemia was called upon to furnish her complement of soldiers for the Austrian Army and under forced draft thousands of Czechs were enlisted in the armies of the Central Powers fighting against Russia. As soon as opportunity offered, large numbers of the Czechs refused to fight longer with Austria, and whole companies, and even regiments, went over to the Russian side.

Then followed the collapse of the Russian Army under Kerensky and the Czechs offered their services to the French Government for service on the western front. In the early part of 1917, the Czech leaders gathered at Kiev, and proclaiming their independence, organized an army and declared Czecho-Slovakia an independent state. As Lenine and Trotsky had promised the Czechs safe conduct out of Russia by way of Archangel across the Trans-Siberian railway, arrangements were begun for this army of about 70,000 men to be transported from Kiev to Archangel and Vladivostok for trans-shipment to France.

The group assigned to be sent by way of Archangel was promptly blocked by the Bolsheviks at Moscow. This necessitated the whole 70,000 men leaving Russia via the Trans-Siberian railway and Vladivostok, but the Czechs, unbaflled, proceeded to secure trains. The first contingents were successful, but it became increasingly difficult to get transportation, and as a result the little army of 70,000 were strung along the Trans-Siberian railway from Kiev to Irkutsk.

At this critical stage, in April, 1918, several thousand Czechs near Irkutsk were forced to disarm before they were allowed to proceed further, and reported that then the Bolsheviks fired upon a few thousand of them, practically unarmed, en route to Vladivostok. These Czechs, with a few hand grenades and their bare hands, attacked several times their number of armed Bolsheviks and wresting their guns away from them, captured a small station west of Irkutsk and took command of the situation.

Telegrams were sent to their Czech echelons and spread out along the line, giving warning, and skirmishes took place at many points between Irkutsk and Samara.

FAR outnumbered and isolated as they were, the Czecho-Slovak troops were in a very precarious position, until the United States Government, in response to an appeal by the Czech leaders agreed to send armed assistance in co-operation with Japan and the Allies. It was for this purpose that American soldiers were sent to Vladivostok in August, to assist in extricating the Czechs from their desperate situation in the interior of Siberia and in their transfer to France for service on the western front as originally planned.

Early in September, occurred one of the most brilliant episodes of the war. General Gaida with less than 4,000 Czechs succeeded, in his celebrated campaign from Irkutsk to Chita, in penetrating the Bolshevik lines in the Trans-Baikalia and established communication between the 45,000 Czech troops west of Irkutsk and the 15,000 troops in Vladivostok and vicinity. Many of the Czech soldiers now passing through the United States took part in this offensive.

And now the doughty little army assumed military control of the entire Trans-Siberian railway to make sure it would not again fall into the hands of the Bolsheviks and established and maintained an active eastern front against the Bolsheviks operating in European Russia.

When, in December and January, the Russian army was organized under the influence of Admiral Kolchak and his leaders, the Czechs were allowed to withdraw after four years of uninterrupted and arduous fighting in the cause of the Allies. Their troops now patrol the Trans-Siberian railway from Irkutsk to Omsk, which includes the portion of the railroad through the dense forest of Taiger where scattered bands of Bolsheviks are still aggressive and daily fights take place.

Such is the brilliant history of the little country that has seen fit to ask its women to assist in the building of a no less brilliant future.

MEMBERS of the Red Cross unit are distributing food to thousands of undernourished children in the new republic and, coming frequently in contact with the women, find them taking an unusually prominent part in all government activities. The Red Cross has been very closely associated with these people, for until its commission to Siberia was called upon to furnish doctors, nurses and materials for the aid of this little country, the Czechs were wholly without medical supplies or necessary military equipment. In December, General Stafsnek, the Minister of War of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, requested that the American Red Cross assist in evacuating several thousand invalids and wounded Czechs from Siberia to their homes in Bohemia. In response to this appeal the American Red Cross has been actively engaged in this work, having just completed arrangements to transport some 3,000 of these invalids either across the United States or via Panama to Prague.

The five years of war and its sufferings have had a disastrous effect upon the physical welfare of both mothers and children, and the American Red Cross has organized and is carrying out with characteristic energy a timely system of relief.

It is perhaps this grave problem of the home and posterity that has made the new born republic realize the need of calling its women into council.

In Their Own Woodpile

From the New Orleans Item

"THE people of our southern country have grave questions with which to deal that make the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment, and of the proposed nineteenth amendment (the suffrage amendment), a serious menace to racial peace. . . .

As sure as the Republic lives, I believe force bills will follow, and, while I believe that the living and unborn white children of the South will not submit to them, still their blood will pay for what you are doing today if you are successful. . . ."

THIS Jeremiad here quoted was written by the Governor of Louisiana to a lady who asked him to help with the passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

The possibility of a breach of the "racial peace" in this country arises wholly and solely from the distant possibility that negroes in general may some time try to vote in the South, or that white politicians in other parts of the country may try to procure them to vote by using federal force to protect them in voting. The possibility of that, in turn, lies wholly and solely in the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This amendment declares that no discrimination shall lie against any citizen in the right of suffrage because of color; and it empowers Congress to pass laws to enforce this principle.

The Fifteenth amendment was forced upon a war-prostrated people in the South by passions that a great killing had aroused, misguided by artful and selfish politicians. These, ignoring the inevitable tragedy inhering in the thing they did, were bent on profiteering all they could by the use of the newly-freed negroes of the South as a political tool to despoil a vanquished population. Wise and disinterested observers throughout the nation have long ago recognized that the sudden endowment of a subject race, intimately mingled among a superior type, with equal powers of citizenship was a ghastly blunder. The principle of that fifteenth amendment has been successfully evaded by various expedients of state legislation by which southern states limit their electoral privileges.

A "Force Bill," such as Mr. Pleasant mentions, is a federal law to carry out that fifteenth amendment absolutely to the strictest letter. It would provide whatever federal force is necessary to bring out and protect the negro in the right of voting at every election.

Such a bill was proposed nearly a generation ago, in an overwhelming Republican Congress still hotly swayed by passionate sectional emotions surviving the Civil War. It was defeated after a hard fight, in a memorable filibuster led by A. P. Gorman, senator from Maryland.

There was some frivolous talk a few years ago of another effort of similar nature. The talk never got beyond the stage of frivolity.

There never was less danger of success for such a movement than now; for there never was better understanding between all parts of the country than now, nor more merging of old lines, with more extensive intermingling across old boundaries. The natural tendency has progressed so far that a few hopeful philosophers like Mr. Vardaman have actually been advising a serious effort to repeal the fifteenth amendment itself!

THE only course, therefore, that can possibly encourage any furtive hope for a resurrection of this dead race issue, that now manifests itself only occasionally, in some vengeful extremist in the North, is the crazy course of united opposition in the

South to public measures on which other parts of the country logically agree or divide. Such ill-advised obstruction as this the South is urged to make against the great democratic principle of woman suffrage, a crazy course against an object that commends itself to the reason and conscience of the whole country, the justice of which is admitted by the evasive obstructionists in the South themselves. Such obstruction as this is precisely the kind that puts the South in disrepute elsewhere for ignorance, reaction, mediaevalism, Bourbonism, and general failure to keep step with progressive civilization throughout the Republic. It is precisely the kind of stupidity that arouses the wide resentment and reprobation on which, and on which alone, artful partisans of "force bills" may ever hope to nourish their projects to successful fruition.

The real promoters of "force bills" in the South, by that clear token, are politicians and statesmen of the obsolete doctrine of Mr. Behrman and Mr. Pleasant. Their responsibility, if they succeed in setting up such a threat against the peace and happiness of their people, will be as clear as the sun.

THE suffrage amendment goes directly to the root of the demand for fundamental justice throughout the Republic, with a simple, single, principle approved by all real democrats everywhere. It merely provides that no citizen shall be deprived of the right to vote by the accident of sex.

The suffrage amendment makes no digressions into race or anything else. It does not touch the fact of race at all, even in the remotest way. It contains nothing whatever upon which a racial question could be built, or out of which a racial question, by the utmost ingenuity, could be tortured.

Neither has the suffrage amendment the faintest imaginable connection with the fifteenth amendment, which concerns race. It does not strengthen the race amendment, nor is it strengthened by the race amendment.

This suffrage amendment gives no negro woman any right to vote that every negro man does not already possess under that fifteenth amendment. Every law of every southern state that restricts a negro man in the right of suffrage under the fifteenth amendment, will restrict in exactly the same way every negro woman when the suffrage amendment is passed. The suffrage amendment will not affect these state restrictions at all.

A FEW empty zealots, hard pressed for lack of logic, have been heard to say that white men are willing to keep negro men from the polls by force, but won't do much in the case of negro women. We do not recall in many a year that it has been necessary anywhere to coerce any negro men on election day, and thus dies an argument scarcely worth the name. There is no semblance of reason for expecting that a suffrage amendment will involve any race trouble of any nature at all, with men or women either. All that we ever get of this must spring from the fifteenth amendment, and from that alone. The fifteenth amendment is already in force, as far as the sense and conscience of the nation desire it to be in force.

It is already in force as far as it will ever be in force, unless senseless counsels of obsolete politics against progressive measures that command the intelligence and approval of the rest of the Republic, and of the world at large, cause the South, as an

(Continued on page 242)



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State News

In Tennessee

THE decision of the Tennessee Supreme Court established that the women of Tennessee have the right to vote for presidential and vice-presidential electors without paying a poll tax, but the court also holds that the Legislature has the power to levy a poll tax, and whether that tax will be levied will be a question for the next Legislature.

In the recent suit brought against the Presidential and Municipal Suffrage Bill in Tennessee, the basis of the argument was that the bill did not provide that women should pay a poll tax. The court held that the statute does not give to women any immunity from the payment of poll taxes, but particularly recognizes and declares their liability to such action when levied. Under the Tennessee Law, a male voter is required to pay a poll tax, and it was held by those who opposed the granting of the franchise to women that this was a constitutional discrimination.

It was also claimed that the statute could not be put into effect without destroying the purity and fairness of all elections because it did not provide for separate ballot boxes for the women in elections for officers, for some of whom the women were not qualified to vote, and that therefore there would be no way to ascertain which ballots were cast by women and which by men, and whether or not the women had voted for officers for whom they were not entitled to vote.

RELATIVE to the poll tax issue the court ruled as follows: "The statute before us does not give to women any immunity from the payment of poll taxes, but particularly recognizes and declares their liability to such taxation when levied.

"If any burden is placed upon male voters, it results from the statute which levies a poll tax upon them.

"The whole ground of the argument of illegal distinction lies in the present condition of the law, whereby men are required to pay a poll tax and women are not.

"This classification of the sexes for purposes of poll taxation is made by the constitution itself. That instrument mandatorily declares that all male citizens shall be liable to a poll tax. There is no such mandate as to women.

"The constitution of the state thus licenses the discrimination of which complaint is made, and, as a matter of course, a constitutional discrimination cannot be unconstitutional."

REFERRING to the right of the Legislature to grant presidential and municipal suffrage to women, the court held:

"Since municipal officers are not referred to in the Constitution, and there is no provision in that instrument as to the manner of their selection, and since presidential and vice-presidential electors are not referred to in the Constitution, and no mention is made as to the manner of their selection (and this doubtless could not be regulated by the State Constitution), the conclusion inevitably follows that, under the provisions of Section 4 of Article 7, of the Constitution, the election of such officers 'shall be made in such manner as the Legislature shall direct.' It is thus competent for the Legislature to provide that such officers may be selected by other instrumentalities, or the Legislature itself may select them. The Legislature perhaps may confer the power to select such officers upon the women alone. 'There is no limitation of the agencies it may employ.' *Richardson vs. Young*, supra. As we see it, there is absolutely no restriction upon the

State News

In Tennessee

power of the Legislature to authorize women to participate in the selection of such officers. This authority of the Legislature is not only not negated by anything in the Constitution, but is expressly sanctioned by the language of Section 4 of Article 7.

"Section 4 of Article 7 seems too plain to permit of any doubt as to its meaning."

Section 4, of Article 7 of the Tennessee constitution provides:

"The election of all officers, and the filling of all vacancies not otherwise directed or provided by this constitution, shall be made in such a manner as the Legislature shall direct."

The right of election officials to provide separate ballot boxes for women voters was upheld by the court as follows:

"We accept as correct the opinion of the Legislature expressed as indicated (by the resolution adopted when the statute was passed), that the election officers have the power to provide separate ballot boxes, and we take it as a matter of course that the election officers will adopt the advice of the Legislature and duly provide separate ballot boxes for elections in which candidates are running for only part of whom women are entitled to vote."

The legislative resolution referred to by the court reads:

"Whereas, the present General Assembly of the State of Tennessee has passed a bill granting suffrage to women of Tennessee in presidential and municipal elections, therefore be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the state and county boards of election be and the same are hereby empowered and directed to make any and all provisions for the faithful execution of said act by providing separate ballot boxes or otherwise as may be required."

THE opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered by Justice Grafton Green, and was concurred in by three other members of the court, there being but one dissenting opinion—that of Justice Bachman, who held that it was discriminating against the men to permit women to vote without the payment of poll tax.

"It is a very signal triumph indeed," says the *Nashville Banner* "and one which causes great joy in the hearts of those who have so long contended for the franchise. With the legal intricacies of the decision we do not care to deal—sufficient to say it was clean-cut, clear and unalterable—the women have it beyond any further controversy."

A Generous Offer

THAT is a highly impressive offer made by the Providence, (R. I.) *Journal* to defray the entire expense of an extra session of Rhode Island's Legislature rather than let expense stand in the way of Rhode Island's early ratification. The following extract from the *Journal* is exactly to the point.

"Rhode Island is already on record, through the General Assembly, in favor of giving the presidential vote to the women of the state. We were able to grant them this privilege without waiting for a federal constitutional amendment or altering our own fundamental law. Now the chance is offered us to take the logical step, giving them the right to vote at all elections equally with men.

"If the question of the cost of an extra session for this purpose has been held to be an obstacle it need not be so considered. A week ago the Providence *Journal* sent to Governor Beekman

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A chic new frock for the "Beginning Season" is illustrated. Of tricotine in mid-night blue or black; it has lattice design in black silk braid. Heavy cording sash with fringe ends adds a handsome finish. All sizes 45.00. Smart hat of hand-cut felt combined with contrasting moire silk. All color combinations 19.95 (including tax).

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a formal offer, in writing, to defray the entire expense of such a session. If the Republican leaders feel that in case a special session were called the abolition of the property qualification for male voters would also come up, let them not hesitate on that account. The *Journal* believes that the Republican Party of Rhode Island faces a double responsibility and opportunity. It should not attempt any evasion, but should rise to the occasion and commend itself to every true lover of democracy by providing for equal suffrage for men as well as equal suffrage for women. There could be no better program of accomplishment with which to go before the voters of the state at the next election.

"Let us adapt ourselves to the new temper of the age, give the ballot to every man and woman who is worthy of it, and so help to make our American experiment in self-rule more truly democratic than ever before."

Democrats Urge Special Session

THE Gerry Club of Providence, Rhode Island, recently passed a resolution endorsing the stand of the Democratic State Central Committee in favor of woman suffrage, and urged the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Loving Cup for Mrs. Miller

MRS. JOHN O. MILLER, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, was given a loving cup by the Equal Franchise Federation of Pittsburg recently in recognition of her splendid work as leader of the suffrage cause in the Keystone state.



868—For breakfast, informal occasions, and for the cottage one wants the brightest and cheeriest china with decorations adaptable to all surroundings—just such a pleasing result is achieved in the Ming pattern, on fine Lenox china. 103 piece Ming china dinner set, special price, \$175.00; 7 piece chop set, special price, \$10.50; 7 piece cake set, special price, \$12.00; 23 piece tea-set, special price, \$35.00.

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OVINGTON'S

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In Their Own Woodpile

(Continued from page 239)

outrageous unit, to affront the North, the East and the West, in so signal a way as to give crazy extremists there a field in public resentment for their destructive urgings.

THAT anybody with rudimentary intelligence could fail to understand this is beyond easy explanation. That politicians of note should still be trying their best, in the surest possible way, to rekindle the fires of racial hate, and plunge a people anew into the strife of furious emotions long subdued and mostly forgotten, is not easy to explain, except, indeed, on the ground that they really wish to accomplish the thing to which their course must surely lead. Yet this can scarcely account for their queer behavior, because such an outcome, their responsibility for it being clear, would be their own destruction.

DO you not know that every hope of future political prosperity and preferment that Woodrow Wilson may have for himself, for his friends or for his party depends entirely on the Democratic party, on holding the South fast in allegiance to the Democratic party? And don't you also know that Woodrow Wilson has exhausted every device of public exhortation and personal suasion at his command to pass the suffrage amendment? And don't you know that Woodrow Wilson is much better acquainted with the currents of national thought, with probabilities and possibilities of national political development, than the swarm of jack-leg politicians and smallbore statesmen who range around the South crying "Nigger" as a charm for cheap popularity with the mob?

Don't you know that Woodrow Wilson would never stand an instant for this suffrage amendment if he had the faintest reason to believe it could possibly plunge the nation in turmoil, rear a black-and-tan Republican domination over the South, sap the Democratic party in the nation at large, and reduce himself and his own hopes, and the political hopes of all his friends, to wreckage along with their common party?

Don't you know, on the other hand, that Woodrow Wilson has urged every Democrat, as a party principle and a private wish, to pass the suffrage amendment in the interest of greater harmony and solidarity throughout the republic?

We print no replies to these questions. Anybody with a brain as big as a bean can answer for himself.

SOME, perhaps, are not satisfied with the insight and opinion of Woodrow Wilson in this matter. We refer them to the Democratic National Committee. This is the body that frames Democratic platforms, manages Democratic campaigns, and takes counsel between elections on all matters affecting the Democratic party's welfare. Every state in the Union is represented on it.

This Democratic National Committee recently passed a resolution calling upon all Democratic governors and Legislatures to take steps as promptly as possible to hasten the adoption of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in their own several states.

Certainly this committee cannot be suspected of any desire but the strengthening of the Democratic party everywhere. No body of men could more ardently wish, from direct personal and political interest, to improve the Democratic party's position in the South, to prevent its weakening in the South, than the National Committee. Assuredly this committee must be presumed, more than any other Democratic body, to know and to understand the possibilities and probabilities of political development throughout the Republic. That is what the committee is appointed to study and to know.

Could any safer opinion than the National Committee's be invoked against the baseless idea that justice to American womanhood involves a race issue in the South? Again we leave the answer to every brain bigger than a bean.

BUT suppose that Woodrow Wilson is an ignorant and dangerous idealist, that he and the governing committee of the National Democratic Party are political ignoramuses who have no idea what the rest of the country is thinking about, their own parts of it included. Suppose that enlightened Senators like Mr. Ransdell, enlightened Governors like Mr. Brough, of Arkansas, where they have as many negroes as elsewhere, that the Legislatures of the great Southern states of Texas and Missouri—suppose that these, and all the free, upstanding, progressive Democrats of the South who stand with them on this issue—suppose they are all a mere rabble of blind and silly dupes who know not what they do nor whither they are going.

Suppose our Pleasants, our Behrmans, our Moutons—we have no personal quarrel with them as individuals and cite them merely to identify their school of politics and statesmanship—suppose they are entirely right on the suffrage issue, instead of entirely and dangerously wrong, as they really are. Suppose all that. Then still we say that they, and they alone are responsible for the thing they claim to fear and profess to be trying to avoid.

FOR what is this Federal Amendment of which they confess such deadly fear? Or rather why is it?

The individual states, they say, should be absolutely free to determine and define the suffrages of their own people. Most of them actually declare the state should give woman the suffrage. But they themselves have opposed this when their aid or opposition could have helped or hurt.

This is the reason, and the only reason, for the Federal Amendment.

It is merely a simple method devised by the democratic womanhood and manhood of the country to obtain an act of simple justice that the political school of Messrs. Pleasant, Behrman and Mouton, all over the Republic, have withheld from them by obstructing state action.

Some of the politicians of this type still frankly and blindly obstruct state action today. A few of them proclaim conversion, in a sort of deathbed repentance. But where were they through the long and weary years in which the more liberal and more genuinely democratic political counsels of state after state, from The Golden Gate to Sandy Hook, were enfranchising women?

Some of them were contemptuously silent on the "academic" abstractions of a cause that was "not worth discussing." But most of them were in plain, open, emphatic opposition. They talked down suffrage between times and wielded their influence to vote it down in every state election and every legislative hall.

THAT alone, Gentlemen, has made federal suffrage an issue—your own actions against state suffrage. Federal enfranchisement for women was a useless formality so long as a respectable chance remained to procure suffrage by action of the several states. You, Gentlemen of the Negro-Issue-Revival, and you alone, have made federal suffrage a thing to be desired by the nation at large, and consequently a national issue.

If, federal suffrage, then, Gentlemen, should prove to be the curse you so wrongly declaim, you, Gentlemen, and you alone, will be to blame for it. For you, Gentlemen, have raised this genii with your black magic of machine politics and barnstorming statesmanship. If the South suffers for it, you, Gentlemen, and you alone, will be held to account.

The honor and the infamy will belong exclusively, in any

measure of evil that may ever come from this thing, to the gentlemen who have prevented justice to American womanhood all these years, and who are now encouraging northern fanatics to raise the race issue against the South today, by their fatuous and dangerous invitations to new "force bills."

THE simple truth of the whole situation can be told in a few sentences:

The suffrage amendment will neither provoke nor encourage a race issue. A race issue is quite possible without any suffrage amendment.

The bat-sighted politicians who are raising "race issues" and "force bills" in this connection to defeat suffrage, may easily bring down a race issue and a force bill on the South, by affronting the desire and outraging the progressive conscience of every other region in the country on an issue upon which all those other regions are right and these politicians are wrong.

But even if the Federal Amendment were pregnant with trouble for the South, the fault still lies clearly with these very Southern politicians who pretend to fear it. For these politicians, their political school, are solely responsible for the fact that there is any Federal Suffrage Amendment at all.

It won't do for these gentlemen to walk abroad moaning like discredited prophets and cast-out poets of ancient days, crying into their beards: "Nigger, Nigger, Nigger."

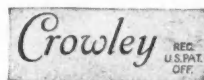
The negro is in your own woodpile, Gentlemen. What you do with him is on your own heads.

ALABAMA'S rejection of the woman suffrage amendment is suggestive of the literal meaning of its non-progressive name: "Here I rest"—*Chronicle-Telegraph*, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The Book Stall

Enfranchised Cookery

ENFRANCHISING women doesn't seem to dull their ambition to be past-masters of cookery to judge by the contents of a souvenir cook book prepared by two California Woman's Clubs and offered to the National American Woman Suffrage Association. This book, *Enfranchised Cookery*, (National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company) sounds like an Arabian Nights tale to the chastened palates of the present day housewife.

"Two pounds fresh veal" say these enfranchised cooks of the Woman's City Club of Long Beach, and the Progressive Club of Los Angeles, California. "At seventy cents a pound," murmurs the harassed woman of today, and flips a page until she comes to "Boil three good sized potatoes," which sounds more possible. It was clever of the enfranchised cooks to put the potatoes first and break the way gently for a suggestion to "chop up a little lean ham." This recipe has a lip-smacking and foreign sounding name "Gnochia." It is a kind of life-saver among food suggestions too, this affair of a few boiled potatoes, a "little" ham, some tomato sauce—all piping hot, and eventually on a platter. One can hardly wait to run home and try it.

There is also "enfranchised macaroni"—which must have had a great vogue as long ago as the California suffrage campaign for it is called "a splendid voter getter." The same is true of "Chop Suey a la City Club," which insinuates "4 small onions sliced and fried" into the mind of the distracted house-keeper. This recipe doesn't demand even a little meat. It throws out tentacles towards a "can of mushrooms;" but if one's pocket-book shows signs of hysteria, it hastily withdraws even that as unnecessary to the dish.

There are ever so many recipes put out by these voting house-wives, who, it is plain to be seen, spare themselves no trouble over their cooking. There are recipes which entice with modest lures like the humble potato, the socialist macaroni, the proletarian onion. One can easily skip such anachronisms as "two nice large hens," "beat up an egg" (priceless and rare) or "2 pints heavy cream." Was there really ever heavy cream? There is cheering thought in an "eggless and butterless cake." There are enticing "Ojaldas," neatly compounded of flour and cold water with a little help from one egg and an odd bit of lard. Just

about going the limit of the family purse in these hard times. Once, joyful prospect! there is a rule for gingerbread, which is warranted *inexpensive but good*. Most gingerbread is either quite expensive, or else it might better never have been born. It echoes the mood of the poet: "Life is so full of misery were it not better not to be." As to most gingerbread, "Yes, indeed," one answers promptly. But not the kind made by Mrs. Ballard of the Woman's City Club.

What one previously surmises about all these enfranchised cooks is that they must put a good deal of time and thought upon culinary arts, and thus belie those standard arguments against suffrage, such as the one which implies that when women once get the ballot they never stop voting day or night. They just vote their husbands into ruin, their children into rags, their homes into the discard and themselves to death. Yet here they are making self-frosting lemon pie, which sounds as difficult as Article X of the League of Nations, and Dexter Canapes and Ravioli and foie a la poulette and—But why not buy their book? It is only 25 cents.

The Canning of Egg Plant

A Play in One Act and a Quick Finish

(Editorial sanctum of the anti-suffrage paper. Sign reading, "The Woman's Egg Plant, official journal of the anti-suffrage cause.")

Editor (a fashionably dressed woman at her desk) and her stenographer (reading aloud from a pile of letters).

Stenographer: Here's another letter on the same subject (reads):

"Editor Woman's Egg Plant.

"DEAR MADAM: I am the daughter of a deaf and dumb father, aged 83, and his sole support. I have earned his living by knitting, in the home, but am no longer able to buy yarn. I have the offer of employment in a doctor's office, at good salary. How can I accept and yet remain an anti-suffragist?"

Editor (dictates):

It is not in accordance with the tenets of our cause. A woman's place is in the home, with or without yarn. Send your father to the doctor's office.

Stenographer (reads):

"DEAR MADAM: I am very much worried over my daughter, who begins to show indica-

tions of individuality. She demands an education. Do you think this a tendency toward Bolshevism?"

Editor (dictates):

Poultices of social life should be applied at once. Have your daughter attend a dance or a bridge party daily. Smother the individuality in absorbent cotton, and repress every desire for intelligence. If she shows a tendency to work, place small aluminum balls on her fingers. It is too early to state whether your daughter is a Bolshevik, but one should take no chances. Above all, encourage her in early matrimony. If married to a bum, she will not be so likely to throw one.

Stenographer (reads):

"EDITOR WOMAN'S EGG PLANT: In our state, women have the franchise and I feel that I shall have to exercise my right (though an anti-suffragist) in order to counteract an ignorant vote. I do not agree with my husband's selection of candidate. Must I vote for him?"

Editor (dictates):

You must. It is one of the anti-suffrage principles that a woman will always vote with her husband, thereby doubling the already too large vote.

Stenographer (reads): Mrs. J. M. B. writes:

DEAR MADAM: The women of our state are allowed to vote on the question of the issuance of school funds. I have been always strongly opposed to the ballot for women, but I want a new high school for my children. The question is before our voters now. What shall I do in order to be consistent?

Editor (dictates): True and earnest womanhood does not seek consistency; that is a man's quality. If it is something you want yourself, by all means vote for it. But if it is something someone else wants, do not lose sight of the fact that a woman's place is the home.

Stenographer: Here's another one. Queer handwriting and awful spelling, but I think I can read it. (Reading):

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Rabbit Hash, Kentucky.

Editor, Woman's Egg Plant.

DEAR LADY: You are taking the right stand on this here fool question of the lady vote. It is one of the fooliest things I ever come across and its stirred up the women folks of this here town till there aint no public official can run things in peace and quiet any more. I have been Mayor of the town for two terms, and



The Book Stall

there aint nobody ever questioned my affairs before. The women are mad about the garbage, and blame me. What can I do about it. My pigs cant eat it all. I hope you'll lay it on them hot and heavy about staying at home where they belong. If a woman takes care of her house and children and the garden and the chickens and does the milking, she aint got any time for politics. I couldn't do it myself. Besides, no woman's got edication enough to run political affairs. You've got to be smart and edicated, or you cant get into politics. And even then it'll be hard for a man to stay in, if the women get to meddling. Keep up with the good work. Yours truly,

SIMON SEMPLE.

Editor: You'll have to edit that letter before it goes in. Leave out garbage and pigs, and the part about what he expects a woman to do. And answer this way (dictates):

"Here is an earnest expression of the natural chivalry man feels toward woman. Every true husband and father is desirous of saving his woman kind from the labor and mire of political life."

Stenographer (reading):

"DEAR MADAM: I have always felt assured that the obnoxious woman's vote could never be forced upon me, but recent developments have made me apprehensive. Do you think we are in danger?"

Editor (dictates): Have no fear. So long as there are chivalrous men and earnest women in the world, the vote will never be forced upon you. It is for you to work to keep the vote from the hands of the few headstrong women who know not what they themselves want.

Stenographer: These are all the communications received.

Editor: There are not enough there to fill the Question Box. Write six or eight more, yourself, answering them by natural right, flying in the face of nature, women never using the ballot, immoral women only using it, and every woman deserting her home in order to use it. Say something about indirect influence and Mormonism, and don't forget intuition. That's enough for this week.

(Sounds of shouts and horns outside.)

Editor: What is the noise outside?

Stenographer (looking out): A procession is going by. Men and women, too. It looks like an impromptu affair. What is that on the banner? What! What!

Editor: What? (Runs to window) Suffrage Amendment passes Senate. Impossible!

Stenographer: Impossible!

Editor: Could it be true? It MUST be so.

Stenographer: I've lost my job.

Editor (rushes to a box and hurls something out of the window): There, take that!

Stenographer: What was that?

Editor: I threw a last egg after them, any way.

Enter leader of the Antis (carrying an immense black-bordered handkerchief). Ladies, fellow-workers, our cause is lost.

Editor: Is it true?

Leader: The Senate has passed the Amendment. It will be entirely useless to make any further fight against suffrage.

Editor: Do you believe that?

Leader (sharply): James says so.

Stenographer: Anyway, we can have more time for bridge, now.

Leader takes down the sign, the editor picks up a box labeled "Eggs" and the stenographer closes her typewriter. All file off the stage.

THE above was one of the clever "take-offs" which formed a part of the unique program held by the Dubuque, Iowa, suffragists to celebrate the passage of presidential suffrage and the ratification of the Federal Amendment. Miss Anna B. Lawther, former state president; Miss Elizabeth Bissell, former state secretary, and many other prominent local suffragists, took part. The editor of the paper was Mrs. H. B. Gratiot; Mrs. Harold Wallace was the stenographer, and Mrs. F. E. Bissell impersonated a prominent anti-suffragist. The editors took their copy from various anti-suffrage statements and beliefs. A pantomime, entitled "The Cat Came Back," "An Anti-Suffragist's Ode," "Our Suffrage Museum," "The Anti's Prophecy," "Women on the Pedestal" and "Women in the Home," and all the favorite "isms," appeared on the program.

Women in Iowa

NEW and valuable historical material has been added to the libraries of the world through recent publications of books on woman's progress. The era for the study of woman as a specimen not quite fully incorporated into the human race, something between an angelic being and a prehistoric ichthyosaurus has fortunately passed. These books

were frequently written by men and were inspired by mythology and Freudian psychology. The modern type of book about women have mainly jumped to the other extreme, and are so concrete they are dull. A nice balance is, however, coming into view, and as an augury of the same historical study of woman's political and civic advance, may be mentioned Miss Ruth A. Gallaher's *Legal and Political Status of Women in Iowa*, (published by the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City). The book has been under the nourishing care of the Historical Society throughout its period of construction and is prefaced by the president, Benj. F. Shambaugh.

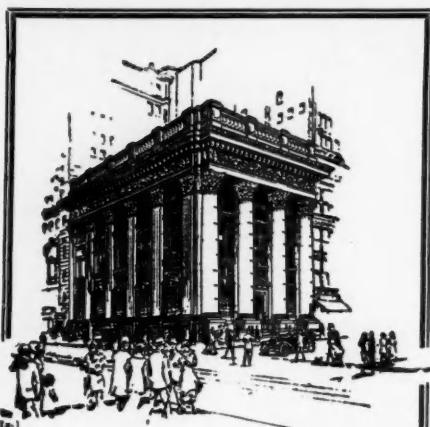
Indicative of its value as a human document is Miss Gallaher's chapter "Early status of women in Iowa." By blind chance, as it were, Iowa women came into place under the English common law, rather than under the Napoleonic code, as might easily have been the case; for Iowa was a part of the Louisiana purchase. In 1804, the United States' new land was divided into the Territory of Orleans south of the 33rd degree of latitude somewhat above the present boundary of Louisiana, and the District of Louisiana, which lay north of latitude 33. The Governor and Judges of the territory of Indiana were given jurisdiction over the district of Louisiana, but since the Iowa County remained more or less virgin wilderness for another quarter century, no particular legislation was needed. In 1805, Congress made the district of Louisiana into a territory, and in 1812 reorganized it into the Territory of Missouri. This same act specified that the people of the Missouri Territory were entitled to judicial proceedings according to "the common law." It thus happened that Iowa women fell heir to the same set of domestic relations and

Julia Ward Howe and the Woman Suffrage Movement

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property rights that obtained in the states which came into the Union from English colonial possession. Iowa floated about more or less unowned until it snuggled under the Territory of Michigan in 1834, and from an original association with Latin-American Louisiana gradually formed a new alignment as part of the North-West Territory.

The Common Law of our Anglo-Saxon inheritance did not do much for women, little more than the Civil Law, as it was called, of French and Spanish settlements. By either code the married woman passed from complete control of her father into the completer control of her husband. The historical process by which Iowa women have now attained personal, social, civic and political rights is the theme of Miss Gallaher's brochure. What they have now gained the author characterizes as "fairly typical of the northern states, though less progressive than the western commonwealths, (Iowa) has been more progressive than many of the eastern states; and is far in advance of the South, which still adheres to most of the Common Law rules concerning the position of women—more especially married women."

The first part of Miss Gallaher's book is devoted to the Iowa woman's struggle to gain civic rights, a foothold as an individual, as a professional woman, as guardian of her child, as owner and controller of her own property. The second part of the book deals with the Iowa woman's long struggle for political rights, a struggle dating from 1866. There is a long and noble suffrage ancestry in Iowa as in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts. Many great names appear there, both of men and of women, one of the greatest being that of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Iowa being her birthplace. The Political Equality Club of Sioux City was begun by Mrs. Catt in 1889.

As recent as is Miss Gallaher's scholarly, excellent and valuable book, so fast do events move, that it is not sufficiently up-to-date to record the gaining of presidential suffrage by Iowa women in 1919, nor the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Iowa Legislature.

Among the Indispensables

ARE you interested in social reforms, or in legislation, or in putting public questions of any sort up to the women of your state or your nation? If so, there is one book which you cannot do without and that is the *Official Register and Directory of Women's Clubs in America*.

Arkansas Ratifies

ARKANSAS ratified on July 28 by a vote of 29 to 2 in the Senate and 75 to 17 in the House, making the twelfth state to ratify.

A large number of suffragists came in from over the state, and many women were gathered at the Capitol by eleven o'clock to greet the incoming legislators. The session was called to order at twelve o'clock, and immediately upon organization adjourned for luncheon. The Pulaski County Association gave a luncheon in honor of the members of the Legislature at the Marion Hotel. This was attended by about 250 people. No speeches were made.

The two Houses met in joint session at 2.45 and heard the message of Gov. C. H. Brough. This was short and to the point and said in no uncertain terms that the Legislature was expected to ratify the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage. Fifteen girls had volunteered to serve as pages, and were recognized in both Houses. However, a motion to reinstate the organization made in January was adopted early in the session and their services were not needed. The galleries were filled with women, each carrying a yellow banner. They were the same banners used in New York during the 1917 campaign.

MORE opposition developed in the House than we expected, and some very bitter speeches were made against. We were never afraid of losing, but were sorry some men we had expected to vote with us, deserted our colors. In the Senate, an attempt was made to get through a resolution, submitting the matter to the women of the state. It was the same old story we have heard in every suffrage campaign in the United States. Out of experience and kindness of heart, I went to the man who expected to propose this resolution, and told him he would make himself ridiculous in the state of Arkansas and all over the country; that the thing was illegal, would decide nothing after all the expense and trouble it would entail, and urged him not to introduce it. I failed to persuade him, so the resolution was introduced and declared out of order, and the man who introduced it finally voted for ratification.

We will close our state headquarters for a rest of about two months, and then start up citizenship schools throughout the entire state. We are very anxious that a large number of women shall vote in the primaries next year, and believe the lessons in citizenship will show them the importance of doing this.

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In the Church

THE Episcopal Church will be the first orthodox denomination to grant full equality to its women if the proposed canons are approved at the triennial general convention, which will be held in Detroit in October. Barring the candidacy for holy orders, full equality will be given women, and places on administrative boards, both national and local, will be opened to them. Places on the vestry, and the office of delegate at diocesan and general conventions of the church will also be open to them.

IN an address recently to the South Carolina diocesan convention Bishop Guerry of the Protestant Episcopal Church had this to say on the subject of Christian democracy:

"Something should be done to arouse the church to become indeed and in reality a true family of God. The immediate practical and vital task before us is to apply this principle of democracy and catholicity to our own church and to conditions as they exist here and now. If we are really in earnest about applying the principle of democracy to the church, we ought to begin by extending the franchise to women at our parish meetings. A church which withholds the franchise from its women is certainly an anachronism."

The dioceses of Harrisburg and of Washington voted recently to give women the franchise in parochial elections in any parish where they so desired. Rhode Island and Kansas report women delegates in their recent diocesan conventions. In Rhode Island women sat in convention for the second time, four delegates this year. A memorial was adopted by the convention asking the General Convention to interpret the word "laymen" in the constitution of the church to mean women as well as men. The Rhode Island Diocesan Convention of the Girls' Friendly Society also urged the General Convention "to remove all obstacles in law and custom which curtail in any way the usefulness of women in the church, or in membership in its councils."

The diocese of Western New York has amended its constitution so as to admit women to the franchise in parish meetings.

THE CHURCHMAN, New York, says: "At a recent meeting of the Representative Church Council of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, an amendment was made to the constitution inserting after the word 'communicant' the words 'male and female,' and thereby women were admitted to the church councils. The motion emanated from the bishops who in this instance took much pride in the fact that they were leading from in front and not from behind. The Bishop of Aberdeen in presenting the motion said that if the council voted down

the measure 'it would mean that in the hour of the Church's greatest need the Church had refused an opportunity because the forces of prejudice and reaction were stronger than the forces of reform and common sense.' Mr. Spens in answering the vigorous opposition to the amendment said: "The danger is just this—if we seek to dam the stream, we may find that ultimately it will break out and go too far."

In Politics

IOWA suffragists undoubtedly will be given the right to vote in the primaries next year, according to newspaper reports from that state. Arrangements have already been made for the introduction of a primary suffrage bill when the Legislature convenes in special session next January to consider the revision of the code. Senator W. W. Anderson of Scranton will introduce the suffrage bill in the Senate, while Representative James B. Weaver of Des Moines will sponsor it in the House.

A primary suffrage bill introduced in the Legislature during the regular session last winter passed the House by an overwhelming majority, but failed of passage in the Senate for political reasons.

Will Oppose Speaker Sweet

MISS MARION DICKERMAN, a Red Cross nurse, who served in France, has been endorsed by Democratic leaders of Oswego County as the party's candidate for the legislative seat now held by Thaddeus C. Sweet, speaker of the Assembly. Miss Dickerman, it is announced, will make an issue of the speaker's opposition to social welfare bills which were defeated in the last Assembly. The bills were passed by the Senate, but were defeated in the House, over which the Republican leader presided.

Democrats, Take Notice!

"45,000 militant women workers in the field by the coming winter" to work for the Republican party is the program Republican women leaders have mapped out for themselves according to a statement by Mrs. Douglas Harvey at a luncheon given recently at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

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Applied Citizenship

How the Girl Scouts Do It

WOMEN are frequently accused of not understanding team-work. Perhaps there is some truth in the accusation; perhaps there is none. However that may be, the ability to work together and to subordinate individual gain to the gain of the whole is a tremendously valuable asset, and any system which provides training in team-work for either boys or girls is of real value to society.

This is the Girl Scouts' chief contribution to citizenship. The scouting program is primarily social. It starts with the girl as a member of society and teaches her responsibility to her group and loyalty to her country. One says "teaches"; but the teaching is so intermingled with play, the group-work is so imperceptibly divided from group-play that the scout herself does not realize what an important lesson she is learning. The truths just go on soaking in and the practice of team-work becomes a habit until, when the scout leaves her troop she really knows how to be a part of a big organization, and she knows how to do her bit for the success of the whole rather than for her own glory.

In addition the girl who has been a real scout knows a host of things and can do a host of things. She has built up a strong body by outdoor exercise and personal hygiene. She has won proficiency badges for housekeeping, woodcraft, civics, music, or any number of other accomplishments. Every one of these badges means real ability. To win a badge in child-nursing the scout must be able to bathe and dress a real baby; she must have had actual experience in caring for a baby every day for a month; she must know about children's food, clothing, simple ailments, and games, and must be able to mend their clothes. What mother would not be glad to add to her family circle a conscientious little Girl Scout with the green cross of the Child Nurse on her sleeve?

The requirements for other badges are equally thorough; but proficiency badges do not begin to cover the activities of the Girl Scouts. Their activities during the war have been manifold. They have demonstrated canning; they have assisted in Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamp campaigns; they have knitted and made bandages. In fact, wherever a girl's size war-job has offered itself, the Girl Scouts have taken it on, and they are planning to give their services in the same way for any worth-while peace-job that

presents itself. Leaders are already finding real work for their girls in helping all sorts of civic betterment movements, and the girls are carrying over the patriotic enthusiasm which inspired their war-service into the more prosaic work of peace-time.

The plan of the organization is simple and elastic and essentially democratic. Wherever eight girls of about the same age may be gathered together, the plan fits. It is equally appealing to girls in boarding schools and institutions, in fashionable suburban communities, in small towns, and in crowded city districts. The girls conduct their own meetings, elect their own leaders, and plan their own activities under wise guidance. The activities are all those of adult life, and the girls throw themselves into them with all the enthusiasm of children "playing house."

THERE are more than 60,000 Girl Scouts. These girls are giving active service and learning the valuable lessons of good team-work and good workmanship. That the girls want to do it—that the program of the organization appeals to them—is shown by the fact that applications for membership have been coming into National Headquarters at the rate of 4,000 every month, in spite of the fact that there is not a single organizer in the field recruiting memberships.

Of course it is impossible to absorb all these girls at once as they should be absorbed. They should be put at once into troops with a competent trained captain at their head, and kept busy and enthusiastic until they outgrow scouting. This can be done easily when there are sufficient funds to pay a competent staff of trained women to go out in the field, train the captains who volunteer their services, and form local councils to direct the work.

To do this the Girl Scouts are planning a campaign for associate membership during the last week of October. They are asking the support of women's organizations everywhere and from the suffrage organization. Any organization which offers American girls training for motherhood, for business life, and for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, is very likely to get it.

Young women who wish to volunteer as scout captains may send their names to Miss Doris Hough, Secretary, Field Department, Girl Scouts, National Headquarters, 189 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Millions Are Hungry

FROM three to six millions of hungry American children are not getting enough to eat. These are the children whom parents and teachers often speak of as "delicate" or "ailing" or "lazy" or just "plain ornery;" but Miss Lydia Roberts, the dietitian, who has just written for the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor a pamphlet called "What is Malnutrition?" says they are hungry, or, in technical phrase, "malnourished." Some of these children literally do not get enough to eat; more, perhaps, do not get enough of the right sort of food; some are unable, as a result of physical defect, properly to assimilate what they eat.

According to Dr. Josephine Baker, more than one-fifth of the school children of New York city are undernourished. The percentage for the entire United States is even higher. Dr. Thomas Wood places it at from 15 to 25 per cent. Since this takes no count of the malnourished children under school age, in the "neglected period" between the ages of two and seven; when malnutrition usually has its

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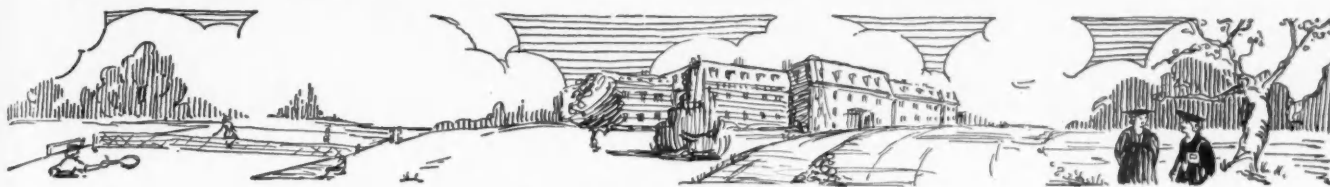
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Applied Citizenship

beginning, from three to six million hungry American children is probably a conservative estimate.

Many of these children are going hungry, says Miss Roberts, because their parents can not afford to buy a sufficient amount of suitable, nourishing food. Thousands of American families are today living on an income which does not permit of an adequate diet. But poverty is not the sole cause of malnutrition. Many mothers do not know how to spend their money to get the best return in food value, or how to plan healthful, nourishing meals for their families. Many others have not sufficient control over their children to induce them to eat the right things and to take the sleep and rest necessary to development. They take pride, Miss Roberts points out, in having a "delicate" child. They do not realize that the undernourished boy or girl is peculiarly susceptible to disease, that "the listless, inactive, malnourished child, who is constantly tired, who leans against the school house while his comrades play, is father to the man who is handicapped because of low vitality and a poorly developed body—is the inefficient adult, the rejected army recruit."

One of the most effective ways of seeing that the starving children of America are fed, the pamphlet points out, is the malnutrition clinic or the malnutrition class, where children are gathered together for instruction in diet and health rules. Mothers are urged to come to the class and the homes of the children are visited to engage the cooperation of the parents. Boston, Chicago, and New York are among the cities that have such classes. They report great improvement in the children attending them. The school lunch is another important factor in reducing malnutrition.

Medical supervision for all children until they are through the growing period Miss Roberts regards as the fundamental requirement in bringing America's millions of malnourished children up to normal.

Americanization Program

THE Committee on American Citizenship of the League of Women Voters will follow a practical and far-reaching program throughout the year.

Mrs. Frederic P. Bagley of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee, has announced the program of objectives to be as follows:

1. Compulsory education in every State for

all children between six and sixteen, nine months of each year.

2. Education of adults by extension classes of the public schools.

3. English made the national language by making it compulsory in all public and private schools where courses in general education are conducted.

4. Higher qualifications for citizenship and more sympathetic and impressive ceremonies for naturalization.

5. Direct citizenship for women, not citizenship through marriage, as a qualification for the vote.

6. Naturalization for married women to be made possible.

7. Compulsory publication in foreign language newspapers of lessons in citizenship.

8. Schools of citizenship in conjunction with the public schools, a certificate from such schools to be a qualification for naturalization and for the vote.

9. An oath of allegiance to the United States for every citizen, native and foreign born, to be one qualification for the vote.

10. An educational qualification for the vote in all States after a definite date to be determined.

Citizenship Queries

WILL you kindly let me know whether it will be possible for me to vote by mail and if so when I should register. I have not yet voted in New York City, as I left there to work for the Government June 26th of last year. I was born in New York City and was employed at the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, at the time I left New York. I had been connected with the Garden for eight years. This could easily establish my residence there for voting purposes.

K. D. K.

Washington, D. C.

New York does not have any provision for absent, or mail voting. During the war provision was made for the soldier vote, but this did not apply to other absentees.

Kansas first in 1913 passed an absent voter amendment to the suffrage clause in its constitution. Since then, 19 states have followed her lead. Some provide only for absent voting when out of the precinct but within the state. Others cover voting when absent anywhere in the United States. The states which have had a mail or absent voting provision are: Colorado,

Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In some of these states the voter must register at his own precinct but can vote outside it. In others, both registration and voting can be by mail, the voter applying to the town clerk for his ballot. In still others the voter himself does not mail his ballot but the vote is taken at the polling place in the precinct where he is and mailed by the election officials to his own precinct.

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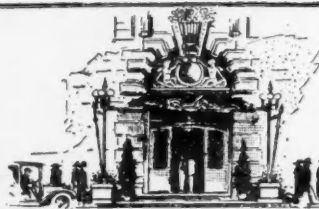
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Honor Dr. Shaw

RESOLUTIONS passed by the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League on the death of Anna Howard Shaw, read as follows:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved leader, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Be it

Resolved, that in the passing of the great Suffrage Leader, the great Woman Orator, the great Woman Pioneer Minister, the great Friend of Women.

That the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League, The National American Woman Suffrage Association and the women of America have sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, that in this last loving tribute of respect to her memory we shall strive to emulate her example in the steadfastness of her determination to fight for the political freedom of the women of America and we rejoice to know that Dr. Shaw lived to realize that her life's labor was not in vain.

Resolved, that as it is useless to try to do justice by eulogy to one so great, we, the members of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League petition our Representatives to complete as speedily as possible the unfinished task of freeing the women of our state in honor, praise

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and appreciation of the life of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who gave the last drops of her life blood to preserve the country she loved.

Resolved, that we extend through Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt our sympathy to the Board of The National American Woman Suffrage Association and to the members of her immediate family, also her devoted companion, Miss Lucy B. Anthony, and her faithful and devoted secretary, Miss Caroline I. Reilly.

Resolved, that these resolutions be inscribed upon the pages of our minute book and copies be mailed to the members of Dr. Shaw's family, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Anthony and Miss Reilly.

MRS. W. C. CATHCART,

Chairman of Committee on Resolutions,

South Carolina Equal Suffrage League.

A Forward Step

FOR the first time in its history the Southern Newspapers Publishers' Association has elected a woman as a member of its executive committee. Mrs. L. K. Mayes, publisher of the Pensacola Florida Journal, is the woman thus honored.

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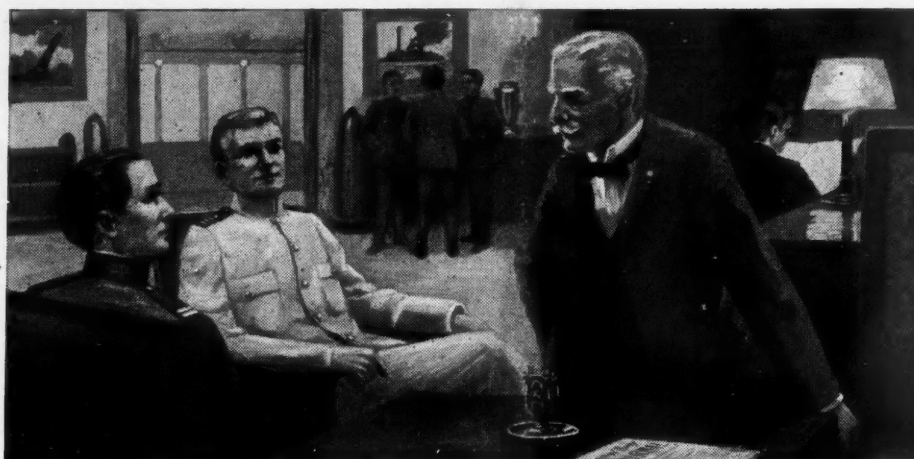
For the Answers See the August 30

Issue of

The Woman Citizen

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The Last Word About the War

And How Colonel Sibley Was Helped to Write It

SCENE: (Army and Navy Club, New York, where Commander Ellsworth, U. S. N., and Captain Trowbridge, U. S. A., are having a conference and an after-dinner cigar in the Club Library and are joined by Colonel Sibley, U. S. A., retired)

The Colonel: Well, comrades, I win!

The Commander: Been fighting again, Colonel? Who says you're retired?

Colonel: I was retired, but now I'm in action again or soon will be, and this time with the pen instead of the sword.

Captain: How's that?

Colonel (Drawing closer to the table and glancing around): Well, comrades, I don't mind telling you in confidence that I just signed up with the Editor-in-Chief of a big magazine (name censored for the present) to write a series of articles on the Great War.

Commander: Tell us about it.

Colonel: Well, it's going to be a long campaign. The Editor, whom I have just left, wants an extended series of articles, to begin with an exhaustive survey of the causes which led up to the War.

Captain: The causes? All of them? Well, you've sure got your work laid out for you.

Commander: I should say you had.

Colonel: The Editor feels that way

himself. He's now concerned chiefly about what has happened up-to-date and the authority upon which my statements will be based. The Editor's a big gun in the business, you know, and his rivals will be getting his range if he exposes himself. He wants to secure a strategic position so that he can't be successfully attacked on anything he prints.

Captain: Well, what did you suggest?

Colonel: I'll tell you. While he was talking I was thinking and I finally told him that what he wanted as a reserve-force was some late general reference work of recognized reliability that he could fall back on. "That's it," he said, and then asked: "Which one?"

Commander (Turning his head and glancing at a set of The New International Encyclopaedia in its special case): I'll bet I can tell which one you named.

Captain (Glancing at the set): Ours, of course.

Colonel: You're both good guessers. Of course I named The New

International and the Editor nodded his head and said: "That's the very work I had in mind, not only as an authority on the causes of the War and what has already happened, but when peace comes I hear the publishers are to bring the war-volume down to date at once and are to send it to all subscribers in exchange for the war-volume now in their possession so they'll know the last word about the conflict."

Commander: Well, that settled it, I suppose.

Colonel: Yes, I told the Editor that the selection of The New International as our authority simplified the problem and he added that it not only simplified the articles, but solidified them and made them so authoritative that he would be able to follow out with safety his plan to publish the series of articles in book form.

W.C.
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citizen
August 16, 1919

Two Hundred and Fifty-five

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

AUGUST 16, 1919

No. 11

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

AUGUST 16, 1919

NUMBER 11

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Questions that Interest Women

"Sister Is Priming for the Ballot-Box Party"

THIS title, in big letters, runs across a whole page of the Boston *Sunday Globe*, devoted to a symposium of the question whether women will make good as voters.

Helen McDaniel of the National Civic Federation urges women to be open-minded, and predicts that in matters of social welfare they will renounce partisanship. A leading anti declares that women as voters have dolefully failed to make good.

President Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College says: "The majority of women will doubtless enroll in the established parties. The party which shows the most progressive attitude with regard to international policy, and questions of social and political welfare at home, will attract the woman who has a social conscience and thinks for herself.

"If the old established parties become reactionary this type of woman will ally herself with the new party certain to arise under these circumstances, a party composed of men and women. There is little likelihood of a 'Woman's Party,' the cleavage will be not along sex lines, but between the men and women who look forward and the men and women who look backward in their thinking and acting."

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, state chairman of the National Physical Education Service, urges women to make good by working for better health conditions, especially among children, to counteract the decline of national health due to modern industrialism. She says, in part:

"The International Red Cross has called for a great child conservation movement through the world.

"In Milwaukee the Red Cross has placed scales in every school, that all children may be weighed and measured, and those discovered to be under par weeded out and given, under the supervision of the school doctor and nurse, the corrective treatment necessary. Knowing that so much works back to under-nourishment and to the popular fallacy that milk is a drink, not a food, the Red Cross is running milk wagons to the schools at recess, and to the playgrounds. In the meantime there has been formed at Washington a National Physical Education committee authorized by the Government to put forward legislation that shall tend to reduce to a minimum the defects revealed by the draft. This legislation, manifold in its variety, can never be got through without the women.

"And as I see it, if women will enter politics consecrated to this great clean-up campaign, they will make good a hundred fold. It is something much needed; it is something that women understand. It will enlist the leadership of the nobler women of the state, and we shall start our career at the State House with the tradition set that we come to serve humanity, not to play politics."

A BOSTON woman writes:

"As a prospective voter, I take the liberty of writing you regarding a vital question of the day, which it seems to me the women should turn their attention to at once, and by concerted action try to relieve a dangerous and difficult situation.

"I should like to ask if the suffrage organization has made any effort to lower the cost of living? I believe, if serious endeavor was made by the women, something might be accomplished.

"The law-makers are simply wasting their time calling for investigations, advertising their views in the press, and in public speeches denouncing existing conditions. What is needed is action, fearless and determined.

"From my own little sphere of observation, I think there are several agencies at the root of high prices of food; profiteering on the part of the retailer, control by price-fixing agencies, no limits to the amounts put into cold storage and high rates of transportation. If we have laws to control any of these agencies, they should be enforced. If we have no laws, then something should be done along that line. I heard a butcher the other day, in speaking of the fish investigation, say: 'The men have been jailed, but prices remain just as high.' Every time you shop you hear remarks about living expenses, but nothing is done. Nobody makes any move to relieve the strain, or avert calamity.

"Some months ago I attended a meeting of the Housekeepers' Alliance, which was reported as called for the purpose of dealing with this question. Most of the afternoon was spent in reports foreign to the subject. There were many strangers present, as I was. Two or three of us tried to bring about some constructive action, but nothing was accomplished. We were told to watch the papers—the press would be the instrument. I have watched in vain, while the situation grows worse.

"It is the middle-class, like myself, who are suffering. The rich don't, nor do the men in Washington actually feel the privation that I and my family are experiencing.

"I discovered the enclosed letter after having written you."

She encloses a press clipping of a letter from Miss Jessie R. Haver, the legislative representative of the National Consumers' League, who addressed the National Suffrage Convention in St. Louis last March. Miss Haver's letter was called out by a proposal made in Congress to appropriate \$30,000 for a nation-wide investigation. She says in part:

"A very thorough investigation took place last winter before two Committees of Congress, during which astounding facts from the point of view of housewives were brought to light.

"As a result, what is known as the Kenyon-Anderson Bill has been drawn, with the cooperation of all the interests most concerned, i. e. the producers, the farmers and the consumers. This bill seems to us to strike at the root of the evil, namely the monopoly which is exercised by the five great packers of the country, a monopoly so far-reaching that it threatens to extend to all lines of food products. This bill will tend to open the channels of commerce which have been closed by the packers, and will make more possible consumers' cooperation, whereby new local distributing centres may be started by the consumers themselves. Things have reached such a crisis that nothing short of the above program can meet the situation, from our point of view, and we are hoping that such a program will be immediately pushed by Congress. If this is done, and relief does not come soon after, then we should welcome a further searching investigation."

To order an investigation is a favorite way of putting off action. As far back as 1890, a committee of the United States Senate investigated the great meat packers, and after two years came to the conclusion that they were in agreement to keep prices up. This investigation was one cause of the passage of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act; but that act has proved wholly powerless to restrain any of the great combinations known as trusts.

Let our correspondent write to the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C., for the report of its recent investigation into the activities of the meat packers. She will find that the main responsibility does not rest with the retailers—though they profiteer too—but with the men higher up. Then let her get in touch with the new committee of the National League of Women Voters on Food Supply and Demand, and work with all her might.

MRS. MAUD WOOD PARK, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, offers for this autumn a series of six lectures on "Pending Federal Legislation."

The Congress now in session has the responsibility of working out the immediate problems of peace and reconstruction, as truly as the preceding Congress had responsibility for the problems of war. What will be done is of vital importance to our nation.

Mrs. Park says: "The exigencies of war forced us to cut loose from old moorings and to face new conditions. For that reason, more can be done politically for social progress in the next two years than would have been possible in twenty years at any previous time. But wise political action cannot be expected without the support of intelligent and unselfish public opinion."

The course offered by Mrs. Park has been planned in order to bring to the attention of voters, particularly of the newly-enfranchised women, some important issues before Congress.

MILLIONS of women already have the ballot and it is clear that the women of the whole country are to have it within a short time. Thoughtful women, therefore, are asking themselves earnestly how they can use it so as to accomplish the most good. They are interested in all suggestions along this line, and especially in those coming from persons who have shown them-

selves to be good friends of women and children. Such a person is Dr. Edward Parker Davis of Philadelphia, who has been exerting himself for years to lessen the mortality of women in childbirth, and urging better care for them, both before and after confinement. Dr. Davis is spending his vacation on the same island with the present writer, and a few days ago she had the pleasure of receiving a call from him and his wife, who is one of the active suffragists of Pennsylvania. The conversation naturally drifted to the health of young mothers. Julia C. Lathrop of the Federal Children's Bureau has called attention to the fact that in the United States the high death-rate of women in childbirth remains about stationary, while the death rate from typhoid, yellow fever, etc., has been cut in half or reduced even lower. With proper care, the loss of life in maternity cases is very small; yet the United States, where women are supposed to be held in high honor, stands fourteenth among civilized nations in its maternity death-rate. Dr. Davis was asked why this country should hold so low a place in this respect. It ought to stand at the top.

"It is because human life is held so cheap here," he replied.

"But why should human life be valued more highly in European countries?"

"It has been largely because they wanted men for the great standing armies," he answered. "We have had no big standing army, and we have had a large immigration, and so our authorities have not felt the need of looking sharply after the lives of mothers and babies." Then Dr. Davis went on to tell of the scientific care which the German government gives even to illegitimate children, and the aid extended to their mothers; and of the stimulus given by the war both to prenatal and postnatal care of mothers and infants in France. We do not want to see American babies valued chiefly as cannon fodder; but we might well take a leaf out of the book of the countries which use the most scientific means to keep them alive, whatever the reason.

In America, Dr. Davis said, the value of a human being's life is generally estimated strictly according to that human being's power to earn money. On one occasion a jury awarded damages of only 38 cents for the death of a baby, because the baby was too young to be a wage-earner. The 38 cents was a concession to the "sentimental" claim that the baby might have a certain value to its parents from the stand-point of affection. It is hardly necessary to say that there were no women on that jury!

Then the talk turned to the League of Women Voters. Dr. Davis was asked what he thought were the most important things for women to aim at. He answered: "The reorganization of domestic economy, and the better civic sanitation of cities. If women in the next five years can bring about a distinct improvement in those two lines, it will be a great proof of the beneficial effects of woman suffrage."

A. S. B.

THE Woman Citizen

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Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified.)

Legislatures in 1919 Session Since Amendment Was Passed

Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
Georgia—June 24, 1919. Did not ratify.
Alabama—July 8, 1919.
Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.

Special Sessions Called to Ratify in 1919

New York*—Ratified June 16.
Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
Wyoming—Called by Governor Carey. Date not set.
Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
Colorado—Called by Governor Shoup. Date not set.
Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
South Dakota—Called by Governor Norbeck. Date not set.
Utah—Called by Governor Bamberger for first week in October.
Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
Arizona—Date not set.
Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
California—Date not set.
Montana*—Ratified July 30.

RECAPITULATION

Ratified: Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Texas, New York, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, Montana.

(14 in all)

Special Sessions for Other Purposes

Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.
Louisiana—Possibility of special session before September, 1919.
New Jersey—There may be an extra session in 1919.
Maine—Special session in October.
North Carolina—Special session called.
Virginia—Special Good Roads session called for August 13.

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 Annual

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Kentucky	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 2	60 days

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921 Annual

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921 Unless Special Session Is Called Biennial

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Idaho	January 6	60 days
Maine		None
Minnesota	January 7	100 days
Nevada	January 20	60 days
New Hampshire	January 14	60 days
New Mexico	January 1	None
North Carolina	January 8	
North Dakota	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Oregon	January 6	40 days
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
Washington	January 13	60 days
West Virginia	January 8	45 days

(17 that have not ratified)

Quadrennially

Alabama... Convened July 8, 1919. Next session in 1923

Missouri Women in Political Posts

THE Missouri Republican State Central Committee is now on a fifty-fifty basis. It is composed of two men and two women from each congressional district, all with the same voting power. "This is a proper recognition of the fact that Missouri women will be permitted to vote for presidential candidates," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* editorially.

Missouri is a young equal suffrage state, having been one of the last states to pass a presidential bill for women, but it has accepted its responsibilities whole-heartedly. It has now done everything for women that it is in the power of state legislatures to do, since the Federal Suffrage Amendment has been ratified in Missouri.

There is no sex discrimination whatever in the Republican Central Committee. "Whatever turmoil there was connected with the session of the committee was raised by two or three men. The women showed a graciousness men politicians everywhere might emulate. The opposing candidates voted for each other and the defeated candidates moved to make elections unanimous, and there was nothing in their demeanor to distinguish winners from losers," says the friendly press.

Mrs. Albert Bruggeman of St. Louis has been named by the Republicans as Missouri's representative on the National Republican Committee. Many suffragists will remember her as the ranking officer in charge of the Red Cross Motor Corps in St. Louis. She did marvelous work in that capacity. Her organizing ability never failed no matter what emergency of troop trains arose. Her ambulance rested neither night nor day during the influenza epidemic. She is indefatigable herself and inspires others with her enthusiasm and eagerness to serve.

The Missouri member of the Democratic National Committee is Mrs. Hugh Ward of Kansas City. Mrs. Ward replaced Mrs. David O'Neill, who was one of the active young women on the hostess committee during the Golden Jubilee Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in St. Louis.

Victory for Nebraska

Governor Samuel R. McKelvie signing the resolution passed by the Nebraska Legislature ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment.



1856
to
1919

At the Governor's right Mrs. E. M. Barkley, president of the Nebraska Suffrage Association. Also present state board of the association and officers of the Legislature.

THE expected has happened. Nebraska is in line for unanimous ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. This action of the Nebraska Legislature, called in special session for ratification July 29, was a realization of the expectations of all Nebraskans. When Governor Samuel R. McKelvie, in closing his introductory address to the special joint session, said that he would be disappointed if the vote was not made unanimous there was an echo in the hearts of everyone of the several hundred men and women gathered from over the state for the historic occasion.

Every member in the Legislature present at the time the final vote was taken cast a favorable vote for the ratification, giving 94 votes in the house and 27 in the Senate.

Lively discussion concerning the plan of proceedings preceded the legislative session, the discussion being whether the ratification could be safely made in a single joint session, or if the usual method in Nebraska of reading the resolution on three separate days in each house must be followed. The Legislature chose the customary course as being safe, therefore the ratification session extended over five days.

The resolution was introduced in the Senate by the judiciary committee, and on the third reading Thursday morning, July 31, received the unanimous affirmative vote of that body. On Saturday morning, August 2, the resolution went triumphantly through its third reading in the House and the Governor signed the bill. Moving pictures to be placed in the state historical society were taken, and of the signing of the bill with prominent suffragists present. Signatures of the members of the house and senate were secured in an album also to be placed on historical record.

ON the occasion of the third reading in the Senate, one of the senators, who acknowledged that he had at times been a thorn in the flesh during the 1917 session when presidential suffrage was secured after a long struggle, made a motion that Mrs. W. E. Barkley, president of the Nebraska Suffrage Association, be invited to address the Senate. He prefaced his motion by complimenting Mrs. Barkley not only on a persistence which few could show, but also on her unfailing good nature which has without doubt won votes for the cause. Mrs. Barkley was granted the privilege of addressing the Senate, and was also asked to speak

before the House in its final session. She congratulated the Legislators for recognizing their opportunity to make Nebraska one of the thirty-six states required to ratify the Federal Amendment.

An interesting feature of the legislative session was the transmitting of the resolution from the Senate to the House by the first woman who has ever served in this state as assistant secretary of the Senate, Miss Schenck. She was greeted by a storm of applause.

While the special session of the Legislature was deliberating for a short time each day, in order to comply with the requirement of the law, the Jubilee convention of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association was in session just two blocks away. The business houses of Lincoln displayed American flags, and suffrage colors and banners in honor of the historic and victorious occasion. The Jubilee convention was one of reminiscence, realization and anticipation. From looking back to the beginnings of the long struggle for suffrage, the program forecast the good which will come through the citizenship of women.

Three features of the convention were the visit in a body of the suffrage hosts to the Legislature, a Jubilee supper at which the legislators and Governor were honor guests, and the business sessions.

THE Jubilee supper was a gala event, attended by about 400 enthusiasts. Governor McKelvie made an address, declaring his belief that the coming of women into politics will result in its purification, which he conceded to be much needed.

The pride felt by Nebraskans in the early struggles for suffrage made in this state was expressed in an address on "Pioneers" made by Mrs. H. H. Wheeler. Nebraska was the first state in the Union to introduce an equal suffrage resolution, such a bill having been proposed in the territorial legislature of 1856. The submission of suffrage to a vote of the people in 1882 marked the first real crystallization of equal suffrage sentiment in the state. The first suffrage organization was established in Hebron in 1879 by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who was lecturing in the state at that time and under the sponsorship of E. M. Correll of Hebron, who later served as president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. It was Mr. Correll who introduced and pushed through a bill to submit a suffrage amendment

in 1882. It was in this year also that the national suffrage convention was held in Omaha. An interesting exhibit at the convention was two autograph albums, one containing the signatures of the members of the 1882 legislature submitting the amendment, and the other the autographs and suffrage sentiments of many noted visitors at the Omaha convention among them Henry B. Blackwell, Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony.

Mrs. Wheeler paid tribute to Clara B. Colby, a Nebraskan pioneer suffragist, who was founder and editor of the *Woman's Tribune*, which was published in Nebraska for a number of years, and later moved to Washington where it served for a time as the national suffrage organ.

A SLOW but steady growth of suffrage sentiment in Nebraska is illustrated in the results of the three general submissions to the people of the question. In 1871, the votes cast were 4 to 1 against suffrage, in 1882 they were 2 to 1 against, and in 1914 the votes were 90,000 for to 100,000 against, which last figure Mrs. Wheeler pointed out was very good considering that the German-

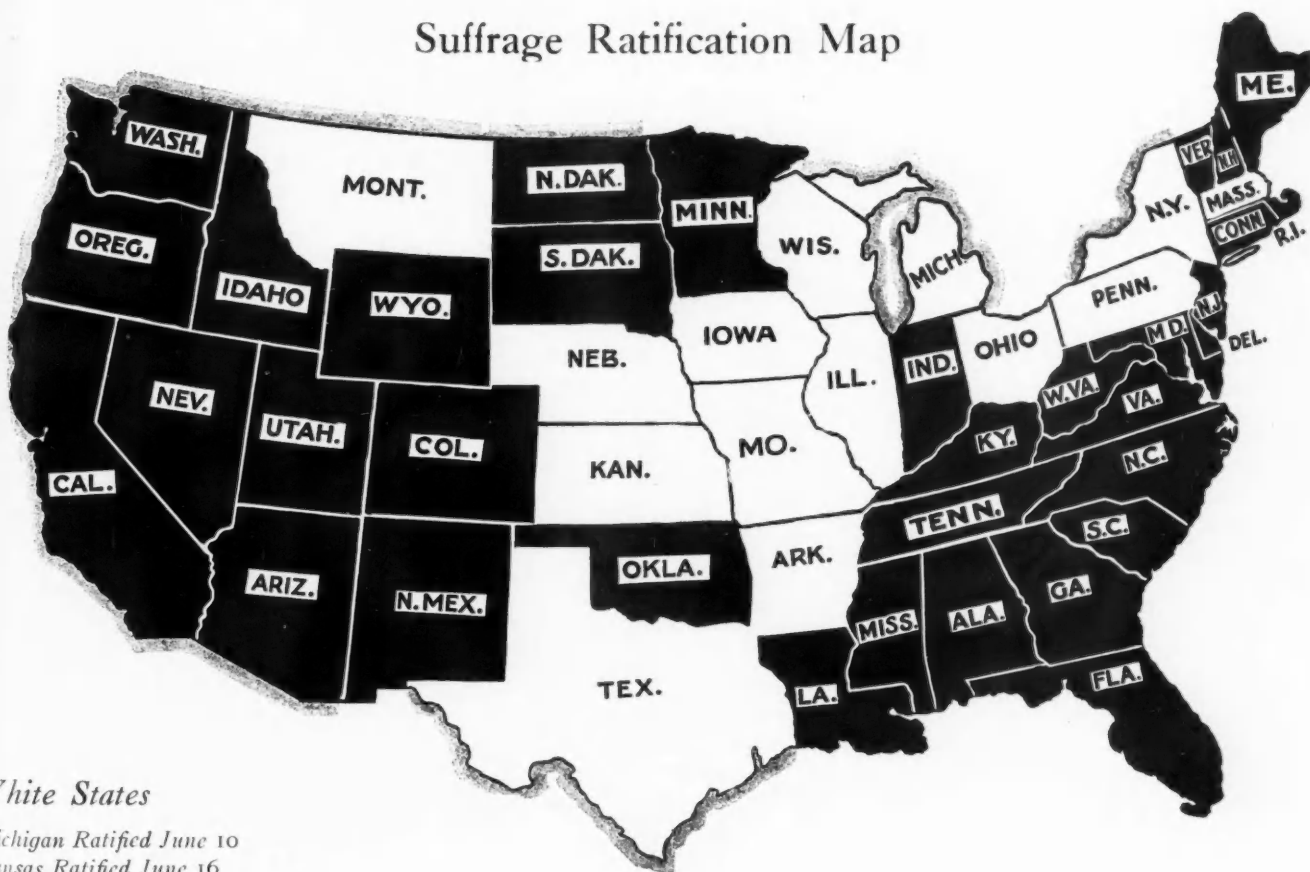
American Alliance had promised to deliver 50,000 votes against suffrage.

Other speeches made at the Jubilee supper were: "Our Allies," by Mrs. Draper Smith, a former state suffrage president, in which she paid tribute to the men who have helped further suffrage sentiment in the state. Congratulatory speeches were made by the presidents of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Federation of Woman's Clubs. Tributes to the great suffrage leaders were paid by Dr. Inez Philbrick.

At the convention proper, which opened on Wednesday, Mrs. Barkley reviewed the lawsuit conducted by the Nebraska suffragists which brought to an end the battle waged by anti-suffrage interests in the hope of invalidating the limited suffrage act passed by the Legislature in 1917. In winning the case against fraudulent petitions of the antis, which maintained presidential suffrage as granted by the Legislature, the suffragists are proud of the assurance that they have also established the integrity of the referendum plan in this state. Through the frauds uncovered by them, needed changes have been brought about in the

(Continued on page 263)

Suffrage Ratification Map



White States

Michigan Ratified June 10
 Kansas Ratified June 16
 New York Ratified June 16
 Ohio Ratified June 16
 Illinois Ratified June 10; Re-Ratified June 17
 Pennsylvania Ratified June 24
 Massachusetts Ratified June 25
 Texas Ratified June 28
 Iowa Ratified July 2
 Missouri Ratified July 3
 Arkansas Ratified July 28
 Montana Ratified July 30
 Nebraska Ratified August 1

Federal

Suffrage Amendment

Passed by House May 21, 1919
 Passed by Senate June 4, 1919
 Signed by Speaker Gillette June 4
 Signed by Vice-President Marshall June 5
 Wisconsin Ratified June 10

The Government In the Hotel Business

By Jessie R. Haver

Legislative Representative of the National Consumers' League, Washington, D. C.

OF particular interest to the women of the country is the story of the government hotels built for war workers in Washington to relieve the housing conditions due to the War. It is a thrilling story as yet untold but equals anything which has been done by our government in winning the war.

On October 10, 1917, a committee was appointed by the Council of National Defense to look into housing conditions in the United States, and to make recommendations to Congress. This committee made a report to the Secretary of War, and Congress was asked for \$50,000,000 to be expended to carry out the recommendations of the committee. This amount was later increased, so that there was placed at the disposal of the U. S. Housing Corporation, organized under the laws of the state of New York on July 9, 1918, the sum of \$100,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 was to be spent in Washington to provide suitable living accommodations for government war workers, and the balance to be expended in industrial cities outside of Washington for dormitories and homes for men war workers.

Immediately a committee of women was formed by the

President Wilson has taken a personal interest in the building of the girls' hotels, and dug the first spade full of dirt when they were started.

ings are equipped to accommodate nearly 1800 girls. The majority of the rooms are single, and in addition there are spacious living, library and writing rooms and a large auditorium. There is telephone ex-

tension on every floor. Since government departments do not allow personal telephoning, that is very important. Each room is furnished with a single cot bed suitable for a cover and pillows, a large closet, a wash bowl with hot and cold running water, a large bed box on casters, a very attractive dresser of pine wood enameled in a soft gray tint, a small reading table of the same wood, a desk chair and a rocker. The windows are draped with dainty cretonnes with dresser covers to match, and withal there is an air of comfort, privacy and cleanliness which would be dear to any girl's heart. I almost forgot the laundries downstairs with many tubs, and electric irons—rather hard on the Washington boarding house keepers who are prone to throw into the street any girl who is caught surreptitiously washing her collar in the bath tub. All this luxury is provided plus two square meals a day served by clean-looking colored waitresses in neat white uniforms. All this is furnished for the sum of \$45 a month.



A SPACIOUS LIVING ROOM

Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense to advise with the U. S. Housing Corporation in making plans for the girls' hotels, and as a representative of the National Consumers' League, I was asked to serve on this committee. The League had been active for the 20 years of its existence in promoting through legislation better working conditions for wage earners, and so it has always been interested in the question of suitable homes for working women in our large cities. It seemed to the League a splendid opportunity to establish the hotels in Washington on such a basis that the principle might be later applied throughout the country, not necessarily by the government, but private agencies.

We found in the Housing Corporation men who desired to cooperate, and although the funds were not available until July 25, 1918, just a year ago, and in spite of extreme difficulties because of labor and supplies, 12 dormitories, with two wings each, were 70 per cent complete when the armistice was signed. By the middle of last December, the buildings were 92 per cent complete and one of the buildings was ready for occupancy.

IN addition to the dormitories, there are two administration buildings containing the restaurants and kitchens, a central heating plant, a cold storage plant, and a separate laundry and infirmary containing accommodations for 12 or 14 beds. The build-



AN AIR OF COMFORT AND PRIVACY

And here hangs the tale. The Washington real estate dealers, and the Washington house keepers don't like this kind of competition. They already have their own ideas about the kind of place a working girl should have in which to spend all her leisure time. It usually consists of one small room with one or preferably two room-mates, sans parlor, sans telephone, and sans everything else which a girl has a right to expect after a day's work.

CONGRESS, too, immediately felt that all this luxury was going too far, and so ten days after the armistice was signed, Senator Reed, always an ardent protector of the "woman in the home" after a hearing lasting one day introduced a bill calling for the cessation of all work both in Washington and outside of Washington. You would have thought to have heard him that all Washington was moving out the next week.

We were able to interfere with the passage of this resolution for a day, but it finally passed the Senate, so we took up the fight with the House. Congressman Frank Clark of Florida, another ardent advocate of the "woman in the home" happened to be chairman of that committee but he did not have much opportunity to exercise his protection over the girl war workers, since at the hearing which was demanded by some 20 prominent organizations, both in Washington and out, not a word was spoken in

favor of Senator Reed's resolution. Representatives came from 23 cities all over the country, persons from the Chambers of Commerce, the real-estate exchanges, with other public spirited citizens, to beg Congress to complete the buildings so that the working-men in those cities might have a decent place to live for themselves and their families. Secretary Newton D. Baker as an employer of a large number of war workers, left his desk to speak for the girls, and he contrasted the living conditions which the government employees in Washington are now enduring with what the telephone company, a private organization, is doing in the interest of efficiency for its girls.

THE buildings were finished, the girls moved in, and we thought that Congress would be content to leave them unmolested. After several unfortunate experiments a personal friend of Congressman Frank Clark, a Mr. Weaver, formerly manager of the National Hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue, a man with no marked qualification for perfecting so difficult an organization, was appointed manager of the Hotels. It was a very disagreeable experience all around, and it took about two months to convince the persons responsible for Mr. Weaver's appointment of his obvious unsuitability and of the desirability of a woman manager. After his removal, Miss Harlean James was appointed manager, and Miss Olive Davies of Wellesley, assistant manager.

By this time, the work of organization was far from attractive, because of constant Congressional interference, inefficient organization, and lack of confidence on the part of the girls, but Miss James and Miss Davis courageously took hold, believing with us that this was an opportunity to work out a new and important experiment. Miss James had had years of experience in civic affairs, is a graduate of Leland-Stanford University, and, previous to her recent appointment, was executive secretary of the U. S. Housing Corporation. She has executive ability and a lot of common sense. Miss Davis was for many years in charge of the residence halls of Wellesley College.

A week after the removal of Mr. Weaver, Congressman Clark introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the Housing Corporation. It was necessary to secure a ruling from the Rules Committee of the House in order to get this resolution on the floor, and I just happened to pass the hearing room of the Rules Committee when they were considering action. Congressman Phillip Campbell of Kansas is chairman of the Rules Committee and after the hearing I asked to be heard. Congressman Campbell asked me what I wanted to say. I replied that I preferred to make my statement to the entire committee. "But," said Congressman Campbell, "Surely you don't sanction the expenditure of these millions and millions of dollars." "No less than I sanction any war expenditures. They were all necessary, but here is something for which the money has been spent which may have a more permanent value," I replied, "Why couldn't the government have built houses for its workmen as cheaply as they are built by the great coal companies," then asked Congressman Campbell. "Surely," I replied, "You don't consider the houses built by coal companies as adequate housing, do you?" "Why they are all right," he replied, "else the workmen would not live there!!!"

SO, "the cat was out of the bag." They were trying to queer the principle of government housing, it seemed clear to me. We all know that real government housing is entirely different, being based on loans at low rates of interest so that working men can buy and build their own homes.

The next day at the hearing of the Rules Committee, we had 15 women present, so many that there were not enough seats.

The day after that there must have been 25 there, and Congressman Campbell discontinued the hearings for that day.

On June 24, Congressman Clark introduced a bill (H. R. 6563) calling for the abolition of the U. S. Housing Corporation and providing that the government hotels be turned over to the Public Buildings Commission. This is a commission appointed to allot office space to government departments, and the members are Senators Reed Smoot of Utah and Swanson of Virginia, and Congressman Langley of Kentucky and Congressman Clark. When he introduced this bill Congressman Clark stated that he thought these buildings should be turned into office buildings and the purpose of his bill is therefore quite apparent.

I immediately wrote Congressman Langley expressing a desire to be given an opportunity to be heard on this bill, and received a very courteous letter to the effect that "so far as I am at present advised, . . . all parties interested will be given an opportunity to be heard."

On July 29th, the Public House Buildings and Grounds Committee of which Congressman Langley is Chairman, reported out favorably H. R. 6563 without any hearing even to the U. S. Housing Corporation which is to be abolished.

We agree with the statement of the committee that possibly Uncle Sam should not make a business of running hotels, but we do contend that these hotels were necessary at the time that they were built, and are still necessary, that the money has been spent and that it would be the height of inefficiency to destroy them or change them from the purpose for which they were built. Every woman will be doing a great service if she will immediately write her Congressman to protest against such hasty and unfair action on the part of the House Committee, and will urge her Congressman to vote against the bill for the reason as set forth.

We are facing a very serious shortage in houses for next winter in Washington, with the proposed world labor conferences and the League of Nations conferences which are to take place. Washington will never return to its pre-war size, and these houses will be in constant need until more permanent houses can be built. The War Risk Insurance alone has nearly 10,000 clerks, and the census is bringing in nearly 5,000 new clerks during July.

In addition to these considerations, the government employees who live in the hotels are going to have a unique opportunity to work out some new ideas on co-operation. The hotels are not run for the good of the individual, but for the good of the collective group. It has always been maintained that government employees tended to become individualistic and narrow in their point of view. It is our hope that these girls through their organizations will create forums, dramatics, musicals, dances, and entertainments so that every girl who has an opportunity to share the community life may come forth enriched and benefitted by the experience. This can be done if Congress can be persuaded to co-operate in every way instead of meddling as in the past. I am sure that there must be many fair minded men in Congress who will take this point of view.

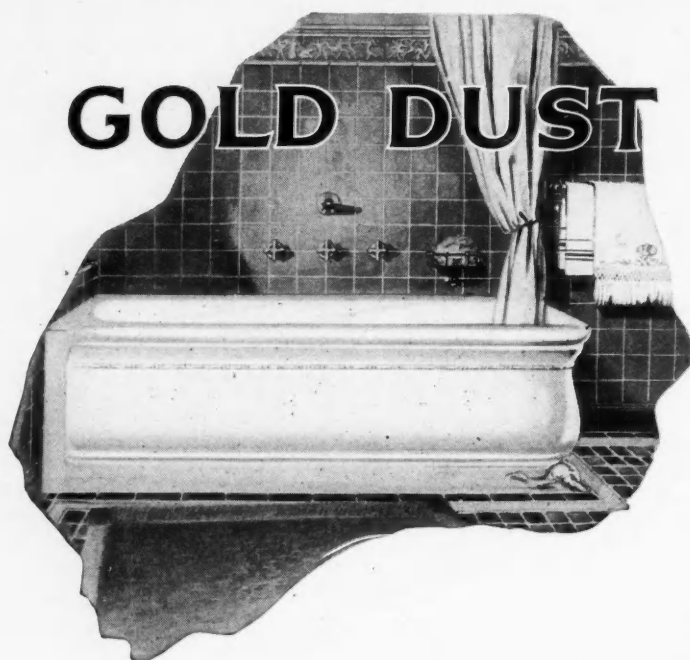
Nebraska Victory

(Continued from page 261)

referendum law in regard to petitions. The solicitor for petition signers must now live in the county in which he works, thus putting a stop to the importing of paid professional solicitors. Mrs. James Richardson, Mrs. H. C. Sumney and Mrs. Draper Smith told of the important work done by Omaha in securing evidence for the case.

ETHEL H. JOHNSTON.

Lincoln, Neb.



A "Renewing" Bath— for your bathroom

FLOOR! Walls! Enamel! Bowl! Tubs! Of course you want them always ready for inspection! Gold Dust takes care of bathrooms easily, sanitarily. Gold Dust has a velvety smoothness when it comes to porcelain, enamel, nickel and tiling which avoids all risk of scratching. It brings a wonderful sweet cleansing to bowls and drainpipes. Gold Dust leaves bathrooms with a sanitary sparkle because it purifies as it thoroughly cleanses. By all means keep a package of Gold Dust in your bathroom—handy for frequent bathroom cleaning.

If you want the gentlest, *soapiest*, most thorough washing powder, be sure it is Gold Dust you get. Look for the familiar yellow package and the Twins.

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Twins do your work

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Watching While

THE cause of suffrage in New Jersey is in the pleasant and unexpected position of riding Pullman almost for the first time in its history.

No one can say the suffragists of that state have ever had any flowery beds of ease heretofore. But just now they are sitting back and watching with interest while Mr. James Nugent's political opponents pelt him for his stand on the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments.

Mr. Nugent would like to be nominated for Governor and is quite frank about his reasons. "Speaking of plain statements," said he a short time ago, "I want to repeat that the real reason, the only reason, that I got into this campaign as a candidate for the nomination for Gubernatorial honors, was that the state needed at least one man with the courage to stand four-square against prohibition and woman suffrage. These are the only two things just now of state political importance, and the man who stands against them is standing squarely for the upholding of constitutional rights and of genuine Americanism.

"That's my platform and my campaign slogan. I'm honest about it and sincere to the backbone, and if I get the Democratic nomination I hope my Republican opponent will be a man who will also stand four-square and that the issues will be so clear that the vote in the November election will record for a long time to come the desire of the people of New Jersey."

IT isn't the suffragists, it is the politicians who are answering Mr. Nugent.

"I feel that it is incumbent upon me to reply to Mr. Nugent," said Frank M. McDermit, one of the Democratic candidates for Governor, after reading the leader's statement relating to his stand on prohibition and woman suffrage. "Why is he so opposed to woman suffrage?"

"I believe in universal suffrage. And so does Mr. Nugent—at least he would if he wasn't tied up to big money. I do not think that any man who is allied with the Public Service, the Pennsylvania and other corporations of the like want to have any woman vote. They see the results of the pay envelope too often and they'd be bad voters for the people he represents.

"But what in the world does this country amount to in the eyes of other governments so long as we have one-half governing and the other half governed—paying taxes, doing all the work and not having anything to say about it. Until we accept women as a part of our government it will never be a government of democracy. We have fought for it and, thank God, we will fight again, but until we give democracy to that half of our country that fought most bravely for it, our democracy will be but fiction—and the kind of fiction that the rest of the world will laugh at. Until Mr. Nugent realizes that the women have as much right to vote and as much voice in our government as men—especially the kind of men he represents—he will not even approach democracy."

Against Mr. Nugent also is Congressman Thomas J. Scully, Democrat, who has gone on record for woman suffrage, having paired in favor of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the House vote of May 21st. Mr. Scully has withdrawn from the Gubernatorial contest and will fight for Senator Edward L. Edwards, of Hudson. He is going to do this largely for the purpose of defeating Mr. Nugent's candidacy, which, he says, presents a menace to the Democratic party.

"As I have stated previously," said Mr. Scully, Mr. Nugent has two planks to his platform—he is against woman suffrage and he is against prohibition.

The Gods Destroy

"Mr. Nugent, it may be noted, makes no soft evasions about enforcing the law as he finds it. Not he. He's simply wet, and he doesn't care who knows it. 'Federal law! Tut, tut! Elect me Governor,' he suggests, 'and see what happens.'

"In Congress, whenever opportunity offered, I voted against national prohibition, because I believe that it is socially and physiologically wrong. But what is the use of voting against prohibition, what is the use of not believing in it and of opposing it, if leaders of the liquor interests, the brewers and distillers, countenance and encourage and support the candidacy of Mr. Nugent for Governor of a great state? It is one thing not to believe in prohibition, but it is quite another thing to believe in the brewers and the Public Service Corporation putting their hired man, their beneficiary and their stockholder into the State Capitol, with power to interpret and enforce, or not enforce, the law, and with power to appoint men who shall interpret and enforce, or not enforce, the law.

"The day that James R. Nugent announced his candidacy and his platform there were at least twenty-five thousand converts to prohibition in the State of New Jersey. And the number grows every day that he remains a candidate.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad! I do not know of any instance of insane folly more glaring than that shown by the men who have permitted themselves to be led into believing that in supporting Nugent they are furthering the cause in which they are so deeply interested.

"In the pursuit of his own selfish aims and purposes, James B. Nugent has often led the Democratic party to defeat. If the prevalence of some mental malady should permit of Nugent's getting the nomination he would lead but a suicide party."

IN the meanwhile Acting Governor Runyon, who, as president of the State Senate, is filling out the gubernatorial term of ex-Governor Walter E. Edge, now U. S. Senator, has declared his sentiments. Governor Runyon's hat is in the ring for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and he has taken pains to make known his political standing on several subjects of interest to his state. His platform is exactly the reverse of Mr. Nugent's on most subjects, notably on the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments to the United States Constitution. He has declared for a minimum wage law based upon economic principles, for ratification of the woman suffrage amendment by the New Jersey Legislature, and for a strict enforcement of the federal prohibition amendment.

Prohibition is not a state issue, he maintained, and no one can make it a state issue. If elected Governor, he said, he would be required to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and no ambition or lure of office, he asserted, could cause him to take that oath with a mental reservation not to support and enforce the eighteenth amendment.

Governor Runyon declared that the national suffrage amendment should be submitted to the next Legislature without delay, stating that the women of New Jersey are at a serious disadvantage compared with the women of suffrage states, who have a distinct voice in the choice of President of the United States and for representatives in Congress.

Thomas L. Raymond, Republican City Commissioner of Newark, also a gubernatorial candidate, sets forth his platform which has the following planks: Woman Suffrage, biennial sessions of the Legislature, an elective Public Utilities Commission, and simplification of the judicial system of the state.

Commissioner Raymond is, however, opposed to prohibition.

(Continued on page 267)

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to a woman wearing a fetching chapeaux is a frequent salutation. A smart hat creates for its wearer, as no other detail of her wardrobe can, a reputation for good looks.

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is the first requisite of the advancing Season. At **Best & Co.** the importations now being placed on view possess to a marked degree that chic and originality for which **Best & Co.** is famous.

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RUSSELL B. LIVERMORE

Twice Cited
for
Bravery,
and Now
Awarded
the
Distinguished
Service
Cross

LIEUTENANT RUSSELL B. LIVERMORE of Yonkers has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Twice previously has Lieutenant Livermore been the subject of citations, once for "extraordinary heroism and fine soldierly conduct during the Aisne-Marne offensive, July 18-25, 1918," and again for "outstanding bravery, fine spirit of self-sacrifice and great devotion to duty during operations on the division north of Verdun, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive from October 18 until the cessation of hostilities."

The particular deed which led to the presentation of the War Cross to Lieutenant Livermore took place at Belleau Wood. "During the advance of his Battalion across the open field from Belleau, a German machine gun nest occupied a very strong enfilading position in a ravine, threatening to enfilade the whole battalion line. With great courage and presence of mind Lieutenant Livermore hastily gathered a handful of men from his platoon, rushed the nest, put it out of action and captured eleven prisoners, thereby saving the battalion many casualties."

Lieutenant Livermore was in Company M, 104th Infantry, 26th Division. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore of Yonkers and is a graduate of Dartmouth 1915. His mother is one of the directors of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and a leading Republican of New York State. She is now one of the Republican State Committee, and chairman of the women's committee for the State of New York.

The Lonesomest Vote

MONTANA has ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The resolution to ratify was presented to the lower house on July 29 by Representative Emma A. Ingalls, from Kalispell, and was passed unanimously. It came before the Senate on July 30 and received one negative vote.

Virginia Women Want Ratification

THE ter-centenary of the first meeting of the House of Burgesses in Virginia was celebrated in a unique way in Williamsburg on the anniversary of that meeting, July 30. Mrs. L. S. Foster, president of the Williamsburg Equal Suffrage League had placed on the walls of the old courthouse there, built in 1769, the new suffrage map, starred for the states which have ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment. As the list increases, Mrs. Foster will add the stars.

Several meetings in the interest of ratification by Virginia of the Federal Suffrage Amendment have taken place recently in different parts of the state. On July 21, at a reorganization meeting of the Fredericksburg League, the following resolution offered by Mrs. L. H. Scott, and duly seconded, was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, the growth of democracy in America has taken form in the passage by our Congress of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposing the enfranchising of the women of the several states through the ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the forty-eight states; and,

"WHEREAS, the enfranchisement of the women of the United States in this manner is the fulfilment of the guarantee of a republican form of government to each state provided in Article IV, Section 4 of the original Constitution; and

"WHEREAS, Virginia was one of the signors of the original Constitution, evidencing thereby her loyal support of the principle of representative government as guaranteed in the Constitution; and,

"WHEREAS, the time has come that women cannot evade the duty to stand side by side with the men of the old Commonwealth to co-operate in the uplift of humanity,

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association for Equal Suffrage of Fredericksburg respectfully requests the senator and representative of this district, to place Virginia among the forward moving company of States which have already ratified the amendment, and urges them to vote with the Assembly to ratify the woman suffrage amendment."

OFFICERS elected at this meeting for the coming year were: President Miss Janetta FitzHugh (re-elected); 1st. vice-president Mrs. Bessie Forbes Robinson; 2nd. vice-president, Mrs. May F. Howard; secretary Miss Margaret B. Shepherd; treasurer, Mrs. Lilian Edson Baldwin.

Two of the speakers on this occasion were state suffrage workers, Miss Adele Clark and Mrs. Frank L. Jobson of Richmond. Miss Clark has recently presented the Federal Suffrage Amendment and Virginia women's desire for ratification before some of the leading educational institutions of the state, among them the Fredericksburg Summer Normal School and the Summer School at the University of Virginia. At the University Miss Clark's speech was enthusiastically received and her time extended that she might explain the suffrage map.

The Virginia branch of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, numbering some 5000 women, meeting recently in Richmond, went on record as endorsing the resolution of its national body in favoring woman suffrage by national amendment, and pledged to the cause of equal suffrage its most loyal efforts in the industrial, social and governmental program which affects women and children as vitally as men. The local resolution was drafted by Miss Annie M. Query of Portsmouth, Va., Miss Margaret Williams Shirley of Newport News, Va., and Miss Nona Tate of Charlottesville, Va.

August Sale

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Offering Splendid Values

Women's Full-fashioned Silk
Hosiery in Black, White or
Brown.
pair **\$1.95**

Women's Full-fashioned Silk
Hosiery; fine gauge; Black,
White or Brown.
pair **\$2.85**

Women's Silk Hosiery with hand-
embroidered clox. Black or
White.
pair **\$3.25**

Women's Full-fashioned Cotton Hosiery in
Black or White. pair **50c**

Children's Cotton Socks in White with fancy
colored tops. pair **35c**

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

34th Street

The Gods Destroy

(Continued from page 265)

THEN the women of the state got together in a ratification committee. It was not only suffragists who lined up under the auspices of the New Jersey Suffrage Ratification Committee, but it was also five state organizations and eleven groups of organized women, with an enrollment of approximately 225,000 members. Their big ratification rally was held on August 13th at the New Monterey Hotel at North Asbury Park.

The Executive Committee of the Ratification Committee consists of the following women: Mrs. Wells P. Eagleton and Mrs. Musette B. Gregory of Newark; Mrs. Emma E. Farrier, Miss Bessie Pope, Mrs. H. O. Wittpenn, and Rev. Florence Randolph of Jersey City; Mrs. Everett Colby and Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison of West Orange; Mrs. F. H. Colvin, Miss Grace E. Colvin, and Mrs. John R. Schermerhorn of East Orange; Miss Jessie C. Buchanan of Trenton; Dr. Mary G. Cummins of Paterson; Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell of Mendham; Miss Esther H. Elfret of Haddonfield; Mrs. A. Haines Lippincott of Camden; Mrs. J. Payne Lowe of Passaic; Mrs. Beatrice Stern of Mattawan; Mrs. C. W. Stevens, Jr., of New Brunswick; Miss Alice Scott of Irvington; Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson of Red Bank; and Mrs. John J. White of Atlantic City.

The officers of the Ratification Committee, who are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, are: Chairman, Mrs. E. F. Feickert of Plainfield; Secretary, Mrs. James Simister of Upper Montclair, and Treasurer, Mrs. Edward Olmstead of Elizabeth. Mrs. Arthur Hunter of Montclair, Chairman of the Finance Committee, is also an ex-officio member.

CELIA THAXTER

This Poetess who wrote from an island in Maine was born in the thirties of last century and died in 1894.

1894-1919

OH singer, of the distant sea girt isles,
Though hushed the voice that charmed the listening ear,
The melody, that echoed miles on miles,
From throat attuned to all that we hold dear
In life, still comes to us in deep rich notes;
Unending in their varied cadence, then
And now; still from the sea beat isles there floats,
The sound of music, born to live for men.
No more those isles do see thy happy face,
Beam down upon them, as in days of old,
But the sweet spirit that possessed the place
Will live throughout the ages yet untold;
And all thy lines, as rich in thought as gold,
God gives, will linger ever in that spot.

WHEN night's dense curtains gathered fold on fold,
At twilight, are backward rolled, we know not
How each new day will some sweet thought reveal
Of thee, rare soul, and we that bide our time,
Will strive the more to catch the sweet appeal,
To bring ourselves in touch with all sublime.

CECIL HAMPDEN CUTTS HOWARD.

Beebe, Arkansas.



The Book Stall

Four Novels of Divorce

"Camilla," by Elizabeth Robins.
Dodd, Mead & Co.

"The Valley of Vision," by Sarah Comstock.
Doubleday, Page & Co.

"Dangerous Days," by Mary Roberts Rinehart.

"The See-Saw," by Sophie Kerr.
Doubleday, Page & Co.

DIVORCE, explains Sophie Kerr in her recent novel, is a see-saw with one member of a marital combination up and the other down. Miss Kerr's is one of four novels, all by women writers, which deal with the problem of divorce, two of them flippantly, vulgarly, or sordidly, one sentimentally and one reverently.

More bluntly put, the question at stake in these four novels is not so much one of divorce as one of marrying again. Divorce as a remedy for a bad domestic situation and divorce for the sake of gratifying a new passion do not seem to carry any appreciable moral difference to the minds of two of these women authors. Only one of the characters in these books, who either debated or achieved a divorce, wanted it for any such reason as brutality or viciousness on the part of husband or wife. The others wanted it for the frank and unashamed reason that they were sick of their first domestic bond, and wanted to try a new one. Two of the writers apparently ignore the idea that every human relation whatsoever carries with it the necessity for patient endurance, tolerance, forgiveness, fairmindedness.

OF the four books Mrs. Rinehart's *Dangerous Days* is the least moral. It is in fact a distinctly immoral novel, not at all because of the sex problems it presents, but because of the standards of American life it unconsciously betrays. One sees in this sudden carrying back of the novel to a pre-war *mise en scene*, a natural revolt from the war emotions with which the world is fed up; but one had not expected the worn out sex triangle to be presented quite so soon nor yet so often. Yet here it is with its selfish, absorbed and sordid little one-act play occupying the middle of the stage and elbowing everything else into the wings. To be sure, novelists must live and if the public will pay for

the triangle and for nothing else, she who writes books for the book market and not for the library shelf, has an excuse to offer. But, on the other hand, it might be argued that the patient public has not been offered much of a choice.

WAR or the triangle? Because the world has a sick revolt at the first, can it have nothing but the second? Mrs. Rinehart, indeed, insists upon both. She has discovered the war as a proper field for her talents and doesn't mean to relinquish it. When she sticks to "Sargeant Gray," one is willing to have her write war stories as long as publishers will take them. But "Dangerous Days" is a far cry from "Sargeant Gray" or "Tish," or even from the "Amazing Interlude." It is about a lot of very rich Americans, who live like peacocks, spreading their plumage in the sun of a prosperity gained from making munitions. In the light of the social threatenings of the moment such a view of American society is nothing less than appalling.

As long ago as the middle of the nineteenth century, George Sand awoke to the fact that the love miseries of a woman in a scented boudoir weren't worth a novelist's time. She made her revolt. She joined the social forces of Europe. She set the clock ahead for women. Now here are American women novelists wallowing in the mire which the best French literature began to slough off a half century ago. And Mrs. Rinehart is presenting her pictures of greed and silly opulence and sillier altruism as a picture of the American life of 1916. If it is a true picture, it means that America must climb through all those cheap and pampered class struggles which have brought wretchedness to the eastern hemisphere. If this were really the outcome of a war for democracy, it could only prefigure a revolution. Mrs. Rinehart's novel is called a problem novel. And it is—a problem of unequal distribution of wealth, of the vicious influence upon a community of an idle rich group. When the spoiled wife of a rich munitions maker gets a divorce easily and cheaply, it is an expression of a vulgar and sordid soul; it has nothing to do with the real question of the right and wrong of divorce for adequate cause. This is not touched upon.

NEITHER is it in Sophie Kerr's *See-Saw*, which is flippant, rather than base. It is a story which deals with the "smart-set" from a rather insecure basic knowledge as to what is really smart. It portrays a cheap set of newly rich suburbanites, who play at being vampires, come home on the late trains after compromising night-suppers in New York, and betray manners so rude as to have no prototypes outside of Coney Island and the motion picture screen. One expects them to give themselves away by saying, "Meet Mr. Jones, Miss Smith." When all else fails them, the women of Miss Kerr's see-saw world play at altruism and patronize the poor. But their real pre-occupations are clothes and sex. "I don't care much about voting," acknowledges the leading lady in a burst of confidence. And she doesn't. She knows nothing about it—nor about anything else.

IN Sarah Comstock's *Valley of Vision*, and in Elizabeth Robins' *Camilla*, the real moral issues of divorce are at least touched upon. Miss Comstock's point of view is sentimental rather than ethical. She sees the coming child as an inescapable bond between husband and wife; its future as their sole duty, its right the only one to be considered. What happens in the denouement of this somewhat hysterical novel is that all question of adjustment between two ill-mated people is shoved aside for a later settlement beyond this particular story's limits. Given a continuance of the same conditions which the novelist has created, no possibility of domestic adjustment would ever be possible. What Miss Comstock has done is to make a highly sentimental *volte face* and dodge the issue.

NEITHER is the issue itself squarely faced in Elizabeth Robins' *Camilla*. For *Camilla* never exactly faced anything. She was victimized by life. This is, in fact, the point about *Camilla* at which the reader grumbles. *Camilla* isn't the sort of woman who comes to grips with questions and settles them for herself. She is always being put in an unfortunate position by some man who dominates her. The fact that it is always loyalty, loyalty to truth or right, or to ideals, to some person which confuses *Camilla* doesn't take away the fact that she is forever bemused before the problems of life. They



swamp her. She cannot make her way through them to action. One feels sure when the book ends that for all her fine thinking and talking, she is going to let Michael settle her future for her instead of settling it for herself, which means, after all, that those delicate and subtle resistances which kept Camilla and Camilla's lover in a muddle over the question of her marriage were traditional modesties rather than achieved principles. Camilla is a fine and spiritual person, well evoked one may say by her evocator.

Miss Robins' novel is the only one of the four which can be seriously considered as literature at all. It is a high-minded contribution to an international study of society. It casts a spiritual glow over a sordid situation. It paints a sweet and noble American type of woman in place of the usual stridently dynamic—if not noisy—one. But, after all, it, too, dodges the real question of divorce. It only sniffs at it; shrinks away from it; temporizes with it, and ends by indicating an eventual surrender to existing facts.

When four women novelists bring up voluntarily the divorce question only to boggle it, does it mean that there is no ethical solution of the question except personal and individual ones?

The Novelist's Novelist

"WHILE PARIS LAUGHED," by Leonard Merrick (E. P. Dutton Company, New York).

IT is J. M. Barrie who has recently called Leonard Merrick's "Conrad in Quest of His Youth," the novelist's novel. Mr. Merrick is not so much a new writer, as a newly discovered one, like W. H. Hudson, who was long beloved of a few choice souls and, after many years, became recognized by the world at large. A list of the writers whose introductions to Mr. Merrick's complete works show how entirely he has captured a high place in fiction includes—J. M. Barrie, W. D. Howells, Maurice Hewlett, H. G. Wells, and Arthur Pinero.

Mr. Merrick has a fine technique, a sparkling humor and a gift of seeing much in the most commonplace incident. In his group of short stories, *When Paris Laughed*, he has shown a Parisian point of view, it is safe to say, no other Anglo-Saxon, and few Frenchmen have envisaged. His stories show all the delicate irony of Daudet describing a gentleman from the midi in Paris, all the provincial understand-

ing of Dumas. His Montmartre is a glorified place where inflated hopes, good fortune and cheerful optimism rub shoulders all day and all night with hunger, aspiration and real sacrifice for the ideal.

A Prophecy

By REV. PHEBE A. HANAFORD

*WITH reverent hand we lift Truth's glorious banner,
And fealty vow
To all that lifts our sex to power and honor
In this grand Now.*

*The time has fled when weakness meant but woman;
The hour has come
When the divine transcends in her the human;
And 'tis her doom,*

*Her glorious destiny, to guide this nation
Far from its sin,
Up to the heights of its serene salvation
Its crown to win.*

*Among the people that are known to story
And classic song,
There shall no nation be so filled with glory,
And none so strong*

*As this republic, noble and far-stretching
From sea to sea;
While its grand influence, o'er the waters reaching,
Bids all be free.*

*Strike then, the sounding cymbals in this hour!
Peal forth a blast,
Waking dead nations to the thought of power
For good to last!*

*When Woman in the State beside her brother
May nobly toil,
This land shall take a place o'er every ether,
And on its soil*

*The grandest temple ever reared to Freedom
In peace shall rise;
Its tower of strength the truth that all are equal
Beneath the skies.*

*And as nor "bond" nor "free" are known
among us
Since Lincoln wrote,*

*So neither "male" nor "female" shall be
counted
When freemen vote.*

*God speed the hour when they who've battled
bravely
Shall grandly win;
And women, when the voters here are num-
bered,
Are counted in!*

*Then shall be oped the glorious gates of morning
For all our race,
And Truth's fair jewels every brow adorning
All shall have place*

*To work for God in working for each other,
And, side by side,
With equal privilege and equal honor
In peace abide.*

*We will not faint, then, on this field of freedom,
But still contend
With all the power God gives each true reformer
Until the end.*

*And then we'll join the loud and glad hosannas
The earth shall sing—
When Right and Might enlist beneath one
banner,
And Truth is King.*

Get Out That Knitting Bag!

Knit for Armenia!

Sweaters, shawls, scarves,
socks, stockings, mittens, caps

FOR YOUNG AND OLD

Remember, Winter in many parts
of Armenia is long and cold

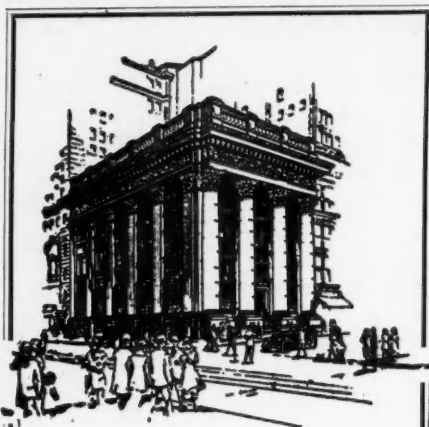
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Stylish Stouts

THIS was a man. He wore good habits, and his visage was fair.

He sat in the train behind the stylish stout lady, and spoke in penetrating accents.

"No, I don't think we will continue in that church, though I don't know where else to go. I prefer a ritualistic service myself, but there must be something to reverence. Now the bishop goes past our house so that we are forced to see him. We don't intentionally spy, we just look. And last Wednesday he openly carried home—a pie, a baker's pie. It won't do, you know."

The stylish stout lady was shocked. She is thoroughly democratic, but—a bishop—and a pie! Perhaps his cook was ill, and company coming. Perhaps his personal contentment depended on pie. Perhaps the baker gave him the pie, as an offering. True humility shone as an aureole about the transported pie. And yet—

"TIS PLAIN," mused the stylish stout lady, "that this interrupted communicant and I feel this sense of incongruity.

"Plainly the Christian conduct of the accommodating Bishop is, as a matter of taste, unbefitting his high office. Plainly the Bishop, though holy, should be unfrocked."

At this juncture the truculent gentleman left the train, and his seat was taken by a couple of cheerful ladies.

"WE were analyzing our fellow citizens," said one, "not unkindly, just searching for real aristocrats. And we found another."

"What was your test?" said the other lady.

"Well," said the one, "like the angel of death at the second coming, we separated husband and wife, and broke up families. But the test was simple enough. We decided that a lady, or a gentleman, is a person who, if he accidentally sees something about you not intended for his eyes, respects it as a confidence. He not only does not talk about it; he *forgets* it."

"Aha!" said the stylish stout lady to her carping soul. "We will not unfrock the dear bishop. We will rather set that well-dressed, fair-visaged gentleman in the stocks." And turning she said to the chatting lady, "I thank you."

"You are very welcome," said the chatting lady graciously. She evidently knew not why, but being an aristocrat herself, neither did she inquire.

A VERY tender-hearted lady sat on the upper deck of the 23rd Street ferry beside a pale young mother with an apparently dying child in her lap.

"Baby seems to be ill," said she of the tender heart.

"Yes," said the mother, "the doctor tells me to keep him out on the water all I can, so I go back and forth, but it's hard. They won't let me stay on the boat and pay; they make me get off the boat each trip and go through the gate."

"What does the baby eat?" inquired the tender-hearted one. "It looks under-nourished."

"Oh," said the mother, "No, he don't get what he ought. He won't eat nothin' but cucumber."

Coffin or Ballot Box?

LAST reactionary flashes of a dying cause sometimes flare up and illuminate rather vividly the motives of the opposers of progress. One or more of these spluttering flames shoots out at every public hearing on the cause of political equality for women. A revealing instance was shown in the debate on the ratification in the Arkansas Legislature, when the forces against suffrage sometimes grew very bitter.

"It was somewhat of a surprise to the women of Arkansas," reports one of the audience at that debate, "to hear a man say, 'he would rather see his daughter dead and in her coffin, than to have her vote.' The man who answered him called attention to the fact that in the regular session in January, this same man voted one hundred thousand dollars for the eradication of ticks on cattle, and refused to vote one penny for the maintenance of the girl's Industrial School."

These Chose the Latter

WOMEN formed fifty-four per cent of the voters in the last National Assembly Election held in Berlin.

Young women, according to reports, proved more ardent voters than youths of the same age.



An Open Letter to Women

By Elizabeth Upham Yates

MISS ELIZABETH UPHAM YATES, Honorary President of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, has been a co-worker with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for many years. She has been an organizer for the National American Woman Suffrage Association and is known nationally.

On the day the women of her state were first permitted to register, she was unable to be present and sent the following open letter to the "sisterhood of citizenship," congratulating them on having attained "political equality":

"In this glad hour pulpit, press and political parties vie with one another in according us welcome as the gate of opportunity, so long closed, swings open and we enter into our rightful heritage of self-government. It is difficult to realize the long and bitter conflict with prejudice, privilege and power ere this day of freedom dawned.

"In retrospect we see the long pilgrimage through the desert and wilderness where brave men and women marched, cheered only by the music of their own heroic heartbeats. 'Many died in the faith not having received the promises.' Others from Pisgah's heights viewed the Promised Land upon which we now enter.

"Some of us joined the ranks when Wyoming was the lone star of political equality to guide us on the way. Through the passing years such stars have multiplied until today the firmament is luminous with their rays.

'Out of the shadowy night

The world moves into the light,

It is daybreak everywhere.'

"It is significant that in this grave hour of the world's need the voice of woman is heard in the councils of the nations. When the very foundations of popular government tremble they are being re-enforced by an increase in the electorate from the best educated and most moral class to whom the ballot was ever given. Women are entering upon the duties of citizenship with systematic and serious preparation such as has never characterized any other extension of

the franchise in history. To improve the quality and not merely to increase the quantity of the voters, is our aim.

"Not only with jubilant hearts, but sobered minds should we take up our new duties and privileges, realizing that opportunity is the measure of our responsibility.

"We remember gratefully today those who laid the foundations and reared the columns of the arch of triumph upon which we have been privileged to have some share in placing the capstone and beneath which we proudly march to victory. And as we remember them, let us emulate their spirit of service and sacrifice.

"Mrs. Browning tells in one of her poems of the pleasant and significant custom in Florence, on the anniversary of Savonarola's martyrdom, of scattering violets 'where Savonarola's soul went up in flame.' And she bids us not only to remember and honor those whose achievements are our heritage,

'But having reaped and garnered, bring the plough

And draw new furrows 'neath the healthy morn
And plant the great Hereafter in the Now.'"

California Joins League

BELOW is given the text of the resolution passed by The California Federation of Women's Clubs when, at a recent session, it affiliated with the League of Women Voters:

WHEREAS, the National League of Women Voters has been created to weld the women voters of America into a solidarity for non-partisan political action, and

WHEREAS, the objects of the League are in full conformity with the past and present policies of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, and

WHEREAS, the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles, being the proud and grateful child of that pioneer of women's freedom and equality, Caroline L. Severance, we its delegates, present to this Convention assembled the following:

Be It Further Resolved, that the California Federation of Women's Clubs affiliate with the National League of Women Voters and pledge our strength as voting women to the success of its progress

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Youth and Reconstruction

Medical Woman's New Day

THIS is a new day for women in medicine. They are wanted everywhere; but nowhere more than in the work of reconstruction after the war. A call has come to the medical women of America for work in the Near East, where, strange as it may seem, women are more desired as doctors than are men.

Serbia and the Near East are in the immediate program of the American Women's Hospitals, the war work and reconstruction committee of the Medical Women's National Association of America. Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy of Oregon, who has been recently appointed chairman in charge of this work, with headquarters at 637 Madison Avenue, New York City, has long been associated in the work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. One of the twenty-five stars on the suffrage war service flag was for Dr. Lovejoy, who had been congressional chairman for the cause of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the state of Oregon.

Her suffrage work began in 1905, at the time of the exposition, when the National Suffrage Convention was held in Portland. Though very young, she was at that time president of the Woman's Medical Club of Portland, and was a delegate from that organization to the suffrage association. She was also local chairman for entertainment of women physicians, members of the American Medical Association, whose annual convention was being held in Portland.

DR. LOVEJOY was also a member of the Portland Health Board. After serving two years on the board, she was selected Health Officer with full control of the entire health department for a two year term, from July, 1907 to 1909. She is the only woman who has ever served at the head of a health department of so large a city.

Dr. Lovejoy was the first woman doctor sent abroad by the war committee of the Medical Women's National Association. After six months' work in France with the American Red Cross, during which she enjoyed unusual opportunities of making the survey which she was authorized to make for the American Women's Hospitals, she returned to America and served with the American Red Cross as speaker until the first of this year. She has recently written

a book called, "The House of the Good Neighbor," which is about to be published by the Macmillan Company. It is a study of social work in France, of the tragic effects of war on women and children. It shows the falling birth rate and the rising death rate as a result of war and the high price of motherhood.

THE Medical Women's National Association, through its president, appointed a war and reconstruction committee in June 1917, for the purpose of organizing the medical women of the United States, and making plans whereby medical service might be advantageously rendered during and after the war. The name adopted for the war and reconstruction service was the American Women's Hospitals, and under this title valuable medical service has been rendered in France, Serbia, Greece and some other countries of the Near East. Upwards of a hundred women physicians and their assistants have already served over-seas in co-operation with the American Red Cross, the American Committee for Devastated France, the Serbian Relief Committee, the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, and other organizations. Twenty-four of these women have been decorated by the governments of the countries wherein they have served.

The latest doctor to depart for the front, the eastern not the western front, is Dr. Etta Gray, president of the Medical Women's National Association, and a prominent surgeon on the Pacific Coast. She is from Los Angeles, California, and has left a large practice to spend a year in Serbia, investigating the situation from a medical standpoint, with the view of establishing, where feasible, hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision and direction of the American Women's Hospitals. Dr. Gray is taking with her to Serbia her own trained surgical nurse, who has worked with her in Los Angeles over a long period of time and will be of immense service in quickly establishing relief stations. She has letters of introduction from prominent officials of this country, and will immediately be given every opportunity to start her work without vexatious delays.

A curious situation in Serbia has arisen increasing the need for foreign medical help; this is, the augmentation of the Serbian population. Many Serbs have now come back to their native country, who before the war were in exile

for economic reasons. Thousands have gone back from America as from other countries. The supply of trained medical workers, small enough in 1914 and now depleted by four years of active war service, is actually unable to cope with the demand. The greatness of the need for medical women in Serbia and the Near East is fully appreciated by the American Women's Hospitals, and they have in contemplation many plans for speedy and effective relief for this plucky little nation, which has been so terribly devastated.

With the group of physicians who has just sailed is Dr. Barceas, a native Roumanian woman dentist, who will serve under the American Women's Hospitals.

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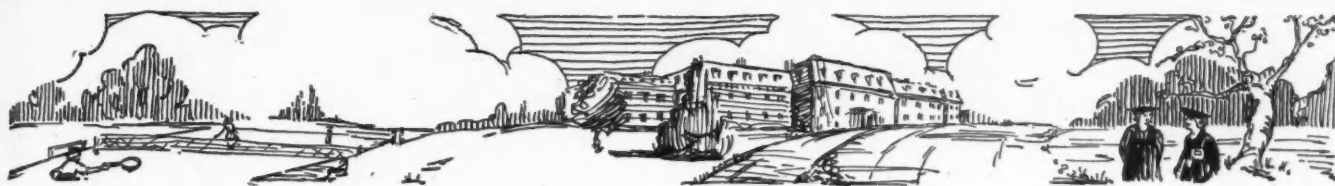
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Youth and Reconstruction

The Price Women Paid

IN a brief article in the *Survey* Mary E. McDowell outlines the war work and reconstruction problems of 900,000 French women munition workers. "Behind each soldier," she says of their service, "stood a woman turning out the shells, fuses, guns, clothes and food. If for one day during the third year of the war the women had given up, the soldiers could not have gone on. These French women won the war side by side with their men. They found danger and ill-health but they held on; many may never be wives or mothers, some have lost health and beauty, some gave their lives. Women flocked into the industrial centers where munitions were manufactured."

Of the conditions under which some worked she says: "Women with children and girls unmarried found themselves moved into cantonments, a kind of barracks. Sometimes the conditions were very bad, all ages and sexes sleeping in the same dormitory. In some places the women's barracks were unprotected from the barracks of foreign contract laborers from China, Japan and Algeria. Babies born during the war gave evidence of the mixture of the races. The wages in the private factories were about the same as in the government plant; the hours also were the same. Where the men had organized, women were taken in and received a man's wage, but where the men were unorganized, the women worked for half the man's pre-war wage. The workers came from every part of France. Some worked for patriotic motives and others because the man of the family had gone with the army or had been killed. The women were of the lowest and of the best."

When the armistice was signed they were turned out of their work with one month's notice plus one month's pay. Half of them had never worked outside their homes before the war. "Thousands of these women," says Miss McDowell, "now had no homes and most of them were wholly dependent on their daily wage. The wage earning women of France have neither franchise nor trade union organization and for the first time have been thrown upon their own resources. Just what the result will be no one can tell."

"England has not given the franchise to the mass of wage-earning women, for the mass are under thirty years of age. Neither the government of France nor that of England has ade-

quately appreciated the splendid service these women rendered during the war. It is a fact that in France as elsewhere women will have to look after their own interests. They work under hard conditions. . . . The war has awakened them and both English and French women believe that what is needed very soon is an international conference on the status of women. It is the duty from this time on, for women who believe in the advancement of women, who want women to be politically and economically equal with men, to ally themselves with the wage-earning women in their struggle for economic independence and to make this alliance international as well as national."

League of Women Voters at Work

A SOCIAL Hygiene Conference of representatives from the various state leagues of women voters, and of state suffrage associations is to be held in New York City during the week of October 17-24.

This has just been announced by Dr. Valeria H. Parker of Hartford, Connecticut, who was appointed national chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee of the League of Women Voters in St. Louis last April.

The October Conference will coincide with the important congress on social morality called by the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., in which many important nation-wide organizations of women will be represented. Following the discussion of the conference, the Social Hygiene Committee will formulate a program on social hygiene legislation to be presented for consideration at the next annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

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Concerning the league's plan for a social morality campaign, Dr. Parker has given out this statement from the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association: "Among the several legislative programs to be formulated by the National League of Women Voters for consideration and action in the various states is one on social hygiene. It is imperative that the gain in moral standards made in the United States during the war should not be lost, and that weaknesses that have become evident in dealing with the social evil should be corrected."

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Honor to Dr. Shaw

From Her Colleagues

AMONG the many tributes to Dr. Shaw, those are specially appealing which come from the women who worked with her in her last patriotic service on the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, of the Council of Defense said:

"Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was a woman of indomitable courage. Called to assume the chairmanship of the Woman's Committee of the

Council of National Defense about two months after passing her 70th birthday she entered into its arduous duties with vision, zeal and tenacity of purpose. There was ever displayed that saving grace of humor and ready wit that robbed routine of its deadly monotony. In this call to her country's service she gave in fullest measure of her ripened experience. All other interests were made subsidiary to the one primal object of helping to win the war and making it stay won.

"From the hands of our fallen leader let us 'catch up the torch,' and never rest until the League of Nations shall become a bulwark for a war-weary world for all time."

This from Mrs. Seward H. Simons, secretary California Women's Committee, State Council of Defense: "Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was one of the most courageous women that ever lived. The story of her life is a chronicle of obstacles overcome."

Here is a cable from Bertha Lovejoy of California:

"One of the great privileges of service in the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense during the period of the war was the opportunity to know and work with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. She commanded respect, love and loyalty on even the shortest acquaintance, and to know her was to enrich one's experience. Her leadership has been an inspiration that will direct the future service of all who knew her, both men and women."

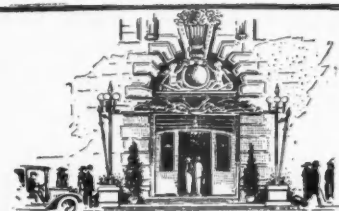
ANOTHER estimate of Dr. Shaw was given by Mrs. E. R. Brainerd of California, of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee:

"Anna Shaw was a stateswoman with a remarkable vision, coupled with a steadfastness of purpose that was even more remarkable; a steadfastness that never deteriorated into stubbornness, however powerful the opposition which she encountered. She fell, as she would have chosen, fighting for freedom. Her task is now our task. She has made us see the vision to which we must be steadfast and make it a glorious reality."

Many professional women of California sent their warm expressions of admiration and bereavement to the *Evening Express* of Los Angeles, where Dr. Shaw had many friends. Said Mrs. Frank A. Gibson of the State Immigration and Housing Commission:

"In the death of Dr. Shaw, America loses its greatest woman orator and suffrage loses its most intrepid and brilliant advocate.

"She has left to all women a glorious heri-



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tage of accomplishment. She has also left a responsibility in which all women should share—the responsibility of carrying forward the great work which she has led with such distinguished ability, and which must go on till the world understands the true spirit of freedom and democracy."

Heroic Part of Women

"PUBLIC sentiment in Florida is decidedly in favor of giving the women a chance to vote. The heroic part that the women of the United States played in the war alone should entitle them to this recognition from the opposite sex. We were sorry to see that Senators Fletcher and Trammell voted against giving women this right."—*Metropolis*, Jacksonville, Fla.

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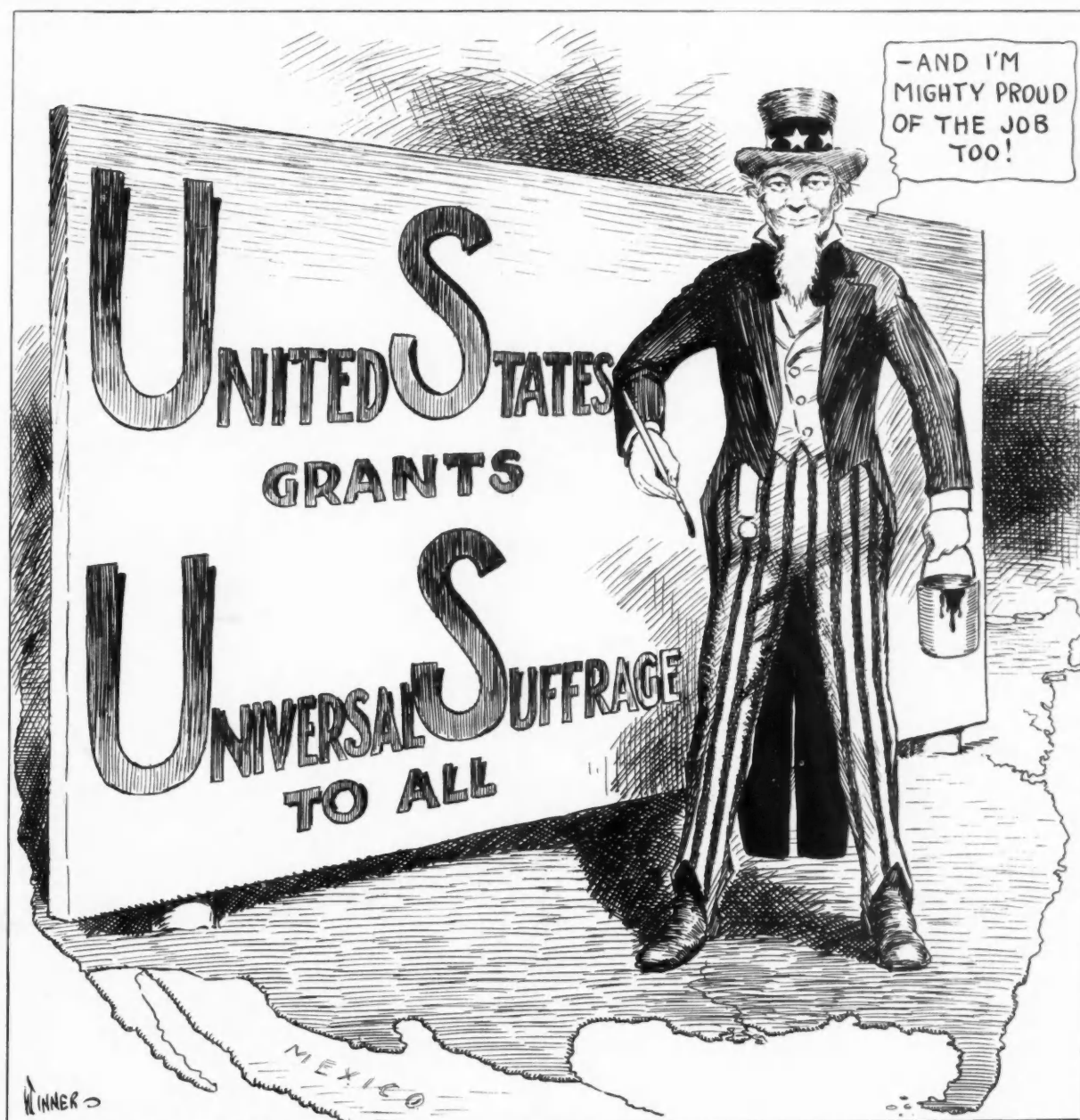
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August 23, 1919

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

AUGUST 23, 1919

No. 12

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

AUGUST 23, 1919

NUMBER 12

TWO more states have called special sessions to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Governor Burnquist has set September 8th as the date for Minnesota; Governor John Bartlett, September 9, as the date for New Hampshire.

What All the World is Talking About

FOR many years suffragists were keen to obtain state referenda on the question of equal political rights for women. But when they went up to the state Legislatures to get their referendum bills passed, they invariably met frantic opposition from those men and women who are the "great half-democrats" and believe in government of males and by males alone.

Now, after weary years, when the fight for woman suffrage is all but won; when it has conquered fifteen states, referendum by referendum; when, having gone through the sifting process of federal approval, it now asks squarely for state ratification by the method outlined in the constitution of the United States, the great half-democrats are suddenly impassioned for referenda.

Their ratiocinative processes seem to turn inside out with the greatest agility. When referenda spelled success for full democracy in America, a democracy based on the consent of all the governed without discrimination of sex, there was nothing too much to say against bringing the question of women's enfranchisement before the voters.

Now when referenda on the question of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment are their last hope—not even the hope of defeating woman suffrage, which they know to be impossible, but the dog-in-the-manger desire to block it just long enough to prevent women's participation in the presidential elections, they are hot-foot for submitting to the polls the question of ratification.

The facts that this will have no legal value, that it does not comply with the constitutional method of ratifying federal amendments, that such a referendum, while as costly and troublesome as if it were an effective election, will have no binding power upon the state Legislature, do not weigh at all with the great half-democrats. The only thing that interests them is their own last gasp of hatred against the cause of women's political equality, and the hope of blocking the women of the country for yet another year.

Against the effort for a referendum on the suffrage amendment in New Jersey, the suffragists of that state oppose the above reasons, and add:

"Within two months of the passage of the suffrage amendment by Congress, fourteen state Legislatures ratified, i.e., those of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, New York, Ohio,

Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Texas, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Montana and Nebraska. There is every likelihood that 36 Legislatures (exclusive of New Jersey) will have ratified before next spring, thus enfranchising all the women of the land, so that if New Jersey delays ratification until 1921, its women will be enfranchised by the men of other states. This will be bitterly humiliating to the women of New Jersey, whose intelligence, loyalty and patriotism merit better treatment."

What New Jersey women want to know is whether their state, so often derided as out of the Union, is going to wait to be towed in by 36 progressive state Legislatures, or whether it will go into full democracy under its own steam?

"Shoes and Ships and"

THE cost of living has increased 12 per cent since the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, according to figures furnished by the National Industrial Conference Board. That the necessities of life have increased at the rate of 71 per cent since the beginning of the war will scarcely surprise anyone. But the rate of increase since the war ceased is puzzling.

The National Industrial Conference Board vouches for the following table of increase since 1914:

Food	85 per cent
Housing	28 " "
Clothing	100 " "
Fuel, Heat and Light	57 " "
Sundries	66 " "

Average 71 per cent

Upon this basis a dollar now literally looks like 30 cents. When it comes to clothing, a dollar doesn't look like anything at all; it just isn't there; for it now needs \$2.00 to do what \$1.00 once did.

As to the increase in food, any housekeeper can show in her own market basket that 85 per cent of her dollar has been nibbled to bits. But she has known that for a long time. What she wants now is to be told what she is to do about it.

IN mid-August, while official agencies were promising relief in food prices, the cost of living took another little upward excursion. Beef sedately moved a point towards the sky, while veal and lamb frisked upward twice that amount.

At the same moment Alfred W. McCann, sleuthing around for reasons, reminds the United States that the British Shipping Board is working to bring down prices while the United States Shipping Board is boosting them. Specifically this is what Mr. McCann claims: "The finest grades of Argentine beef are selling today in Buenos Ayres at 12 cents to 14 cents per pound. British refrigerator ships bring this Argentine beef all the way from Buenos Ayres to New York City, en route to Liverpool. They then proceed to Liverpool with their beef at a total shipping cost of 2½ cents per pound, covering more than 6,000 miles on the journey. When the British ships arrive in New York they merely dump their passengers. If they dumped their beef the price of the native product would at once be smashed. But they don't dump their beef. They go on with it just twice as far from Buenos Ayres as New York, the half-way stop. In other words, British refrigerating ships carry Argentine beef 6,000 miles for 2½ cents per pound, and the United States Shipping Board carries Argentine beef half the distance at 5 cents per pound. The British refrigerator ships thus add to the cost of beef 2½ cents per pound for a 6,000 mile journey, whereas the United States Shipping Board adds at the rate of 10 cents a pound to the original cost for the same journey.

"In the case of hides, the cost of which is assumed to have something to do with the high price of shoes, the United States Shipping Board imposes another tariff in the form of a freight rate \$20 a ton in excess of the British charge for carrying hides just twice as far.

"American soap makers have been suffering the same kind of disadvantage at the expense of the American consumer. They have got to have tallow in order to make soap. There is plenty of tallow in Argentine, but here again the United States Shipping Board does all it can to prevent the importation of South American tallow by fixing a shipping rate \$20 a ton in excess of the British rate."

IT is increasingly evident that women are not going to join the old political parties just because they happen to be the parties of their husbands or fathers. Also women are going to be interested in measures which mean something for the common good rather than in measures from which some interest is going to obtain mere political advantage. I dare say that the subject which interests us all right now is the cost of living. With prices higher than they were during the war we are certainly justified in feeling aggrieved.

The Kenyon bill, introduced by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, into the U. S. Senate, provides for a measure of control by the government of the big meat packers, which seems to offer some relief. The Federal Trade Commission's report of its investigation of the packers shows that they control 750 commodities. They are really holding a tremendous power over our lives. It is charged that the packers are conducting a campaign against the Kenyon bill designed to make it appear that the people are not really in favor of it. The people are in favor of anything that will afford relief. But unless the people let the Senators know that they really want this relief the big interests may be able to defeat the Kenyon bill.

We certainly ought not to complain about the cost of living as we do, and then fail to do what we may towards supporting

legislation which promises a remedy. We have not as much influence as voters yet, but we are so near the goal that politicians already think of us as voters.

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON,
President Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.

THE most pervasively disastrous result of the war is not the loss of lives; it is not the loss of wealth, but the great disadjustments which have followed in the whole highly geared and complicated machinery of modern society. All who lie on the battlefields of the Great War are but a handful to those who walk the earth—eager, ardent, acquisitive, industrious. Battle scarred though the earth itself is, it yet is teaming with boundless wealth and its natural resources are practically unimpaired.

It is the fatal disadjustment that is bringing about so much suffering, want and disorder. When we consider how the machinery for supplying human needs in production and transportation is upset, we realize that the hope of the world is not only in production and more production, but it is in distribution and control. It is very foolish to approach this question of control of prices in an accusatory manner. The present situation is not due to the fact that labor is grasping or sulky, or that promoters and manufacturers are essentially avaricious. All classes are victims of untoward conditions today.

Those of us who believe in strong, stable government, believe that control is necessary always in human affairs—control and adjustment. Roscoe Conklin used a phrase which has been immortalized: "Oh, cursed opportunity!" If certain members of society tend to be too grasping, let society exercise its right of control. At present we are running in a vicious circle. Higher wages increase the cost of production. Higher prices make higher wages necessary, etc.

The men and women on the Fair Price Committee certainly feel a deep responsibility to help bring order and harmony into the present chaotic situation. Matters are too complicated for the work of such a committee to be cut and dried or over rigid. The fine spirit that characterized the Food Administration and which won such remarkable co-operation with so little friction and so few cases of prosecution will certainly be the guiding spirit now. The members of the committee believe that all elements of society simply wish to see the way to do things justly and equitably, and in the great majority of cases, there will be unquestioning cooperation.

HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW,
Member of Federal Fair Price Committee.
Chairman, New York State League Woman Voters.

THE Woman Citizen

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Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified.)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
Georgia—June 24, 1919. Did not ratify.
Alabama—July 8, 1919.
Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.

Special Sessions Called to Ratify in 1919

New York*—Ratified June 16.
Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
Wyoming—Called by Governor Carey. Date not set.
Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
Colorado—Called by Governor Shoup. Date not set.
Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
South Dakota—Called by Governor Norbeck. Date not set.
Utah—Called by Governor Bamberger for first week in October.
Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
Arizona—Date not set.
Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
California—Date not set.
Montana*—Ratified July 30.
Minnesota—Called by Governor Burnquist for September 8.
New Hampshire—Called by Governor Bartlett for September 9.

RECAPITULATION

Ratified: Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Texas, New York, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, Montana.

(14 in all)

Special Sessions for Other Purposes

Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.
Louisiana—Possibility of special session before September, 1919.
New Jersey—There may be an extra session in 1919.
Maine—Special session in October.
North Carolina—Special session called.
Virginia—Special Good Roads session called for August 13.

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 Annual

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Kentucky	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 2	60 days

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921 Annual

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None

Rhode Island	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921 Unless Special Session Is Called, Biennial

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Idaho	January 6	60 days
Maine		None
Minnesota	January 7	100 days
Nevada	January 20	60 days
New Hampshire	January 14	60 days
New Mexico	January 1	None
North Carolina	January 8	
North Dakota	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Oregon	January 6	40 days
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
Washington	January 13	60 days
West Virginia	January 8	45 days

(17 that have not ratified)

Quadrennially

Alabama... Convened July 8, 1919. Next session in 1923

The Proof of the Pudding

THE ratification of the nation-wide suffrage amendment by the Legislatures of Texas and Arkansas has especial significance. It is more important than would be ratification by any other two Southern States, for Texas and Arkansas are the only states in the South that have had actual and practical experience of woman suffrage, upon a broad scale. Both of them had already given women the right to vote in the primaries, which, in a one-party state, is equivalent to the full ballot. Both of them had seen women exercising the right in large numbers, and had learned by their own experience and observation that the predicted bugaboos were imaginary.

Can anyone suppose that either Texas or Arkansas would have ratified if they had seen that the women became "unsexed," that they lost their gentleness and delicacy, and neglected their homes for politics; or, that the colored women voted in great numbers while most of the white women stayed away; or, that the women were most of them ultra-radicals, bent on upsetting all the present laws and customs of society, and particularly eager to abolish marriage and substitute a general reign of free love? The opponents of equal rights still say these things, where equal suffrage has not been tried, but where it has been tried, such predictions would simply arouse laughter.

The Legislatures of the other Southern States should bear this in mind when they come to vote on ratification. Woman suffrage is no longer an institution merely of the Far West, or even of the Middle West. It has become an institution of two large southern states, having the same general problems as the other states in the South; and their observation of its practical results has led them to wish for its adoption throughout the whole nation.

A. S. B.

Community Kitchens

THE high price of food is a question of burning interest to the average housewife. Some of the women who attended the recent National Suffrage Convention in St. Louis had a chance to visit that city's "Community Kitchens," and were much impressed by this successful effort to solve the food problem for those who find it hardest.

These Community Kitchens were started as war work, but they have proved so useful and popular that they have been continued in time of peace. Like so many other valuable undertakings, this originated with a suffragist, Mrs. Miriam C. Senseney, a young St. Louis woman with blue eyes, a resolute chin, and a great, though quiet capacity for getting things accomplished. Her husband was in France, the care of her two young sons had impressed upon her the importance of good nourishment for children, and when the high cost of food brought suffering to the poor of St. Louis, she looked for a way to meet the difficulty.

A big Patriotic Food Show was to be given, and she with others was interested in getting it up. She asked that the profits, if any, might be used to start a community kitchen. Her associates scoffed at the idea that there could be any profits; the Food Show would do well if it came off without a deficit. But they agreed that if it did make any money, she should have it for her kitchen. It cleared five or six thousand dollars. She took only two thousand, as this was enough for her purpose.

The object was to supply good food at cost. She took over an old saloon in a congested part of the city, cleaned it up, and opened it as a Neighborhood Kitchen on May 6, 1918. She got most of the equipment second hand, but saw to it that everything which was to come in contact with the food was in first rate condition. The ice-box was bought new, and regardless of cost.

From the first, the place met a real need. There are ten large factories in the immediate neighborhood, and four-fifths of the women from 18 to 50 years of age work in them. Four day nurseries are filled to capacity. The food supplied was good: it was hot; it was cheap. It could be cheap, because there is a large saving in wholesale buying and communal cooking. The Kitchen was not aimed to make money, but it has covered expenses, and more neighborhood kitchens are being opened, as well as a growing number of factory canteens.

THE Kitchens furnish a pint bowl of soup, with bread, for five cents; a plate dinner—meat, vegetables and bread, for fifteen cents, with two slices of bread extra for one cent; a special lunch for children, including soup, bread, meat, vegetables and dessert, for ten cents; puddings, drinks, etc., at correspondingly low rates.

The taste of the customers is consulted. The first experimental kitchen was opened in a district where almost all the people are from the Balkans. They are given their native dishes; and the managers regretfully put in more rosen-paprika than they think quite wholesome, because otherwise the customers would not like the food. Besides this Bulgarian-Balkan kitchen, in charge of an intelligent Bohemian woman, there is an Italian Sicilian Kitchen, and when we were in St. Louis another was about to be opened for colored people.

The Community Kitchen Association, of which Mrs. Senseney is Director, uses three kinds of distribution. First, there are the "Cash and Carry" meals. These are meals ready to serve, and are carried from the kitchen in containers provided by the customers. These are lower priced than meals served in the

Cafeteria, because they do not have to cover the cost of service and dish-washing. They are especially useful to the woman workers with a dependent family, and to the widower with children. More than half of the whole business done by the kitchen is "Cash and Carry." Many children are sent to carry home meals for the family. Some customers have had three meals a day for four months, at an average cost of ten cents a meal.

Second, there are cafeteria meals. The cafeteria is of use especially to the children of working women, whose mothers cannot be at home at noon; to children attending schools near the kitchen, but living at a distance; to persons employed in neighboring factories (both office employees and factory workers); in localities where the corner saloon offers the only other available meals, and to unattached men and women of small means, living in near-by lodging places.

SPECIAL lunches for school children are served four times a day. The children of the parochial schools come for their lunch at one hour, the children from the public schools at another.

School principals privately notify the Kitchen of children who seem to be underfed. Every such case is looked into by the school doctor and by a "Visiting Housekeeper" who is attached to each kitchen. If the case needs help, Mrs. Senseney finds some benevolent person who will pay for a school lunch for the needy child for seven weeks, and then if necessary, for seven weeks more. The other children do not know that this child is receiving help. A record is kept of the children's weight, and the gain made by some of these half-starved youngsters in a few weeks is astonishing.

In addition, the Kitchen serves an after-school lunch of milk and a pudding to children lately out of the hospital or otherwise delicate. For instance, there are two little children just out of a tuberculosis sanitarium whose mother is forced to go out to work. They are fed wholly from the kitchen. A "cash and carry" breakfast and supper, with a cafeteria lunch at noon and another at 3:30, make their mother's problem easy. The kitchens will also prepare food for the sick.

In the third place there are the factory meals. The kitchens supply seven factories with a lunch service. They deliver hot meals at the noon hour, the factory providing the equipment for transportation service. There are three kinds of these factory canteens. In the first, the bulk food is delivered in fireless cookers, and a serving woman is assisted by factory employees in serving a regular plate lunch. The second is the individual service canteen. Small envelopes with the bill of fare and prices printed on them are given out to the workers. They mark what they want on the bill of fare, enclose the price in the envelope, and hand it in when they arrive in the morning. At noon what they have ordered comes for each of them in an individual container, all but the soup, which comes in one big vessel and keeps hot. In the third type of canteen the food is delivered in bulk and the factory serves it. The factory management finds that it pays to co-operate. Workers who have had a good hot meal are more efficient. More and more factories are asking to be served.

The customers of the Neighborhood Kitchens include all classes, from the beggar with a nickel to spend, to librarians and public school teachers. One workman, after spending 20 cents, said it was the best meal he had eaten in two years, and asked to be allowed to invest a small sum in the business.

THE kitchens are neighborhood centers, and help in many ways. One feature is a "Mending Shop," sometimes called an "Old Clothes Clinic." An energetic school principal, who knew that many children were kept out of school for want of clothes, secured from more fortunate pupils a gift of three cart-loads of second-hand clothing. It was cleaned and sterilized, and then placed in the "Mending Shop," over one of the kitchens. Women of the neighborhood who had some time to spare were paid to come in and repair it, at the rate of 40 cents an hour, and when mended, it was sold to those who wished to buy. Women with mending of their own to do were invited to come to the Mending Shop and do it there. It is pleasanter to sew in company than alone. One day an informal discussion which arose there developed into a regular suffrage meeting, among women who would never have gone to a meeting in a hall. The best ways of mending are explained to those who do not know how, and some particularly successful specimens of darns, etc., are kept on exhibition, as shining examples. The Mending Shop is presided over by a woman who can speak seven Balkan languages.

There are classes in English, instruction in housekeeping, and

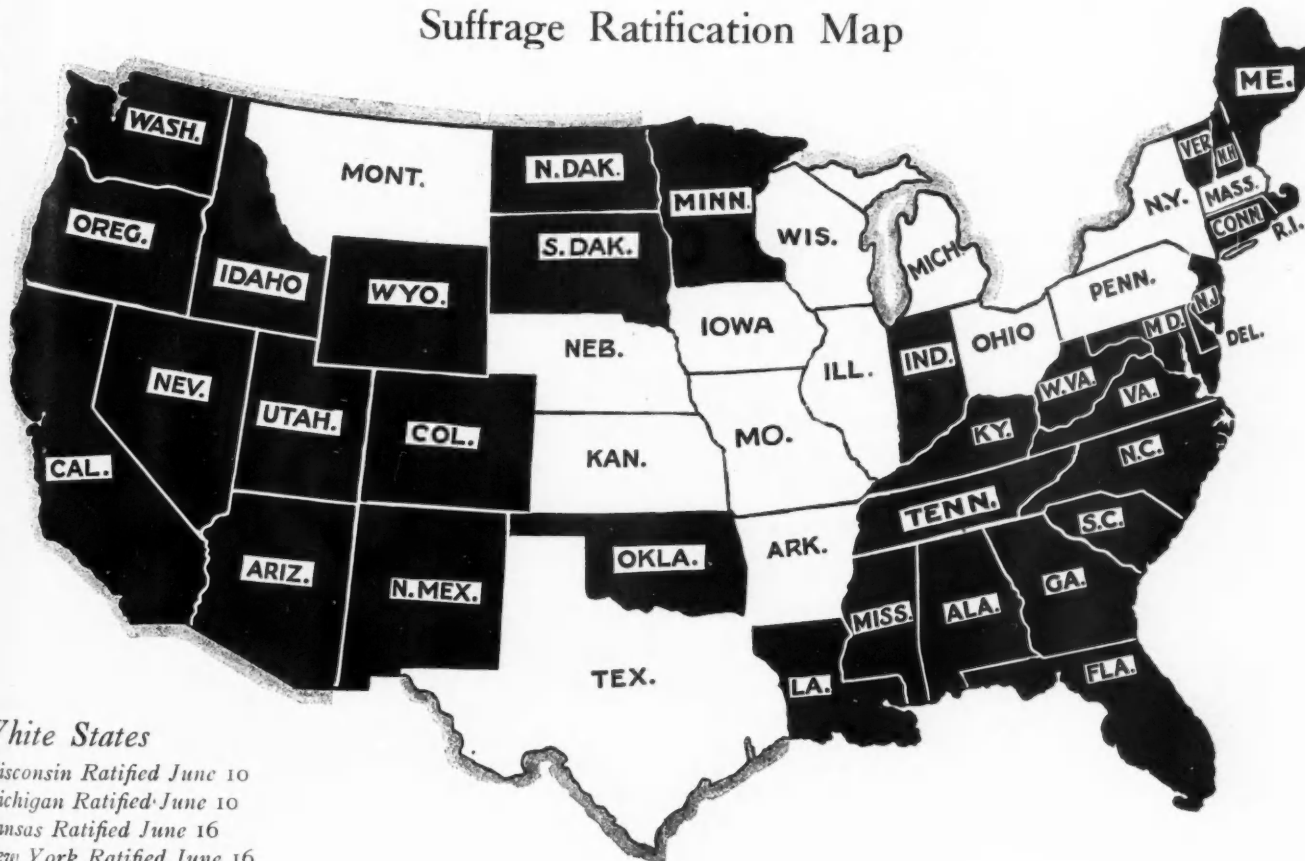
a variety of helpful features. There is also much real good will and human sympathy, added to the executive ability and sound business judgment which have made the thing a success.

The Neighborhood Kitchen is governed by an executive committee of three, consisting of the Director of Community Service, the Superintendent of the Kitchen, and a business man, with an advisory committee made up of representatives of the Children's Aid Society, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the St. Louis Provident Association, the Visiting Nurses' Association, the Municipal Nurses' Association, the Laclede Gas Company, the Hotel Stewards' Association, the Hotel Supply Company, the Visiting Housekeepers' Committee of the Food Administration, and a clergyman of much neighborhood influence.

Mrs. Senseney seems to have the gift of enlisting the cooperation of all sorts of persons. The Gas Company watches out for chances for the Neighborhood Kitchens to buy second-hand gas fixtures, the hotel stewards for sales of slightly damaged hotel crockery, and various merchants have made contributions of machinery or food stuffs. The first Neighborhood Kitchen was fortunate, too, in being close to the Soulard Market,

(Continued on page 291)

Suffrage Ratification Map



White States

Wisconsin Ratified June 10
Michigan Ratified June 10
Kansas Ratified June 16
New York Ratified June 16
Ohio Ratified June 16
Illinois Ratified June 10; Re-Ratified June 17
Pennsylvania Ratified June 24
Massachusetts Ratified June 25
Texas Ratified June 28
Iowa Ratified July 2
Missouri Ratified July 3
Arkansas Ratified July 28
Montana Ratified July 30
Nebraska Ratified August 1

Federal Suffrage Amendment

Passed by House May 21, 1919
Passed by Senate June 4, 1919
Signed by Speaker Gillette June 4
Signed by Vice-President Marshall June 5

Ladies of the Jury



Mrs. S. C. Greenwood,
The first foreman of the first all woman's jury

and anxiety to be just. After sitting with men in the jury box and the council room women jurors were elated to find that they had not suffered by comparison in ability to reach quickly the heart of a controversy and to give equitable decisions.

Justice Lemkie on March 19, 1919, tried the case of Charles Talco against the Detroit United Railway for damages caused when a piece of flying steel, detached from a speeding street car, struck the complainant's auto. The jury consisted of three women and three men, and was the first mixed jury to sit in the state. The women were Mrs. Joseph Sanders, chairman of the courts committee of the Wayne county Equal Suffrage League, now the Detroit branch of the League of Women Voters, Miss Ella Levine, a fellow member, and Mrs. Theresa Steffens.

THE first all-woman jury in Michigan sat on the same day in Judge Bolton's court. Mrs. Mabel S. Greenwood was foreman and therefore holds the honor of being the first foreman of the first all-woman jury in Michigan, probably in the United States. The other members were Miss Lelah McCauley, Mrs. Emily M. Birmingham, Mrs. Winifred G. Burdick, Mrs. Mae Hayes and Mrs. Aulga Sutterly. Mrs. Greenwood is an officer of the Women Citizens' League and her colleagues are members. This case was a damage suit brought by William Beczkowski against Dr. Robinson, an autoist, who was charged with negligently colliding with the plaintiff's wagon.

SINCE their enfranchisement on November 5th, 1918, Michigan women have become more closely associated with their men folk in the conduct of public affairs, and have demonstrated a capacity and conscientiousness that have gone far toward silencing the sneering critics who saw confusion and weakness in a regime which recognised the feminine influence.

In no respect more than in jury service have Michigan women shown that the decision of important matters can safely be left to them. In the cases on record they astonished bench, bar and audiences by the facility with which they performed court duty. They showed grasp of detail, painstaking care

"The case was full of rather complicated detail," said Mrs. Greenwood, "and it seemed to me that woman's patience and head for detail enabled us to deal with it more ably than an average man-jury, men being rather impatient of detail. When we got into the jury room we talked the case over and took a ballot. Some were for finding no cause of action. Others favored varying damages. We talked the matter over a second time and took another ballot in which all were agreed. The whole discussion only lasted forty minutes. The women were painfully anxious to be right and thought the trial very important. We were complimented by prominent lawyers on the business-like way in which we had handled the case. One well-known jurist said he would rather have a damage case tried before a jury containing women than before a man jury."

THE difference between an all-women jury and some juries of the opposite sex was strikingly illustrated in a case at Flint. A man, evidently intoxicated, left a train carrying a suitcase. He addressed remarks to two women. He was arrested. It was found that the suitcase contained an empty bottle and clothing. He was tried twice as a "drunk and disorderly" and the jurors disagreed. The defence was that the bottle contained liquor which the man had not drunk, but that it had leaked out. At the third trial an all-woman jury was called and the man was promptly convicted. One of the jurymen had declared that he would never vote to convict a man whom the police had arrested. Another said that the man would have made no trouble if the police had kept away. The facts show that a service was rendered to the community by substituting for a man jury, evidently swayed by prejudice and sentiment, a jury of conscientious women. The episode is singular in view of the notion in some quarters that women are more easily influenced by appeals to prejudice and sentiment.

T. G. G.

A member
of the first
mixed jury
in Michigan



Mrs. Jos. Sanders

Babies First

Armenia's Call to American Women

Bertha Sullivan Papazian

BABIES first! If in America, during this Children's Year, how much more so in Armenia, where the life, the actual continuity of the traditions and life of the nation, depends so tragically upon the fortunes of little ones deprived of fathers and mothers and of all the means of care and sustenance except, or unless, those bestowed in charity. These children of Armenia, upon whom the hand of desolation has been so cruelly laid, are the link between a past measured by millenniums and the waiting future. They bear a royal commission from their forefathers and from God. To permit them to perish would be to cheat their race of its destiny just when victory is in sight,—to frustrate who knows what beneficent purpose in the great scheme of human society in its struggle upward.

How strange it is, and how full of awe, that in the delicate body, "the milky soul of a soft child" should repose such vast, potentialities! And how necessary, how imperative, is it that those who believe in Armenia and in the part she is capable of playing in a redeemed Near East should see to it, at all costs, that the orphaned and other destitute children of Armenia are afforded the help which shall enable them to live and to perform worthily their wonderful part as perpetuators of their people's life and ideals.

IT is Children's Year in America and the children whose pictures illustrate this article are American children, American children, but born of Armenian parents. I selected these pictures at random from among the small number I happened to have in my personal possession. They are not the result of an extended search after the exceptional. Rather they are representative, typical. They indicate the intellectual and physical vigor of the racial stock, the ethnic relationship which exists between the people of Armenia and the peoples of the West, and the competence and responsibility of the parents under circumstances the least favorable. Nothing is more certain, alas, than that the bodies of thousands upon thousands of similar children, as well born, as well cared for, as full of promise, as well loved, now fill the rivers, lakes and wells, or strew the fields, mountain-sides, and highways of the land that was their fathers' or of the neighboring lands to which they were deported, and that the lives of most of those that remain are even now in extreme jeopardy.

The task of saving the lives of the helpless children of Armenia, for their own and for their nation's sake, is a task that naturally lies heavily upon the hearts and minds of

Armenians the world over. Among the Armenians in America the gravity of the situation is keenly felt. It is impressive, as well as pathetic, to observe the seriousness with which the men address themselves to the question. They know that what these children need is a duplication of, if not an improvement upon, the care and training each child would have received had its home and parents been spared. But how to provide this is the problem.

When even the great American Committee for Relief in the Near East feels the inadequacy of its resources and begs for more and more aid, Government as well as private, it goes without saying that generous and thrifty though the Armenians of America are, they are in no position to cope with the situation.

Already, since the war began, they have sent home many millions of dollars, through their own, and through American, French and British agencies. It has been but a drop in the bucket because of the extent of the need, the paralysis of all kinds of industry and commerce, and the exorbitant prices which have prevailed. The Armenian Benevolent Union, a National Federation of Charities, has seen the result of all its labors and sacrifices,—schools, orphanages,

and homes—utterly destroyed. And yet the members, one and all, in spite of the lessened means at their command, are resuming the work of restoration with a faith and an ardor truly amazing. And so it is with the entire Armenian nation, and we may be sure that as after every great disaster heretofore, so now they will give an excellent practical account of themselves.

The question is: Can we American women afford to let them do this without our cooperation? Is not the salvage of a people primarily a task for women, and, at this time, and in this connection, particularly a task for American women? I think there is no escaping the fact that it is. The women of America are, in general, awakened, competent, accustomed to think in terms of *human welfare*. They have labored to be free, not as an end in itself, but free to serve their country and mankind in fullest measure. And here is a signal opportunity!

A GREAT race martyred for centuries because of devotion to civil and religious liberty, a scapegoat for the sins of the world, is already more than decimated. Now its children are exposed to the ravages of physical destitution and all the evils of intellectual and moral neglect in their most formative years. During the war, the race of which they are a part was true to itself

(Continued on page 291)



It is children's year in Armenia, too



Ethnic Cousins of American Babies



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YOU know that a pure soap which will keep the skin clear and soft in youthful loveliness is a soap you would not hesitate to use every day in the year. You know that such a soap will preserve all the delicate beauty of your skin, and the soft velvety "feel" of it.

Fairy Soap is wonderfully "mellowed together" of the purest materials which can go into a soap at any price. Fairy *creams cleansingly into the tiny pores*. But it does not remain in them. And after it has *creamed out of the delicate pores*, it does not cling to the tender outer skin.

Fairy Soap is a remarkable soap for *rinsing off easily—completely*.

With these soap-qualities in mind, you will do well to buy several cakes of Fairy Soap. Then use it consistently for your complexion—for your bath. In no other way can you prove how its pure benefits help to keep your skin youthful.

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FOR TOILET—FOR BATH

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Rallying New Jersey

MUCH water is flowing under the bridges of the Passaic and the Hackensack and the Raritan in New Jersey, more than ever before in history perhaps. But more water than in all the rivers south of Sandy Hook put together has flowed of late under the political bridges in that state.

There is a merry scramble on for the governorship, and one may take it from Mr. James Nugent that the scrambling is closely allied to the ratification in New Jersey of two amendments to the United States Constitution—the eighteenth and the nineteenth.

Up to date the gubernatorial candidates are reciting Wordsworth's poem "We are seven"—four in the Republican and three in the Democratic Party. Of the seven, five are out for suffrage; one Republican, Newton A. K. Bugbee, has not yet committed himself, but Mr. James Nugent, Democrat, has burned all his bridges behind him. He has come out both "wet" and "anti"—a dangerous thing to do, say the suffragists, when the political waters are flowing so swiftly towards women's equality.

At the victory rally of the New Jersey Ratification Committee held at the New Monterey in Asbury Park on August 13, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, of Plainfield, explained how rapidly suffrage sentiment is growing in her state. "James R. Nugent," she said, "boasted that he defeated state woman suffrage here in 1915 by putting the election on registration day, making it impossible for us to find out whether the men who voted were entitled to do so. Woman suffrage came as near winning in Jersey that year as it did in New York, and in 1917 New York enfranchised its women by an overwhelming vote, and I am convinced New Jersey would do the same did not our state constitution forbid its resubmission so soon again. Now Nugent, backed by the anti-woman suffragists, is opposing the ratification of the Federal Amendment."

SUFFRAGISTS are strictly non-partisan, and a few of the Republicans also came in for strong condemnation by Mrs. Feickert for proposing a referendum on the suffrage amendment. "The proposition to submit the Federal Amendment to the voters of New Jersey," she said, "which was included in the charter or program adopted at an unofficial conference of the New Jersey League of Republican Clubs very recently, is simply a scheme to delay ratification long enough to keep women from voting for president in the 1920 presidential election. Several Republican leaders have told me that. Such a referendum would have no standing, it would be simply a straw vote. Mr. Bugbee was one of those who voted for the plan, we understand."

At the afternoon session, there was a rousing speech by Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson of New York, corresponding secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Burdette G. Lewis, of the state department of institutions and agencies, told the suffragists some of the ways in which they could better the state when they got the vote. He owned to having been one of those who had heretofore scoffed at policewomen and at other efforts of women to enter into public posts, but ten years' experience in correctional work in New York City, he said, had convinced him that men were "too sentimental" to deal properly with women offenders, and they needed the stern rule of their sister women.

The meeting ended with a tribute to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and the adoption of a resolution expressing the women suffragists' sense of great loss in her death.

How St. Louis Celebrated

ON July 18 the suffragists of St. Louis celebrated the ratification of the Federal Amendment by the Missouri Legislature. A picnic supper was given in Forest Park at which Miss Lutie Stearns, the well known Milwaukee suffragist, gave a talk on "What the Vote May Mean to Women." After this, the picnickers adjourned to the Municipal Theatre, where a large block of seats had been reserved for them.

St. Louis has had a magnificent project in its Municipal Opera this season. At the beautiful theatre, owned by the city, there has been a six weeks' season of opera. The highest price charged is \$1.00; and there are many free seats for every performance. This has been given under the management of the city, and has been an enterprise deserving all praise.

The suffragists requested Park Commissioner Cunliff to allow them a few minutes between Act I. and II. to voice their gratitude of the ratification of their amendment. This permission was most graciously granted. The vast audience of over 6,000 people was literally sprinkled with yellow. As soon as the lights were off, after the first act, the women assembled on the stage where, under the direction of Miss Alice Martin, they were grouped in an effective tableau. The Ward Chairmen and organizers to the number of sixty were massed on either side, all wearing white with yellow sashes and carrying the famous yellow parasols which have figured on so many occasions, starting with "The Golden Lane" in 1916 at the time of the Democratic National Convention. The eleven women in the center group represented the states where the Amendment has been ratified. They, too, were dressed in white and carried large yellow banners each bearing the name of one of the triumphant states. As the lights went up a great wave of applause swept over the audience, and as it subsided Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Honorary President of the Missouri Woman Suffrage Association, stepped forward and in a charming, dignified speech told the audience of the signification of the occasion, and gave to Mrs. Fred L. English, President of the Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis, the banner of Missouri, the eleventh state and at that time the last state to ratify.

THE Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis, in spite of the intense heat, has gone straight ahead with the organization work. One of the results of the Citizenship School held in May is the group of enthusiastic business-like organizers developed.

St. Louis, like all large cities, has its problems both geographical and racial. Add to this the fact that it has always been heavily "wet"—the center of brewery activities—and one may readily perceive that the problem of organizing for suffrage and citizenship work is not easy.

There are 28 wards in St. Louis. In every one there is a Ward Chairman and some form of organization. A few have all their precinct captains appointed and many block captains. More than half of the wards have a majority of their precinct captains.

An indication of the efficient way in which St. Louis women have gone about their political education was given at the Republican State Committee meeting at the Planters Hotel at St. Louis when State Committeeman Cole said that the women's committee was in no sense an auxiliary, but in every way equal and co-operating with the men's. He made an announcement from the platform of the worth of "An Aid to the Woman Voter," saying that the word "woman" might well be omitted, and advised the men to buy them, which they did in large numbers.

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From kindergarten days to college days, for boys and girls, **Best & Co.** offers complete and comprehensive assortments found nowhere else.

For over 40 years they have ranked the authority in this field.

Whatever the price limit, parents will find the widest assortment within that scope at **Best & Co.**

You Never Pay More at Best's

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From Breshkovsky en Route

CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY is now on her way back to Russia by way of Paris. She writes to Miss Blackwell:

"It is difficult for me to hope to come again to America, but it seems possible I may see you and Helena in Russia, after there is more order, and a little better means of travel.

"I know that my people are full of fresh forces, and can revive their energy and capacities in a short time. I hope that we shall be able even to make our neighbors, the Asiatic tribes, more civilized and more happy. Russia is a big reservoir for the future of humanity, if left alone, if not looked upon as a colony for those who are greedy and selfish. I know that we have much to work before we see our people educated seriously—not only outwardly, but as well as a human being must be, with a developed mind and soul. But I hope that our people's psychology will allow it better than with all other nations, and if we got means and workers enough to accelerate the matter, the results would be shown very soon.

"The return to the old methods of rule is gone forever. Our masses are too uniform in their wishes and conceptions, and as they don't wish any despotism, no force can exist for any length of time which is not adapted to the true needs of the masses. If you had seen Russia two years ago, when all the 180,000,000 rose as one man, without any weapon but their will—not a voice dared oppose this will. Now, as they begin to recover from their delirium of 18 months, it will be the same unanimity. And if I am not destined to see the resurrection with my own eyes, I am sure, for I know my people. I am nothing other than a true daughter of the Slavonic race.



892—Smart beyond compare, bewitching in its attractive and harmonious coloring, is the new "Autumn" decoration created on fine Lenox china. The ivory tint of this Lenox china is most distinctive, and its quality is surpassed by no other. Open stock pattern. Dinner Set of 103 pieces, special price, \$300.00; Cake Set of 7 pieces, special price, \$20.00; Chop Set of 7 pieces, special price, \$27.50; Tea-set of 23 pieces, special price, \$60.00.

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OVINGTON'S

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"NOW that I have seen your country more in detail, and perhaps am myself better known by your countrymen, I am very much interested to keep good connection with America. Not so much for the material interest as for continuation of good relations, for reciprocity of understanding. It is quite true both peoples could live quite friendly and form a solid force to maintain the interests of the people in a state of justice and welfare."

At about the same time Madame Breshkovsky wrote to Miss Helena Dudley:

"Where are you, my sweet friend? I left you among the beautiful colleges, among young girls and their excellent teachers. And now, as I think of you, I see Wellesley, or other garden full of pupils—fresh, healthy, happy. I would only desire to know them more thoughtful, more preoccupied with the life of their countrymen, if not of the whole world. You Helena, so good, so unselfish—you must speak to them yourself, and argue, and ask, and scold. They are so happy, their own life is so full of comfort of every sort, that they cannot even imagine there are people who don't enjoy the same riches of the world.

"For my part, I am sure that it is the fault of our education that has kept the world in such a state of disorder and needs. We must show our children how fatal for their own future is the misery of body and mind of our fellow-brothers, and show them what an enormous satisfaction it is to take part in a work of great significance.

"Women especially have to be a rescue for the bad times we are going through. Women have done so much in America, and yet I see that they are not quite sure they have done all they could. For if they were quite satisfied with their present, not so much luxury and fashion would prevail. Perhaps after a big work there must be some rest and indulging in extra comfort—perhaps; but I see that my old friends have not changed their former tastes and habits, and remain always as sober in their mode of life as before. Perhaps it is the war; perhaps the chance to get much money. I wonder how I shall find Paris, after all the sufferings people experienced there.

"I have seen many, many American cities, homes and societies this time. People were attentive and good to me, and to Mr. Egbert. And I finished by feeling myself at home with the hospitable women, so indulgent to my speaking. Oh yes! I am indebted so much to your country.

"My trip across your towns and cities was like a festival which took much effort on my part and on Mr. Egbert's too. We got many members for the future work.

"Greet from me all those who would be interested in my mission. Never shall I forget the pains you have taken for my sake, and for the sake of my suffering Russia." A. S. B.

South Dakota's League

ENTHUSED by the spirit of the Jubilee Convention at St. Louis, suffragists of Davison County, South Dakota, have formed a league of women voters with headquarters at Mitchell. Mrs. Myra P. Weller, chairman of the County League, purposes to form a number of leagues. This is the second county in the state to organize as a league, Minnehaha County being the first.

The officers of the new league are: Miss Edla Lawson, president; Mrs. R. H. Lewis, 1st vice-president; Mrs. P. H. Kelley, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Kathryn Grundland, recording secretary; Miss Elsie Gullander, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Belle Butterfield, treasurer. The department chairmen are: Miss Amanda Johnson, Miss Anna Reid, Mrs. Charles Weller, Mrs.

John Berry, Mrs. M. G. Wider, Mrs. A. B. Hagar, Mrs. W. S. Hill, Mrs. S. H. Scallin.

A monthly luncheon for business women is a feature of the League's program at which affairs of state and municipal importance are discussed. A question box, where questions pertaining to voting and to the various measures to come up before the voters, will be maintained. The first of the monthly luncheons was pronounced a big success by both the promoters and the press. Miss Elizabeth Kelley, who is in charge of playground work at Berkeley, California, urged a municipal swimming pool be established and that the women of the city get back of the movement, and the idea found enthusiastic response. Miss Christine McManamen discussed politics from a practical standpoint, and there was a discussion of the proposed referendum on the prohibition laws of 1919 by Mrs. A. B. Hagar. An appreciation of the work of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw by Mrs. R. H. Lewis was another feature of the program. Miss Johnson, as chairman of the citizenship committee has outlined a series of twelve lessons, and leaders have been appointed to take charge of these topics, which will be discussed at the monthly "get-together" luncheons.

The South Dakota State League of women voters was formed at Huron in June, Mrs. John L. Pyle, who served as the Franchise League President, being retained as president of the League. The other franchise officers were also retained. The eight department heads appointed were: Mrs. Frank Byrne, Faulkton; Alice Loraine Daley, Madison; Mrs. J. E. Notestein, Huron; Mrs. Julia Leavitt, Sioux Falls; Mrs. Kutnewsky, Redfield; Mrs. Dorothy M. Rehfield, Aberdeen; Mrs. W. S. Hill, Mitchell and Miss Ida Anding, Pierre.

Babies First

(Continued from page 287)

and to the Allied cause from first to last, and on the Caucasian front held the bridge long after the Russians and the Georgians had surrendered it, or until the signing of the armistice. In their long military struggle they received no aid worth mentioning from the outside. Here in America, throughout this period, they were conspicuous for their loyalty to the country of their adoption. In proportion to their number, among foreign nationalities, they sometimes stood first, and always near the top in the loan drives. In Red Cross work they were equally enthusiastic and faithful. We have our traditions, and one of them is not to turn our backs upon the weak, nor to forget our obligations.

With thoughts like these in mind, a number of distinguished American women have begun to form an American Woman's Branch of the National Armenian Reconstruction Committee (a committee composed of Armenians), for the purpose of extending that practical co-operating help and counsel to which the Armenians are so clearly entitled, and which we are in a position to bestow. The work includes within its scope the care of needy persons of all ages. After they have helped to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked, the Committee hopes to be able to carry on some definite piece of work for orphans in the name and to the honor of the women of this country. Money and clothing, cotton, woolen or knitted—for persons of all ages—are needed at once. Checks should be made payable to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, who is temporary chairman, and should be addressed to her in the care of the Armenian Reconstruction Committee, Room 530, Old South Building, Boston. Clothing should be sent to the Committee at the same address. All who are interested in this effort and who wish for further information are requested to communicate with the writer.

WITH all possible earnestness, I wish to second the appeal made in another column in behalf of the women and children of Armenia. Mr. Hoover cables, in regard to the present situation in Caucasus: "It will be impossible now to prevent death by starvation of 200,000 people; but by faithful energetic work we may be able to save 500,000."

A. S. B.

Community Kitchens

(Continued from page 285)

where it can buy produce direct from the farmers, and also in being near a Community Canning Kitchen run under the auspices of the Food Administration. But, after all is said, it is a remarkable achievement to have made such an enterprise cover its expenses. The affection with which Mrs. Senseney was greeted by young and old, as we passed through the district, showed that her efforts were appreciated. The Kitchens were then feeding about 600 persons a day, and the number was increasing.

Mrs. Senseney is an enthusiast on the subject of Community Kitchens, and will no doubt be glad to give further particulars to anyone interested. Her address is 800 Biddle Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

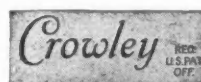
It used to be said that women who had public spirit were unmotherly—especially when they were suffragists. Mrs. Senseney would have liked to attend the big Victory Celebration of the Missouri Suffragists, held during the National Convention; but she stayed away because she had an appointment with her small son. The elder son is a Boy Scout. The younger is not yet eligible; so, during the evening when his brother is engaged in Scout work, the small one always has a particularly good time with his mother, and she would not disappoint him—not even for the sake of the Victory Celebration.

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The Book Stall

Armenia and America

WHEN the principles of the League of Nations regarding the protection of small peoples on their own territory were voiced, it seemed as if, among other buffer states, Armenia might be at last secure from invasion and massacre. All the pledges of the Allies indicated sure and immediate resuscitation of the martyr nation. But at the end of July, 1919, the foreign press dispatches carried the tidings that the Turks are now surrounding Armenia on three sides, and that her existence is again threatened.

It has been said of Belgium that it has been the "cock-pit of Europe." It might be said of Armenia that it has been the shambles of the Eastern hemisphere. When Mrs. Bertha Papazian's *Tragedy of Armenia* (The Pilgrim Press, Boston) was published a few months ago, even such a veteran student of near eastern questions as Dr. James L. Barton, of the Euphrates College and of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Commission, said in its preface: "We have been accustomed to think of the Armenians as a bleeding, stricken nation. Let us now think of them as rising from the ashes of the persecution into a newness of life, and with their loyalty to the eternal principles of democracy, justice, righteousness and brotherhood established, let us heartily welcome them into the sisterhood of nations. America, which for nearly a century has labored for and suffered with them more than any other western nation, should be the first to champion their cause and pledge them its unchanging allegiance and support."

Alas, for Armenia. She has been promised so much and betrayed so often. In Mrs. Papazian's excellent and glowing tribute to Armenia, she shows conclusively that just as truly as Belgium threw herself to the lions to save the freedom of the world on the West, so did Armenia give her life-blood to save the Allied cause in the East.

THE following story of how Armenia resisted every effort by the Young Turks to be won over to the Central Powers is taken from Document 21 in the English Blue Book: "According to the project of the Young Turks, the Armenians were to pledge themselves to form legions of volunteers and to send them to the Caucasus with the Turkish propagandists,

to prepare the way there for the insurrection.

"The Young Turk representatives had already brought their propagandists with them to Erzeroum—27 individuals of Persian, Turkish, Lesghian and Circassian nationality. The Turks tried to persuade the Armenians that a Caucasian insurrection was inevitable; that very shortly the Tartars, Georgians and mountaineers would revolt, and that the Armenians would consequently be obliged to follow them.

"THE Turks offered to the Georgians the provinces of Koutais and of Tiflis, the Batoum district and a part of the province of Trebizond; to the Tartars, Shousha, the mountain country as far as Vladivkavkaz, Bakou, and a part of the province of Elisavetpol; to the Armenians they offered Kars, the province of Erivan, a part of Elisavetpol, a fragment of the province of Erzeroum, Van and Bitlis. According to the Young Turk scheme, all these groups were to become autonomous under a Turkish protectorate. The Erzeroum Congress refused these proposals, and advised the Young Turks not to hurl themselves into the European conflagration.

"The Young Turks were irritated by this advice.

"'This is treason!' cried Boukhar-ed-Din-Shakir, one of the delegates from Constantinople. 'You take sides with Russia in a moment as critical as this; you refuse to defend the Government; you forget that you are enjoying its hospitality!'

"But the Armenians held to their decision.

"Once more before the outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey, the Young Turks tried to obtain the Armenians' support. This time they opened their *pourparlers* with more moderate proposals and negotiated with the Armenian representatives of each Vilayet. At Van, the *pourparlers* were conducted by the provincial governor, Tahsin Bey, and by Nadjib Bey; at Moush, by Servet Bey and Iskhan Bey; at Erzeroum by the same Tahsin Bey and by others.

"The project of an Armenian rising in the Caucasus was abandoned. Instead, the Ottoman Armenians were to unite themselves with the Transcaucasian Tartars, whose insurrection was, according to the Young Turks, a certainty.

"Once more the Armenians refused."

BELGIUM has had the moral support of all the Western world. It has also had prompt and cordial succor. But what has Armenia ever had from Europe, asks Mrs. Papazian, but the basest betrayal. Even when the Armenians resisted every Turco-Teutonic advance, and according to Lord Roberts' statement, threw themselves into the "breach which the Russian breakdown left open in Asia, by taking over the Caucasian front and for five months delaying the Turks' advance," still was Armenia sold by her friends.

By the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, part of Russian Armenia was ceded to the Turks. Previous to that it was a part of the Czar's infamy that the Russian army unaccountably retreated and left their Armenian volunteers defenseless as early as 1915. Even then it was Russia's policy, "arranged," according to Mrs. Papazian, "by a secret treaty between her and the other powers of the Entente—later published by the Bolsheviks"—to occupy eventually the Armenian plateau.

Surely Armenia can above all peoples of the world say: "Behold and see, was there ever sorrow like unto my sorrow?" For 2,500 years Armenia has been a vigorous nation occupying tablelands in Western Asia, menaced with extermination almost from the first. She has chosen to live and die by the principles of freedom, religious and civil.

Mrs. Papazian's account of the unprecedented martyrdom of the Armenian people is given with restraint, but with deep conviction. Her book has real literary, as well as historical value, and should be read carefully.

Armenia the Touchstone of Victory

NOTHING in Dr. Garegin Pasdermadjian's little brochure, *Why Armenia Should be Free* (Hairenik Publishing Co., Boston), is more interesting than the author himself.

Dr. Pasdermadjian is a soldier of the Allied cause and a highly educated Armenian. He began a course in agriculture at the University of Nancy in 1895, but was scarcely started on it when the unforgettable massacres of twenty-five years ago began. He and Haik Thirakian, under assumed names, seized the Ottoman Bank, and held it with its 154 inmates for fourteen hours as a pledge that European Ambassadors should at once stop the Armenian massacres in Constantinople.



On behalf of six great powers, signatories to the Berlin Treaty, the chief interpreter of the Russian Embassy, Mr. Maximoff made a gentlemen's agreement with these young leaders of Armenian revolt to fulfill their demands. They trusted to his word of honor which was broken as soon as the young men left Constantinople.

AFTER the massacres Dr. Pasdermadjian studied natural sciences in Switzerland and, unable to return to Armenia, settled in Tiflis on the extreme northern border of Russian Armenia, where he opened the first chemical laboratory for the purpose of investigating the rich mines of that region.

But the political well-being of his country was more precious to him than its natural resources, and he has spent most of the last quarter century in working through the Armenian Federation to protect Armenia from being crushed between the upper and nether mill-stones of Russia and Turkey. For the four years just before the war he was in the Ottoman Parliament as a deputy from Erzeroum. During this time Talaat Bey (who became the butcher of the Armenian people in 1915) on behalf of the Turkish "Committee on Union and Progress" offered Dr. Pasdermadjian the portfolio of public works as he was considered the most competent man for the post.

When the Armenian National Council of the Caucasus organized the Armenian volunteer movement in 1914, Dr. Pasdermadjian joined the committee and went to the Caucasus on a special mission. In November, 1914, he accompanied the 2nd Battalion of Volunteers in an effort to prepare the local inhabitants of Turkish Armenia for self-defense. On November 14, this battalion went into battle against the Turks and Kurds, and Dr. Pasdermadjian was obliged to take the command, which he retained all winter. Later, he was at Van when the Armenians were forced to flee before the Turks to the Caucasus, and shared the awful hardships of his people.

He was an emissary from the Caucasus to Petrograd at the beginning of the Russian Revolution in 1917 to negotiate with the temporary Russian Government concerning Caucasian affairs. Afterwards he was sent to America and is now the special envoy of His Holiness, the Catholicos of all the Armenians, to lay before the American public the situation of his country.

His book is a brief history of Armenia's part

in the Great War. It has the advantage of intimate knowledge of the subject and is elucidated by an excellent map and by photographs of the Armenian volunteers in action. These are interesting as few pictures of these allies of the Eastern front have hitherto been given to the public.

The book is also valuable for its story of the political confusions after the Russian collapse in Georgia and the Caucasus. It throws some light on an effort at republican government at Tiflis, and many sidelights on the intrigues at Berlin for control of these Eastern buffer states. There is nothing dull or tedious in this account which is less than fifty pages all told, including an introduction by Dr. George Nasmyth, Secretary of the Massachusetts Joint-Committee for a League of Free Nations, who points out that Armenia is "the touchstone of victory" for the idea that the small nations of the earth are to be protected.

Feed My Lambs

I.

O CHRIST, those torn Armenian flocks of thine,

That broken, blood-stained fold, sealed with thy seal!

Our hearts are in the dust.

Slack watchers we to let the wolves combine
Their raging packs! Like him of old we kneel,
Betrayers of thy trust.

To us, even as to Peter, one divine
Forgiveness! "Feed my lambs" so may we heal

Our own shame's burning thrust.

II.

Are our blest homes so blind they cannot see
That anguish of the East—the lovely eyes of
Syrian motherhood?

As the Madonna's own in Galilee,
Gloom to madness for the faint, thin, cries,
Like a forsaken brood

Of birds, from child at breast and child at knee?
Small, famished mouths with roots of grass for
food

And bark of olive-tree.

III

Strong myriads done to death by tortures dire,
Wan myriads goaded on the moaning way,
Are in the fold of peace.

The wolves are beaten back, swept as by fire

From deserts marked by ghastly trails of prey,
Bare bones and shredded fleece.

O save the remnants, lest Christ's earliest choir
First flock among the nations, dawning ray
Of his white glory cease.

Armenia

ARMENIA! The name is like a sword
In every Christian heart, O martyr nation,
Eldest of all the daughters of the World,
Exceeding all in bitter tribulation.

Armenia! The name is like a cry
Of agony that shrills around the sphere.
Bread, bread before her last starved children
die
And tell to Christ how cold our hearts are here.

Armenia! A figure on a cross,
Pale, wasted, bleeding, with imploring eyes!
Except we save her, all our gain is loss
And Christendom shamed in her sacrifice.

—KATHERINE LEE BATES.

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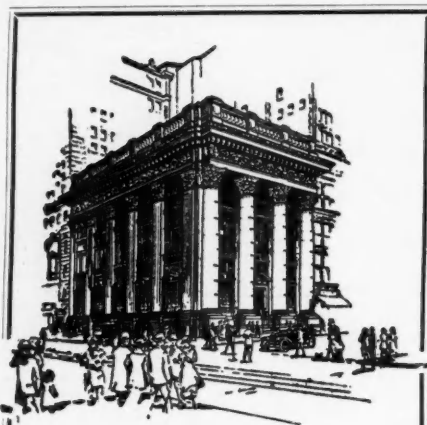
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Dr. Shaw's Multitude of Honors

FROM every part of America and from Europe have resolutions in memory of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw poured into the office of the *Woman Citizen*. It is possible to publish only a fraction of those which have come. From some which have been sent recently, the following are selected:

The Pittsburgh section, Council of Jewish Women, passed resolutions on the death of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, desiring thereby to record its sense of great loss in the death of the distinguished servant of womanhood, as follows:

"WHEREAS, She labored with unflinching optimism, using all the energies of great intellect for the fulfillment of her vision, and bent all her efforts for human betterment, whether in the pulpit, in the fight for suffrage, or for social purity; and

"WHEREAS, She dedicated her life to service, suffering great deprivation, considering no sacrifice too large to maintain the right; loving a noble cause more than life itself, and esteeming it a privilege to work for that cause, thus leaving an indelible imprint upon the history of woman's progress and woman's emancipation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the members of the Pittsburgh section, Council of Jewish Women with profound respect and honor, pay this tribute to her memory; and be it further

"Resolved, That upon the recommendation of the executive committee acting for the executive board, that a copy of these resolutions be given to her family, also placed upon our records, and sent to the press of Pittsburgh for publication."

ANOTHER resolution passed by the Associate Members of the Republican County Committee of Yonkers, of which Mrs. Carl Osterheld is chairman, reads:

"WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has taken from this life into her eternal reward Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, one who lived not for self, but for the uplift of the human race, a leader and teacher among women, pointing the way towards a more spiritual and intellectual goal—Be It Therefore

"Resolved, In meeting here assembled of the Associate Members of the Republican County Committee, and their sub-committees, that they express their deep sorrow at the death of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy thereof be sent to the family."

ANOTHER group thus expresses its loss: Resolved that the Ridgefield Equal Franchise League, at a special meeting, held on July 11th, 1919 to take action on Dr. Shaw's death, hereby expresses its deep sense of loss and its immense debt of gratitude to Dr. Shaw, not only for her occasional presence in Ridgefield, when her golden oratory and ripe sense of justice produced among those who heard her a profounder knowledge of women's destiny, but also for her uplifting companionship and unwearied sweeping away of smaller issues for that greater one of Political Emancipation of women in which those others are enfolded: And Be It Further

Resolved that these resolutions be placed on our minutes and a copy thereof, with our sympathy, be sent to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to whose inspired leadership we look to bring to women that full emancipation which Dr. Shaw saw in vision, but did not live to see in fully accomplished fact.

THE Equal Suffrage Association of North Carolina, writes:

Resolved, That we rejoice that Dr. Shaw's last hours were cheered with a sense of victory and achievement, as one by one the states for which she had fought the good fight declared for suffrage, and be it further

Resolved, That to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association we extend our sincere sympathy, and the assurance of our desire to cooperate with her as leader in all things pertaining to the advancement of the equal suffrage cause in our state and nation.

From the Arkansas Suffrage Association comes the following:

"In the fullness of her 72 years, our great leader, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, has passed from this earth into the enjoyment of the reward bestowed upon those who fight gallantly and with high purpose the battle of life.

"In the midst of our grief, we remember with gratitude her exalted ideals and singleness of purpose, the self-sacrificing spirit of her service to the women of America and the world, and her patriotism and loyalty to her country. Her life, which has enriched the world, and her patriotism and loyalty to her country has bequeathed to woman a heritage which will stimulate future effort and dignify their citizenship, which they largely owe to her endeavor.



"Resolved, That the women of Arkansas join their tribute of affection and appreciation with those of all the women of the United States;

"Resolved, That her faithfulness to every trust, her brave performance of duty, and her devotion above all to the cause of women, has written her name indelibly upon our hearts and will make her memory an inspiration to future generations."

MRS. SUSAN FITZGERALD, whose long friendship with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw fitted her to speak understandingly, paid tender and eloquent tribute to this great and rare personality at the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

"Dr. Shaw has been referred to as our great leader and our great orator—and it is true! She was a great leader and she was a great orator, but she was more than that. Those of us who knew her well and worked with her know that above all else she was a great soul—a great human person with the sympathy and understanding—the charity and the gentleness that come from sharing vital human experiences, from knowing what the struggle of life means.

"Anyone who has read the stars of Dr. Shaw's life as she told it for us, must realize that her own experience of hardship, of effort, of struggle, and often of need and suffering, was what made her heart so rich in helpfulness, in understanding and sympathy, that it was her own experience that made her always ready to hold out a hand to the young and struggling, to the unhappy and humble, that it was this personal experience that had given her the vision of better things to be realized for all women, and the passion to devote her life and strength, her brilliant powers and her kindly wit to securing them. Her courage, her love, her humanity, her devotion, growing out of her own life of effort, sweetened by her delicious humor, made everyone who knew her the richer from so doing, and marked her as in truth the elect of the Lord."

To this is added the message of Mrs. Joseph F. Sartori, Regent of the University of California:

"The death of Dr. Anna H. Shaw marks the passing of a group of women who seem to have been cast in a larger mould than any of the women of the present generation. This is not merely an idealistic way of viewing what has gone. Many women of today are quite as able and are far better trained, but few possess that courage, that calm persistence, that consecration to one great purpose, which seems to have marked those earlier ones. This quality of mind and spirit was physically manifest even in face, in voice and in movement.

"Few of the younger generation can realize

the immense influence these women exerted upon the rising generations of their own time. They presented a new vision of life, of its values, of its responsibilities, and they stood magnificently true to their trust to the end.

"Dr. Anna Shaw was fortunate to have lived to see during the last few years her beliefs move with wondrous momentum toward fulfillment. A great work nobly accomplished crowns her life."

From Miss Mary Foy, educator and national committeeman of the Democratic party came this:

"In the passing of Dr. Anna Shaw American women have lost a steadfast friend, who, has by her life so vitally influenced the general life of modern woman that it is due to her that we should reach each pause to pay tribute to the sincerity, nobility and devotion which kept her so many years at the head of the forces having in hand the realization of the Susan B. Anthony vision.

"Today there stand out in my memory two occasions when I was most deeply impressed with the wonderful personality of Anna Shaw. The first was on the occasion of that memorable visit when she accompanied Miss Anthony to California in 1896, and both spoke at old Simpson auditorium. Somehow, the coming of the two—their contrasting personalities, the evident passing on to the younger and then more vigorous woman of the leadership—made me feel not only the greatness of our cause, but that all such movements as these into which women could throw themselves, were greater than any individual. I caught the greatness of Susan B. Anthony in this passing on of the mantle of responsibility and inwardly made myself the promise to throw in my strength when the time should come for me to become a crusader in the cause of women.

"AND again I recall our last meeting. It was on a proud day for me when I had taken my seat at the great St. Louis convention of 1916, as an elected delegate of my party, to nominate a candidate for President of the United States. I had been invited to speak at a luncheon where were seated representative women from every state in the Union, who had gone to St. Louis to use their influence to have a suffrage plank inserted in the platform of the democratic party. I felt keenly the injustice which denied women of such quality the full enjoyment of their citizenship, and my pride fell as I spoke with stammering tongue, realizing that they looked to me quite as much as to the men to give them justice. When I had finished, the kindly eyes of Dr. Shaw, at whose left I had been seated, looked approval, and I was thrilled by the rich, full tone of her voice as she touched my hand and said, 'good girl.'"

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AS an example of the way women tend to get the gist out of things and throw away extraneous matter, take the call to the colors just issued by the Tenth Assembly District of the Brooklyn, New York, League of Women Voters. For directness and simplicity this call is a model. It reads:

"VOTING WOMEN—ATTENTION!

"Tuesday, September 2nd, will be Primary Day.

"Patriotism demands your presence at the Primary.

"You will there help nominate the candidates of your party. The quality of the candidates depends in part upon your interest and public spirit in selecting them. The following officials to be voted upon are in some cases your neighbors; they represent you in matters pertaining to you, your house, and your children:

"President of the Board of Aldermen, Supreme Court Judge, County Clerk, Assemblymen, Members of the County Committee, Register, Alderman, District Attorney, County Judges (vote for two), Surrogate, Sheriff.

"Do not neglect to vote for the members of the County Committee at the same time; they represent your Election District in the organization of your party; they are elected, not merely nominated, on Primary Day. The polling place for your election district, the ——— at ——— or near by, will be open from 8 p. m. to 9 p. m."

This assembly district, Miss Elizabeth Collier, leader, is one of the few district organizations of the City League which undaunted by rain or heat has held meetings continuously through the summer. At a gathering of the members on August 4 the above information, neatly printed on brown cards, was given to the captains for distribution to the enrolled women voters throughout the district.

It is a plan which could be adapted readily to any section of the country. It differs from the ordinary man's pre-election information in that it is non-partisan and conveys information applicable to any party. It is also based on unconsciously good psychology. It suggests motives which will appeal even to indifferent women—personal responsibility for the quality of the candidates and a reminder that these candidates will represent the homes and children of the voters as well as the voters themselves.

THE *Woman Citizen* has long hankered for a chance to run a little pocket lexicon of its own. Its aim is not to hand out opinions in the capacity of guide, philosopher and friend to the gentle reader, but to peel off some of the strangeness from new terms of speech and show whether these are harmless or otherwise. The press is bristling with a complete nomenclature which is so new as to make the most intelligent run hard to keep up with it. One is as afraid to pick up terms lying around loose as the people in devastated France are of abandoned hand grenades. They may be as innocent as they look, and they may be something else.

There are people who do not know but that the Shantung question has something to do with the silk trade. A similar incertitude gathers around terms which arise in Congressional debates over the League of Nations. What does it mean for a country to be a mandatory for another nation? It sounds remote and new and rather explosive. What would America, for instance, have to do if she were to accept the position the Allies have wished on her as mandatory for Armenia?

ARMENIA is or was intended by the Peace Conference—there may be no Armenia as this is printed—to show on the map a wedge-shaped buffer state with two of its angles snubbed off, one by the Black Sea and one by the Mediterranean—the thin edge of the wedge running into the Black Sea. This country forms a barrier between Turkey-in-Asia and Mesopotamia. On the north it skirts Georgia and its farthest east angle almost reaches the Caspian Sea. It lies north of Antioch and north, a long way north, of Bagdad.

There were in 1914, nearly 5,000,000 Armenians in the world, of whom 2,700,000 lived within the wedge claimed by Armenia; 1,000,000 lived in near-by regions, and the balance any and everywhere. At this moment at least one-half of the Armenians of Armenia are scattered—that is, those who are not dead; for it is quite possible that one million have perished.

Armenia lies in both Turkey and Russia. The so-called Turkish part is about the size of the state of Colorado. The so-called Russian bit a little larger than West Virginia, only about half the size of New York.

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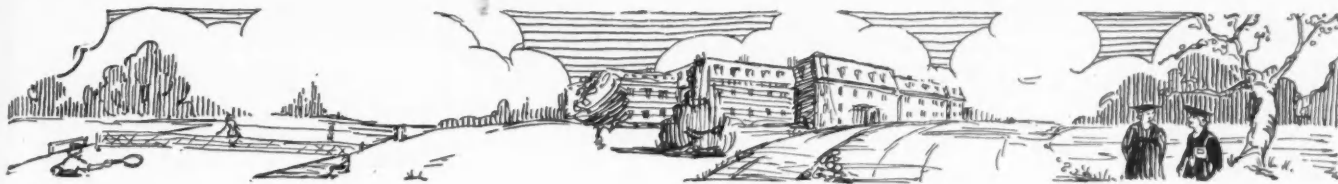
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THE main reason why Armenia has been a slaughter house seems to be the fact that it lies where aggressive peoples step on her. It is in the path of the German Berlin-to-Bagdad railway. It blocks Turkey. Its inhabitants are Aryans like us and like some East Indians. They belong to the European Alpine groups, sure as the Swiss, the North Italians, some of the Greeks. They are Christians in a Moslem world. They were allies in the last war.

Here is a summary of obligations, as given out by the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, with Mr. James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany as its chairman, which explains the American mandatory:

"(a) To aid the Armenians, in an advisory capacity, to establish a government on a permanent basis;

"(b) To send to Armenia possibly two or four regiments, to remain for a brief period, which will exert a steadying effect upon the native population;

"(c) To co-operate with the Armenian government in the repatriation into Armenia of 1,500,000 Armenians;

"(d) To make provision for the caring of 100,000 or more orphans;

"(e) To help Armenia, through technical commissions, in the construction of her transportation system, docks and harbors, and inaugurate modern improvements and means of sanitation in its towns and cities.

"The carrying out of this task will require not less than five or more than ten years. And the United States, by accepting the mandate for Armenia, will not run any risk of being involved in international difficulty. She will go there in response to the unanimous call of the Armenian people and with the consent of the Powers to do a specific thing."

MR. GERARD has published twenty-two "facts and reasons" in the case of America's accepting the Armenian mandate. Much condensed, a few of these are given, not in their proper order, but in the order which seems to answer the questions that arise in the mind of the hurried reader:

"The system of mandatorial administration is a great step forward in the new order of things which is intended to discourage exploitation of the weak by the strong, and thus remove one of the chief causes of war among nations."

"If it was necessary for us to pledge all our

resources for the overthrow of an autocratic militarism which threatened the life of free institutions, it is now a sacred and imperative duty to make our contribution toward insuring the permanence of the fruit of our sacrifices so that we may not have to go again through similar experiences.

"Among the sixteen or more nations, that are to be made into statehood, none has suffered as much as Armenia and none has contributed more to the success of our cause than Armenia.

Armenia is the world's first Christian nation.

"The Armenian mandate is for a brief period only; and we can, if we choose, limit our responsibility.

"It does not impose upon us any military burden.

"We are the only disinterested nation that the Powers and Armenia implicitly trust.

"If we take the Armenian mandate, Armenia will become the outpost of American civilization

"Armenia will become an independent nation if we help her. Otherwise, her liberation will be short lived, and she will be lost to civilization forever."

The Adventurous Career of Librarians

FROM Balboa Heights in the Panama Canal Zone to the United States Coast Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, range the new positions open to women librarians. A recent bulletin from the New York Library School locates women pupils in many diverse fields. To fill these posts women have journeyed half around the world.

Mrs. Jennie C. Engell, a Scandinavian, who came to America for library training, and has been manager of late of the Archway Book Store in Seattle, has now journeyed again across a continent to take charge of the Panama Canal Library.

It is Miss Marie Anna Newberry, who will occupy the somewhat unique position of librarian for the United States Coast Artillery School.

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Another woman librarian has been put in charge of the Banking, Law and Investment Library at Charleston, South Carolina.

Other appointments show the wide range of present-day activities, which have entered into the field of the librarian, once the most cloistered of all professions open to women.

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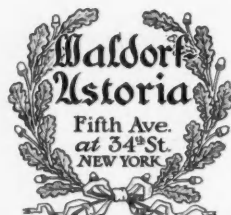
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MRS. MINNIE L. BRAY, Carson City, Nevada, has been named registrar of land offices by President Wilson.

FIGURES from the Navy Department show that in the declaration of war there were 900 "yeomen (female)" in the Department. In December, 1917, 400 had been added and in December, 1918, there were no less than 12,000. The majority were employed as stenographers or clerks and this figure does not include finger printers and others specially skilled. In the War Department the percentage of women employed rose during 1918 from 30 to 56.

The "yeomanettes" have now been mustered out, yielding their jobs to returning soldiers.

Woman's Place

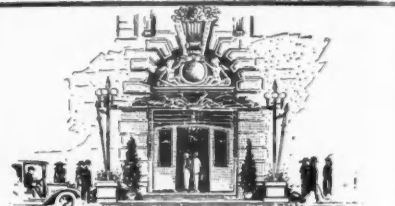
"Woman's place is where she wants to be."

—Leader, Fitzgerald, Georgia.

MISS ADELINE W. STERLING, who has for years served the New York City Suffrage Party and the League of Women Voters as campaign speaker, editor of the *Woman Voter* and corresponding secretary, has received the nomination for Assemblyman in the 13th Assembly district of Manhattan from the Charles M. Havican Club. Miss Sterling will run in the primaries as an Independent Democrat, and will oppose a Mr. Cronin who is nominee of the regular Democratic Party in the district. Many members of the City League are taking an interest in Miss Sterling's candidacy, and have pledged themselves to work for her in the belief that she will make an assemblyman of whom New York City women will be proud.

THE appointment of Miss Mary Anderson as Director of the Woman-in-Industry Service of the United States Department of Labor, recently announced by Secretary William B. Wilson, brings a trade union woman for the first time into government office as a federal bureau chief. Miss Anderson succeeds Miss Mary Van Kleeck, who has just resigned, and with whom she has been associated as assistant director. Miss Anderson, who is of Swedish birth, came to this country when a very young girl, and for 13 years was employed as a shoe factory worker. Throughout that time she was one of the leaders of the shoe workers' union. For seven years prior to her appointment in the government service a year ago, she had been national organizer for the National Woman's Trade Union League, and is now secretary of the League's Committee on International Relations. In the spring she was sent to Paris as one of two representatives of the National Woman's Trade Union League to confer with the international delegations at the Peace Conference with reference to labor questions involving women.

The Woman-in-Industry Service and the Employment Service are the only war services of the United States Department of Labor retained by Congress in the appropriations for 1920. The function of the Woman-in-Industry Service is "to formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency and advance their opportunities for profitable employment." It is the only government bureau dealing primarily with the problems of women workers.



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MRS. ROBERT A. CRABB has been appointed chairman of the women's organization of the Democratic City Committee of St. Louis, one of the most important units of the State Democratic Party. Mrs. Crabb was formerly a member of the board of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League.

THE Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission has established as a minimum wage \$12.50 in the candy industry. The decree will make for an increase in the majority of the candy establishments of the state.

The investigation by the Commission showed that the average weekly earnings of most employees in Massachusetts candy factories were at a low level; about two-thirds of those included in the report were earning less than \$9 a week, and nearly half were earning less than \$8.

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A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

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Vol. L Old Style
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AUGUST 30, 1919

No. 13

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

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A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

AUGUST 30, 1919

NUMBER 13

President Wilson appealed to the Virginia Legislature, now in session, to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The Conference of Republican Governors in Salt Lake City, Utah, on April 21, declared in favor of special sessions to ratify the Suffrage Amendment so that women may vote in 1920. Governor Louis F. Hart of Washington, will call a special session to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Alabama and Georgia

RATIFICATION of the Federal Suffrage Amendment will not down. Like Banquo's ghost, it is a very lively corpse even in Georgia, which is the one state in the Union supposed to have taken negative action upon it.

More heat than light seems to have been present in the Georgia Legislature in its action against the Amendment, however, for forgetting to tie up its loose ends, its action has become invalid. Although both houses rejected the Amendment, each adopted a separate resolution and neither acted upon the resolution of the other. In consequence, Georgia's disapproval is entirely unofficial.

ALABAMA is as sharply haunted by the demand for ratification as is Georgia. The Federal Suffrage Amendment has been the storm centre of the Alabama Legislature since it was convened on July 8 in the second half of its split session. Now the minority has spoken as follows:

Montgomery, Alabama, August 13, 1919.

Mrs. Solon Jacobs, President Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, Birmingham, Alabama.

"Appreciating the importance and justice of the enfranchisement of American women by the amendment to the United States Constitution, which by more than two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress has been submitted for ratification to the legislatures of the states and which is now pending in the Alabama legislature,

"We, the undersigned, members of the Alabama legislature, comprising the entire Republican membership of that body, desire at this time to assure you of our intention to vote for the ratification of said amendment unless prevented from so doing by the failure of the Democratic majority to bring the matter to a vote at this session of the legislature.

"While the Republican party is so committed to equal suffrage as to warrant the assumption that the Republican members of this legislature would vote as indicated in this statement, in view of the fact that with only fourteen days left of the session, we see no indication of being permitted an opportunity to record our votes in favor of the ratification of said amendment, and we take this means of conveying to you and through you to the women of the entire country the unanimous position of the Republican minority in the Alabama legislature upon this question of fundamental justice.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. P. LONGSHORE, Shelby County; T. J. CALVERT, Walker County; T. H. ROBERTSON, Cullman County; J. M. BURNS, Winston County; W. A. REYNOLDS, Chilton County; J. C. HARPER, Senator, Shelby County.

ALABAMA Democrats are now stopping in their tracks to ponder whether it is good political business to let the Republicans have all the credit of approval of the Amendment. Homer Cummings, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, in an address at a mass meeting in Montgomery on August 21, has advised them that it isn't, and he has urged the Democratic Legislators to give a second thought to ratification. This point was strongly seconded by Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the Democratic Woman's National Committee.

Before either of the national leaders arrived in Montgomery to give this advice to the Alabama Democrats, Chief Justice John C. Anderson, a native son of Alabama, had spoken before the Alabama Legislature in behalf of the Amendment. Chief Justice Anderson's appeal was made, "not as a judge or representative of the court, but as a native citizen, a husband and father, in behalf of more than 200,000 white women of Alabama." He called ratification of the Amendment "the most momentous question that has ever confronted a Legislature, the most important Amendment ever proposed to the Federal Constitution."

On August 21 the State Democratic Executive Committee indorsed the Suffrage Amendment and pledged support to every movement looking to its early ratification by the present Legislature. A special meeting was called to consider the Amendment.

Who Goes There?

IT was from the reports of the United States Government itself that the League of Women Voters got its first great impulse toward the need of education for citizenship. After American men were drafted into the army, Secretary of the Interior, Franklin D. Lane, wrote, on March 14, 1918, the following letter to the President of the United States, setting forth the appalling danger to the country from an unexpectedly wide-spread adult illiteracy:

"I believe that the time has come when we should give serious consideration to the education of those who can not read or write in the United States. The war has brought facts to our attention that are almost unbelievable and that are in themselves accusatory. There are in the United States (or were when the census was taken in 1910) 5,516,163 persons over 10 years of age who are unable to read or write in any language. There are now nearly 700,000 men of draft age in the United States who are, I presume, registered who can not read or write in English or in any other language.

"Over 4,600,000 of the illiterates in this country were 20 years of age or more. This figure equals the total population of the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Delaware. The percentage of illiterates varies in the several states from 1.7 per cent in Iowa to 29 per cent in Louisiana. More than 10 per cent of it was in 13 States. Half of the illiterates were between 20 and 45 years of age. It has been estimated by one of those concerned with this problem that if these five million and a half illiterate persons were stretched in a double line of march at intervals of 3 feet and were to march past the White House at the rate of 25 miles a day it would require more than two months for them to pass. Over 58 per cent are white persons, and of these 1,500,000 are native-born.

"I beg you to consider the economic loss arising out of this condition. If the productive labor value of an illiterate is less by only 50 cents a day than that of an educated man or woman, the country is losing \$825,000,000 a year through illiteracy. This estimate is no doubt rather under than over the real loss. The Federal Government and the States spend millions of dollars in trying to give information to the people in rural districts about farming and home making. Yet 3,700,000, or 10 per cent, of our country folk can not read or write a word. They can not read a bulletin on agriculture, a farm paper, a food-pledge card, a liberty loan appeal, a newspaper, the Constitution of the United States, or their Bibles, nor can they keep personal or business accounts. An uninformed democracy is not a democracy.

"THERE is even a larger problem than this that challenges our attention, and that is the teaching of the English tongue to millions of our population. Dr. John H. Finley, president of the University of the State of New York, in a recent speech presented this picture which he found in one of the cantonments:

"How practical is the need of a language in this country common to all tongues is illustrated by what I saw in one of the great cantonments a few nights ago. In the mess hall, where I had sat an hour before with a company of the men of the National Army, a few small groups were gathered along the tables learning English under the tuition of some of their comrades, one of whom had been a district supervisor in a neighboring state and another a theological student. In one of these groups one of the exercises for the evening consisted in practising the challenge when on sentry duty. Each pupil of the group (there were four of Italian and two of Slavic birth) shouldered in turn the long-handled stove shovel and aimed it at the teacher, who ran along the side of the room as if to evade the guard. The pupil called out in broken speech, 'Halt! who goes there?' The answer came from the teacher, 'Friend.' And then, in as yet unintelligible English (the voices of innumerable ancestors struggling in their throats to pronounce it), the words, 'Advance and give the countersign.' So are those of confused tongues learning to speak the language of the land they have been summoned to defend. May the end of this decade, though so near, find every citizen of our state prepared to challenge, in one tongue and heart, the purposes of all who come, with the cry, 'Who goes there?'"

IT is in part at least as an answer to this challenge of "Who goes there?" that the League of Women Voters has chosen for its first task a program of education for citizenship. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in her speech in St. Louis at the Golden Jubilee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association outlined a campaign of education for Americanization and Citizenship, which was adopted by the national conference of

the League of Women Voters. In pursuance of this program, the *Woman Citizen* is today offering its readers an educational number which touches upon a few of the educational ideals and programs now before the public. In another column is appended for reference a comparative table of illiteracy percentages, and a list of the states which have educational qualifications for the franchise. It is the earnest belief of suffragists everywhere that the entrance of women into the electorate should make for high and human and democratic standards of citizenship.

Weeding Out Illiteracy

KENTUCKY is proud of the rapid advance it is making in reducing its illiteracy percentage. In Kenton County, for example, the illiteracy percentage has already been reduced 33 1/3 per cent since 1910. It is on the program of the newly appointed chairman of the Kenton County Illiteracy Commission, Mrs. Charles F. Firth, of Covington, Kentucky, not to have a single adult illiterate in the county by the time the new census is taken in 1920.

Mrs. Firth is the recording secretary of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, and her present interest in adult education is the direct outcome of her state suffrage work. She explains the connection this way:

"The enfranchisement of all women is a dream that I have cherished for many years, and one which I have earnestly tried to do my little 'bit' to make 'come true'. When traveling through the state in 1914, and speaking on the subject, when the movement still was unpopular, I had a fine opportunity to learn at first hand something of the paramount needs of our state. While working in the mountain counties for this cause I experienced difficulties that brought me to realize the great need for co-operation with Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart and her staff in an intensive campaign against illiteracy. It was most surprising and humiliating as well, to offer my literature to a man and to have him hold it upside down and blankly stare at it, asking, 'what it was about, anyhow,' and when told it was about 'letting the woman vote,' to have him leer and sneer as he assured me that 'he would do the voting for his women folks' and that 'when women got to voting he was going to quit.' I sometimes replied that 'it might be a good thing for the community if such as he were to quit.'"

When asked about the prospect of Kentucky ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment, Mrs. Firth said she was confident Kentucky would ratify at the first opportunity "because I have an abiding faith in the wisdom and political sagacity of our Legislators, who will, no doubt, realize that unhesitating justice to these future voters, the women of Kentucky, by speedy ratification of the amendment will prove as good politics as it is good principle!"

THE Woman Citizen

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From Nunnery to University

By Mary Sumner Boyd

THE history of the higher education of women shows two stages, an earlier one for the education of ladies, and the nineteenth century movement for the education of ordinary female persons. Behind these are two other periods, an early effort to gain an elementary education for girls—which goes back far into the middle ages—and the movement of the last two hundred years for really higher education.

Learned abbesses, such as Héloïse and Hilda of Whitby, are romantic figures in mediæval history; yet even among clerical ladies learning was the exception and not the rule, and it must have taken little indeed in those illiterate days to give a person the reputation for profound wisdom. Even as far back as the thirteenth century there are here and there traces of an effort, never abandoned till it succeeded, to give some teaching to girls of the laity. Here and there convents took them in to teach them with no idea of making nuns of them. For example, St. Mary's Nunnery, Winchester, had a school of 100 boys and 26 girls. Dame Tryphena, the first secular school mistress on record, is spoken of as early as 1292 and just about a hundred years later there were in the Paris Schoolteachers' Guild forty-two school masters and no less than twenty-one school mistresses.

Of this early time we have merely recorded lists. If one only knew something of the living facts of this struggle for self-development, it would illuminate one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the sex which has never been subordinated as successfully as history would have us think, for if it had, women would not be as capable as they have proved themselves of taking their places today as the equals of men.

IN the fifteenth century in Italy, England and France the learned lady of the Renaissance appears, and wives and sisters of the Italian despots—Sforzas, d'Estes and others—take their places, not only as paragons of beauty and charm, but as the equals of their men companions in classics and philosophy.

Castiglione in *The Courtier* (1508), requires learning of both ladies and gentlemen at court and says: "Whatever men can know and understand, woman can also; and where the intellect of one can penetrate, there also can the other."

Henry Cornelius Agrippa in his "Nobility of the Female Sex" (1529), maintained that women's weakness came from their training and when educated and compared with men of like gifts, they are the equals or superiors of men.

In England both Queen Mary the Catholic and Queen Elizabeth the Protestant were highly educated, the latter having Roger



EMMA WILLARD

EMMA WILLARD was probably the first woman in America to hold an elective school office. Mrs. Willard was one of the group of American educators who carried on the movement for common schools in the United States. In the course of her work she was called to Kensington (Conn.) to organize schools there and when they were started she was elected superintendent. There was some academic discussion of whether a non-voter could properly be elected to office, but there was no thought of removing her. She accepted the office, but with the stipulation that the non-voting mothers should have as much part in the conduct of the schools as the voting fathers. For this purpose she organized the women of Kensington into the Female Common School Association of Kensington.

the foundation of vice." Recognizing this, she does not criticise the woman of her day, but rather wonders that she is as good as she is. "Instead of inquiring why all women are not wise and good," says she, "we have reason to wonder why there are any so. Were the men as much neglected and as little care taken to cultivate and improve them, perhaps they would be so far from surpassing those whom they now despise that they themselves would sink into the greatest stupidity and brutalities."

Her plan for women, she hopes "would procure them inward Beauty to whom nature has denied outward and not permit those Ladies who have comely Bodies to tarnish their Glory with deformed souls—Would have you all be Wits, or what is better. Wise . . . would excite in you a generous emulation to excel in the best things."

The Monastery has been called a foreshadowing of Girton College, Cambridge, by two hundred years. There was some talk of an endowment to carry it into effect but this never materialized.

Ascham for her tutor. The learned reputation of Lady Jane Grey is too well known to recall. These were not isolated cases, for learning among ladies was the fashion of that time. But schools for girls of other classes were not a part of Queen Elizabeth's scheme of common schools, and the earliest endowed girls' school of which we have a record was a school in Warwickshire in the middle of the seventeenth century, run by Sir Francis Nethersole.

In 1673 Mrs. Bathsua Makin, tutor to Charles First's daughters, demanded the same education for women as for men in her "Essay to Revive the Ancient Reputation of Women." At about this time a Mrs. Perwick founded a school for ladies and Madame de Maintenon in France founded her school for the daughters of poor gentlemen at St. Cyr.

It was Mrs. Makin who made the first demand for equal educational opportunity, but it was Mary Astell's "Serious Proposal to Ladies for the Advancement of Their True and Greatest Intellect," written in 1695, which directed popular attention to the subject of the higher education of women.

The Serious Proposal was to "erect a Monastery—or Religious Retirement—being not only a retreat from the world but likewise an institution and a previous discipline to fit us to do the greatest good in it." Here women were to be educated to be equals of men and thus rendered on their return to the world better citizens, better wives and better mothers. Of the education of her day Mary Astell says: "Ignorance and a narrow education lay

HARRIET EUSEBIA HARCOURT soon set up an institution with somewhat the same idea and a goodly number of ladies' schools sprang up in other parts of England. Addison, Steele, Defoe, and with intermissions of scurrilous attack, even Dean Swift, had a certain sympathy with the better education of women. However well meant, these efforts and this support, they by no means realized Mary Astell's or Mrs. Makin's ideals, nor—yet the ideal of that "Sophia," a writer of the next generation—conjectured by some to be Lady Mary Wortley Montague—who in an essay on "Woman not Inferior to Man," contended boldly for perfect equality in both education and opportunity. "Why is education useless to us?" says she. "Because we have no share in public office? Why have we no share in public office? Because we have no education."

There were plenty of schools in the eighteenth century, it is true, and there was a fair smattering of learned ladies. But the former were silly finishing schools and the sort of education offered girls in this century was roundly criticised, among others, by Hannah More, in 1799, in her "Strictures on Feminine Education." The learned ladies were the fashionable group known as Bluestockings, who went in, it is true, for learning, but openly repudiated any desire to use their learning for public purposes.

But before the nineteenth century opened, a woman who stands alone and will always stand alone in the woman's movement, had demanded more than the education of ladies and even more than merely the higher education of women—she demanded for women full freedom and equality with men, and this in an age when to make such a proposition was to invite scurrility and abuse. This was the beautiful and unhappy Mary Wollstonecraft, the sorrows of whose life and death were all consequences of her womanhood, but whose uncompromising, just spirit neither sorrow nor abuse could break. Her "Vindication of the Rights of Women," 1792, does not speak for the lady alone, but demands full equality of opportunity in education, as in public life, for all women.

THE nineteenth century is a period, not of isolated personalities demanding rights, but of broad and steady progress contributed to by many. Among others to be credited for the expansion of women's educational opportunities during this period are Emily Davies, who founded Girton College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, who aided in the founding of Newnham.

In 1848 Queen's College for Women was founded in London and a few years later given a royal charter. Soon after this Dorothea Beale founded a school for girls at Cheltenham on the model of the great boys' public schools.

In 1864 women asked to have equal share of the public fund for education. Emily Davies and Mrs. Fawcett were among those who made this plea to the Commission of Enquiry for Endowed Schools. The result, which came only after several years, was that a girls' grammar school was founded at Bradford in 1875. Even as late as this we seem to hear an echo of the eighteenth century in the description by the Schools Enquiry Commission of the British girls' schools of the time: "To us the softer graces are more attractive than the sterner virtues: we care less in women for vigorous intellects and firm purposes and more for tasks which domesticate and accomplishments which charm."

However, all this sentiment has yielded to reason and today all important British universities admit women and all except Oxford and Cambridge give degrees regardless of sex.

One great name stands out in the history of the higher education of women in the United States. That is Emma Hart Willard, an educator of the first rank, the pioneer in America who

worked for women and the first person in the world who obtained public money for their education.

Emma Hart was born in a Connecticut town and from the age of fifteen taught in district schools. At the age of twenty-two she married Dr. John Willard and a few years after started a boarding school at Middlebury, Vermont, to help her husband, who had met with financial reverses. It was at Middlebury that she wrote her "Address to the Legislature, proposing a plan for Improving Female Education," which in 1818 was, after her removal to New York, brought to the attention of Governor De Witt Clinton and was the occasion of the passage of an act through the New York Legislature providing that female academies should have public funds. This act was the first of its kind in the world. On the strength of this Mrs. Willard moved her seminary to Troy, N. Y., and enlarged it, introduced mathematics and other higher studies. But unfortunately it was almost twenty years before any public money was actually spent for the Troy Female Seminary and if it had not been for city and private funds contributed in the early days this new public enterprise in education would have gone under. Subsequently the Troy Seminary became also what might be called a model training school for teachers.

THESE are the bare facts of this first successful effort to put the state behind the higher education of women. Mrs. Willard's argument for the higher education of women is expressed in the introductory paragraphs of the address. Says she:

"If the improvement of American female character and that alone could be effected by public liberality employed in giving better means of instruction; such improvement of one-half of society . . . would of itself be an object worthy of the most liberal government on earth; but if female character be raised, it must eventually raise that of the other sex; and thus does the plan proposed offer as the object of legislative bounty to elevate the whole character of the community."

Considered in relation to motherhood there is an even stronger argument for the higher education of women: "Considered in this point of view, were the interests of male education alone to be consulted, that of females becomes of sufficient importance to engage public attention. Would we rear the human plant to its perfection, we must first fertilize the soil which produces it. If it acquires its first bent and texture upon a barren plain it will avail comparatively little should it be afterwards transplanted to a garden."

This is the same idea that Mary Astell tersely expressed when she said: "If she do not make the child, all will agree that she has the power to mar him."

In his life of Emma Willard, Henry Barnard, who himself did much for women's education, says of her: "The selection of Emma Willard to occupy a place in this gallery of American teachers was not so much because of her accomplished work; not because she had by unsurpassed energy established the first scientific female seminary; not because as an author, a million of her books were circulated; not because she has published various addresses on the subject of education, presented by invitation before various important bodies in general interest as a result of investigations in physiology; nor because she has done much disinterested work for the improvement of the public schools; nor because she initiated in her own seminary a system for the special education of teachers; but because she is pre-eminently a Representative Woman, who suitably typifies the great movement of the nineteenth century for the elevation of woman.

(Continued on page 315)

IN the New York Sunday *Times*, there was recently a reproduction of a modern picture of the glorification of motherhood, "The mother enthroned." When shall we see one, "The mother compensated"? Chivalry is ancient; the ballot and the wage in the woman's hand are conceded to be more just than that ancient habit of looking upon woman as helpless and dependent. What woman at the close of a year's work with her baby, work for twenty-four hours a day, and seven days a week, and fifty-two weeks of the year, would not if she could show her work to be worth it, prefer a check for \$2,000 to being worshipped, for example? Many a man and woman today gets as much as that for work less exacting, less responsible, and requiring no greater mental and physical capacity than that exercised by a mother who does well her work of caring for her baby. But we'll never as mothers get that amount or any other amount, until we go out for it.

My experience is, to be sure, only an expedient, but it may give another mother a clue whereby she may utilize her valuable ability to the profit of her family, individually and socially, and to the benefit of the household budget which appals us at every turn these days.



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LIKE
BOYS

I FOUND myself well established in the profession of teaching, before marriage and consequent motherhood, and had faced, as I thought, the alternative of choosing between my profession and the care of the babe. Afterward I puzzled out a scheme whereby I was able to keep in touch with both family and profession. I established a beautiful home in a suburb, in the heart of an old orchard, with a brook running through it, a natural amphitheatre where plays might be staged, a small garden space and ample playground area. Here I gathered about us, to begin with, some of my neighbor's children. In fact, just as I was contemplating the opening of a school in my home, two parents besought me to tutor their children. One had tried the public school, but contagious diseases, three in succession, had kept her children out of school most of the year. So she was in search of a private open-air school that they might weather the coming winter more easily.

Then I informed everybody I knew that I was intending to take children into my home to live with us. First a New York boy, a year older than my own boy, who needed to live in the country came, and here and there from neighboring boroughs and cities, mothers hearing of our group, brought their children to stay, or sent them daily by trolley.

Motherhood, a Profession

An Experiment in Education

By Anna Noyes of Old Orchard School

Now we are beginning our eighth year, with four children living in the house, and seven coming in for the day, which, for this kind of a school, is all we can handle. As a business it has paid well, and it has meant that my own boy got that social training which can come only by being a member of a large family, a training which no mother, however devoted, can give unaided to her single child.

FROM a professional point of view, one great advantage that I have over teachers handling larger groups in the ordinary school, is the freedom I can permit the children in carrying out their own ideas. The setting free of this creative impulse, has resulted in the most delightful surprises for me. This little group is for all the world like any community of adults. One boy proposes to make a boat or a water wheel, or a chair, or to lay out a railway system, or whatever. Another will respond to the effect that it's a good idea and he's going to make one too, only his will have this or that variation or improvement. So the little tots begin to feel a certain amount of pride in having started something worth while. David D. began to build boats, David W. made the first bed. Aynard at the age of four constructed the first chair for his little brother of three. Ralph staged the first play, Peter Pan. Leonard stimulated them all to learn the touch system on the typewriter, and to play with electric cars. Kenneth made the first painted toy animal. Ralph and Leonard were the first to play the violin, and so on. Almost every child has initiated something, by which he is remembered and which is copied with variation as it were by the community. I often feel that the children themselves have created the Old Orchard atmosphere, and that this is why it makes so strong an appeal to every child entering it for the first time.

The curriculum of our local Public School is followed closely enough so that as the need arises the child may enter the larger school; but, in addition, our children find ample time to build and paint and play more in the out-of-doors than is generally possible where larger numbers are gathered together.

OF course, this school means hard work, but as the income has increased better help has been secured, and can be increasingly possible. Anyway, all worth-while things in life demand untiring devotion. Granted the mother has a natural love for children and an intuitive understanding of their point of view, both strengthened by a serious study and preparation to meet their varying problems, the home school may become to many another mother a source of great pleasure and sufficient profit to justify her undertaking it. The great trick is to utilize kitchen, garden, care of pets, shop, typewriter, library, laundry, study, pianola, musical instruments, tramps abroad, in fact the entire environment and daily routine of living, in order to satisfy the child's desire for activity, for usefulness, and for growth.



MRS. NOYES AND TWO OF HER
BIG FAMILY

Citizenship Schools

By Marjorie Shuler

TREMBLING at their temerity and wondering if any would respond, a little group of New Hampshire women sent out a call in July asking the women of the state to leave their homes and go for four whole days to the little town of Durham, there to consider how to make themselves into the best kind of citizens. There were women on the list of patronesses and the committee of management headed by Miss Martha S. Kimball, president of the State Suffrage Association, who stand for leadership among the women of New Hampshire, whether in suffrage or child welfare, civics or women's clubs. And joining with the women in the invitation was the New Hampshire State College, the first time in the history of the world that a state college has co-operated with the women of a state in such an undertaking.

And the response! From all over the state they came. Women from farms, women from tiny towns, women from cities, eager and earnest at the rallying cry of citizenship. With very short notice and with very little newspaper publicity, 200 women were registered at the school from July 8th to 12th, the college dormitories housing the visitors and the classrooms open for their use.

There was a spiritual quality in that gathering recognized not alone by the women students and faculty. A big Boston daily sent one of its humorous-minded correspondents with a cartoonist to write a Sunday story which should make New Hampshire rock with glee at the absurdities of that little group of women. The two men spent a morning at the school, and at noon they telephoned the city editor there would be no funny story, the quality of thought was something they could not joke about. And a professor from a big college who went in smiling mood to speak remained in attendance to the very last session and pledged the support of his institution to future efforts of the kind.

Probably no better reflections on the school could be gained than through the columns of the Boston and New Hampshire papers. Here are some of the comments:

Manchester New Hampshire Union: "The opening at the State College at Durham of the first school of citizenship for women ever held in New England marks a new era, politically, of transcendent importance. The school which will teach women the duties and responsibilities of their new estate as voting citizens of the republic discloses on the part of the women who are responsible for the adoption of the plan a recognition that these duties and responsibilities cannot be properly discharged without adequate and intelligent preparation.

Boston Massachusetts American: "In mood of deepest religion, hundreds of women who take their vote like their marriage vows, have spent four days at this little college among the hills, planning what they should do with their vote. Here has not been the conclave of the ward politician, where tobacco

reeked and the near-beer was sighed against and decried. Here has been the motherly procession of white skirts and summer hats up the hill to the lecture room three times a day."

Boston Massachusetts Post: "Anti-suffragists are sitting side by side with suffragists at this first school for women student voters.

Women of fashion and club women listened with no less interest than the farmers' wives, who are coming in great numbers from the surrounding country. The lecture hall is crowded; there is no eight-hour day for the women; through three solid sessions of at least three hours each morning, afternoon and evening they are in the classroom; they are devoting all their waking hours to mastering every bit of available knowledge useful for prospective voters. At meal time they discuss citizenship. Until far into the night they sit debating upon every phase of citizenship, and some of them admit they dream citizenship."

Boston Massachusetts Herald: "Non-Partisanship blazed forth as a guiding star of the new firmament of women voters at the first session here today of the school of citizenship."

Concord New Hampshire Patriot: "Whoever conceived the idea of the school had a happy thought and excellent judgment was shown in the selection of speaker to interpret the party beliefs."

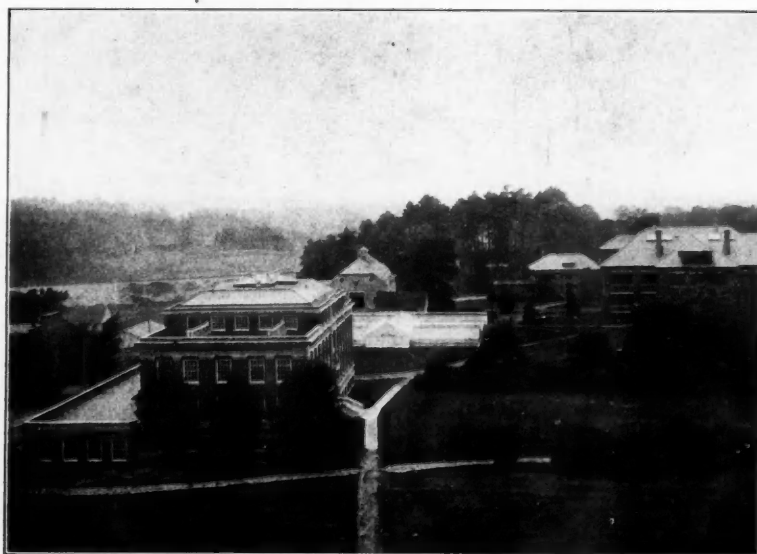
Mrs. Mary I. Wood of Portsmouth, one of the most loved and respected women of New Hampshire presided over the sessions, three a day, and the intervening conferences. On the first morning Mrs. Wood set forth the purpose of the school in these words, "If women voting means doubling the votes of men, our object is defeated. We must contribute strength and intelligence of our own. There can be no division upon strictly party lines. There must be the aim of good principles, good men, good government."

There were two series of talks, one on parliamentary law by Mrs. Wood, which she called "standardized common sense," and one on Citizenship by Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker, in which she took

(Continued on page 314)



MRS. MARY I. WOOD
Leader of the School



CAMPUS, NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COLLEGE

Gatherers and Dispensers of Knowledge

By Ernest J. Reece

Principal of the New York Library School

WHEN the recent Senate debate involving the Shantung question was at its height, information on the details of the prior international agreements involved was in much demand, and was not always easy to procure. Students, writers and even business men had reasons for wishing to consult the treaties, which few would have found it convenient to read in the original even if they had been obtainable. Happily certain libraries, including the New York Public Library, possessed English translations of these documents. They were able to answer numerous enquiries, and to furnish important facts which otherwise would have been virtually inaccessible.

When Benedict XV was elevated to the papacy his election came so shortly after his appointment as a cardinal that information as to his early life was difficult to find in the United States. The eager newspaper men of New York were baffled for a time, until the New York Public Library supplied them material and a translation from an obscure Italian newspaper on file in its stacks.

If you found yourself in the heat of a campaign for better working conditions for women, and wished the text of an eight-hour law pending in Congress, or found it necessary to know the date of the state election in a given state, where would you turn? Or if you were interested in conservation, and desired a short notice to ascertain the forest acreage of the United States? Or an investor, and sought accurate data as to the mineral resources of a region which was being opened and developed? Most cities today have public and special libraries in which information of this kind can be secured—not after slow and labored search, but in quick response to a telephone call. Women leaders long ago discovered their value; business men are fast learning it, as are all workers in every field of public activity.

THE young woman who faces the choice of a profession is also finding it out. Of the many paths open to her, none affords greater variety of choice or more congenial environment than library work. It not only typifies a wide range of tastes and interests, but it attracts the woman who wishes real work and who desires to take a real place in her community. It is linked up with the schools and with business, with the church, with the settlement, and with government. What is more, the woman who is attracted to it, whether by the chance for working with books or for social service, need have no fear of finding an overcrowded field. Library workers are at a premium. The library schools find it quite impossible to supply the demand for them. Salaries moreover are advancing rapidly, so that real inducements can be held out to the high-school or college graduate who is casting about for a life-work.

The library as an institution is in reality many-sided, and not to be limited by any of the lesser definitions commonly accorded

to it. The collections of cuneiform tablets accumulated by Assyrian kings were libraries. So also were the treasure rooms of manuscript in medieval monasteries, and the laboriously produced books prized by royal patrons of learning in and after the renaissance. Every school and every scholar worthy of the name has leaned upon some group of volumes representing the wisdom of earlier ages, and out of this dependence have grown the great college and university collections—hand-maidens of education in the truest sense. In recent decades the public library has come to ascendancy, and to be looked upon in the English-speaking world as a leading medium for popularizing knowledge and for promoting wholesome intellectual recreation. Finally, there has grown up before our eyes the living aggressive research and reference library, equipped at its broadest to serve as a working tool for every community interest and enterprise.

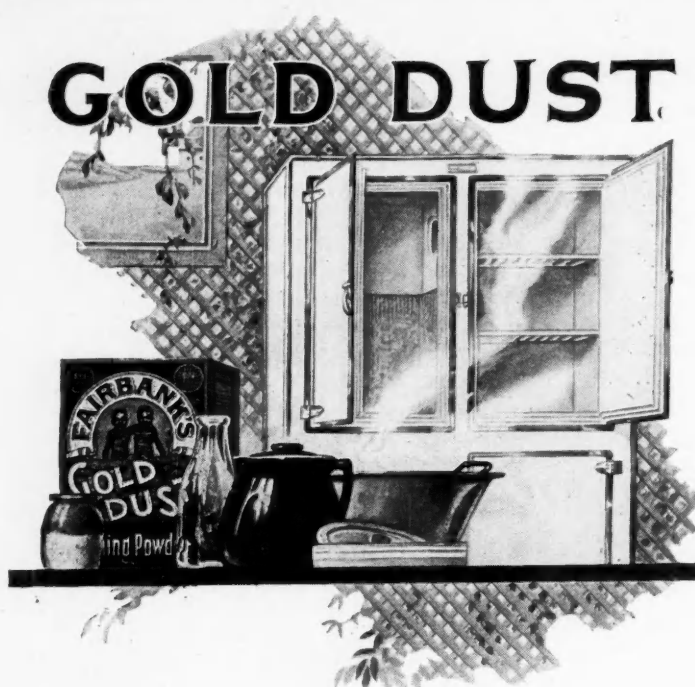
If the library defies definition, how can it be described? Ask your experienced librarian, and he will counter by stating its aim—to establish itself before the world as the one great informative medium—to gather, to keep, to dispense recorded knowledge, whatever its form, whatever the circumstances, whatever the need. It makes little difference whether a financier calls for the bonded debt of Omaha, an engineer for data on hydraulic elevators, or a historian for a work on the beginnings of English parliamentary government; whether the presidential enquiry seeks an exhaustive report on the petroleum resources of Galicia, a legislator desires figures from which to calculate the probable revenue loss due to prohibition, or a suffrage leader wishes a summary of child-labor laws where equal franchise prevails. Neither, after all, will it make any difference if a casual reader is looking for a

light tale to while away an hour, or a collector for some trivial thing which has long eluded him in the pursuit of his hobby.

IF the library is to give the kind of service which its aim implies, its organization must be thorough and careful—sometimes even intricate. To be effective it requires the ordering of thousands of books and pamphlets according to highly developed systems; the arrangement of masses of material in such manner as to make them readily accessible; continual and careful selection and discarding of books and of data in other forms; the division of libraries into specialized but related departments; and the establishment of distinct libraries devoted to restricted subjects. It goes into the high-ways and by-ways to gather its stock, using every reference help available; it neglects no device—not even the telegraph—in putting its resources or its findings before the enquirer. It is not in any ordinary sense a money-making institution, and yet it seeks to save money, time and effort for those who support it, whether they be individuals, schools, industrial houses, communities, or private associations.



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IN and behind any such highly organized institution as the modern library there naturally grows up a professional personnel. The library workers in the United States today number well over ten thousand. There are directors of immense city library systems, with their hundreds of distributing points and their popular circulations running into the millions; and of great university libraries, with dozens of seminars and specialized divisions. There are heads of departments and branches, whose administrative duties are only less responsible than those of their chiefs. There are specialists in various fields of learning, such as medicine, law, music, engineering, chemistry, finance, and what not; and in methods, such as cataloguing, classification, indexing, filing, and book-buying. There are clerks, for the conduct of a library involves endless detail and paper works; and desk attendants, whose place it is to meet the enquirer, or, in the public library, to record or discharge his loan. Such diverse possibilities appeal to various types of workers, and the typical American Library Association conference reveals, in the composite, a most versatile body. The educator who has found library work more congenial than teaching meets there the man or woman who has sought a career as a social worker and has picked the library as the medium best suiting his abilities.

Librarianship, which is no narrow calling, has thus enriched itself with recruits of widely varying interests. It has not failed, however, to impose its own ideals and to require its own apprenticeships. The early workers learned their lessons through long experience; and then, having pioneered the way, established schools of methods designed to shorten the period of preparation. The process is one which appears in any calling worthy of the name. Incidentally it has in this instance tended to systematize library usage and technique, and to exercise selection among candidates for the profession. It is possible that future library training will include advanced study of particular subjects—such as mineralogy or political science—in preparation for the conduct of special libraries dealing with those subjects, and that such study will be recognized by advanced university degrees. However this may be, the importance of training is established, and those who are well advised in their plans for becoming librarians take advantage if possible of the guidance and instruction afforded by a library school.

WHAT after all, that a librarian should know, can be taught in school? The technique of any profession is mystifying to those who have not devoted themselves to it, and such a question is natural. To begin with, classification. Thousands and perhaps hundreds of thousands of books and pamphlets—"pieces," as they are commonly called for convenience—must be cared for in any library. They must be in order, and in such order that they can be readily found. The librarian must settle upon some system, with a notation, for their arrangement, which means that he must have studied existing schemes sufficiently to make an intelligent choice among them, or possibly to revise some such scheme to suit the peculiar needs of his own library. Once the arrangement is determined, a catalogue must be made, to serve as a record and description of what the shelves and files hold and as a guide to securing it. This involves study not only of principles, but of form, and entails considerable practice if facility in catalogue-making is to be gained. Then there is the task of acquiring familiarity with the hundreds of tools, in the form of reference books, which the librarian must handle, for the chief stock in trade of the good librarian is his ability to get information quickly. He needs to be conversant with treaties, authorities and source material; with compilations, such as the scores of encyclopedias and hand-books which should form the nucleus of

any general reference library; with the thousand lists and bibliographies which will help him determine what books to buy, how and where and when to buy them, and finally what to consult when he is suddenly asked, for instance, the title of a historical novel dealing with Trajan's time. Finally, there are the lessons learned by other librarians—some of which are in books, many of which are not. Methods of extending the library's usefulness—devices for efficient and economical administration—the planning of library buildings—the requirements of successful library work with children, with the blind, with the foreigner, with inmates of institutions—all these have a place in the library school.

Library training is now something over thirty years old. Certain rather definite standards prevail in it, and reflect the opinions and needs of the profession. The completion of a four year high school course is regarded as a minimum educational requirement for those who contemplate entering a library school, and there is a growing tendency to insist on the possession of a bachelor's degree by candidates for certain library positions. The course as required at most library schools has been rather fully standardized, and there is general agreement as to the subjects studied and as to the relative emphasis upon them. Library schools moreover are in close touch with openings.

WHEN the Library School of the New York Public Library began its work under the principalship of Mary Wright Plummer, in 1911, the aim was to make it an instrument of as wide influence as possible to libraries everywhere. The grant voted at that time by the Carnegie Corporation made possible the establishment of a school for library training at the point of closest contact with the library movement and with the things for which the library as an institution stands. Here students might find close association with one of the world's greatest libraries, and one which represents both research work and popular education; instruction by specialists, both on the faculty and direct from the field; opportunity to visit and observe special libraries identified with universities, societies, professions, business houses and manufacturing plant, and frequently to find positions in them; proximity to the book-stores and publishing houses which make New York the book center of the United States; and, meanwhile, accessibility to the best the world offers in the way of music, lectures and the drama. These advantages have been appreciated throughout the whole library world. Students have come from every corner of the United States and from many foreign countries for a year or two years of training, and have returned to put into practice the new knowledge which New York, as a kind of library capital, has taught them. Over three hundred have come and gone, scattering not only geographically but to every type of library, taking charge of public libraries, school libraries, bank libraries, social service libraries, religious libraries and technical libraries, to say nothing of the notable war service in this country and in Europe which many have been enabled to render by reason of their library training. The Library School of the New York Public Library has become an institution of international usefulness.

Now that the war call has died away no more attractive field than the library can be found by the earnest and ambitious young woman worker. It is a form of national service, for practically all libraries either are supported publicly or are working in the public interest. It offers infinite variety—vocations within a vocation—and play for those of many tastes. And it assures a livelihood, for the world has found that it needs librarians, and is increasingly willing to pay for them.

See next issue of the *Woman Citizen* for "Education as a Paying Investment."

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The Diatonic Scale and the Chinese

By Esther Brockett White

OF late a position was available, for the right person, to teach music in a school in China—and the situation presented many avenues of thought to the musician.

First of all, of course, comes national pride in what America is doing with music in the schools. Wonderfully efficient, is the comment of the dazed adult who visits primary grades and sees and hears mere infants read complicated melodies from the blackboard faster than the supervisor of music can perch the little notes on the five-barred fence. "Do—Do-mi-sol-do" go the little throats and the key in which they are to sing is established as neatly as the great scientist reconstructed the pre-historic animal from a shinbone. "Do-mi-sol-do" are the vertebrae of the diatonic these children learn.

Our system of musical education is far more efficient, as far as the musician knows, than that of any other country, even music-loving Germany or melodious Italy. Our boys and girls have their knowledge ready on the tips of their lips. They are facile, they are efficient. But efficient in what? Do-mi-sol-do and the diatonic scale—that tape measure of music. Each tone is just such a distance from each other tone, arbitrarily defined. These in turn can be learned, memorized, classified, recognized. Do-mi-sol-do unlocks all doors like the skeleton key of the burglar. Aren't all Western countries using this system? They are. Then, should it not be accepted as the best, the most efficient, that giving the best results? If so, why not pass it on to the Chinese?

The reasoning would be all right, had we not had our revolts. We are not satisfied ourselves. Was there not Wagner, and, before him, others to whom fame has failed to ascribe praise? More recently Debussy consciously rebelled against the logic of do-mi-sol-do, logic as inexorable as the theology of Calvin, and wilfully would he have none of it. He fled from the Plegel cadence like a mad dog from water. His escape, as all the world knows, was by a return to ideas long supposed to be outworn or superseded by our so-much-superior diatonic scale. He went back to the short whole tone scale, and borrowed even from the Orient upon which we are now inviting ourselves to bestow our efficient do-mi-sol-do system. Busoni's "New Aesthetic in Music" is a still later appeal against the restrictions of our musical system. He struggles, like a musical Houdini, to escape the fetters bound upon him, and for the liberty to hear and speak gradations finer than the intervals of the diatonic scale allow.

All the cob-webbery of delicate forest intonations, the tiny tunes of insect voices, the lisping wavelets, as well as the thunders of industrial organs in great cities, refuse to pay attention to the limits set by the intervals of the scale we use.

A still newer aesthetic is introduced in music through the purely scientific study, for mechanical purposes, of vibration. Wireless telegraphy and telephony, what are they essentially but a part of the same great mystery that, what we know as music is also a portion. Vibration is the basis of all and the clever workers, those who invent and carry out the scheme of tuning the telephonic receivers to differing pitches, thus carrying many messages on one wire, look upon the musician as a hopeless amateur in his own line. The field of music in the air is literally opening to the ears of man. To the harmonies of the spheres, musicians and scientists are turning their ears and their instruments.

Truly it is believable that we will hear Mars before any other mode of communication is established. In view of these thoughts do we do well to impose on the Orientals our system of musical notation, of ear-training? Must the Chinese hear "the stars sing together" by way of do-mi-sol-do?

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New Hampshire Citizenship Schools

(Continued from page 310)

up Americanizing American Women, Town and County Government, City Government, State and National Government, Political Parties and Elections, New Problems. "We want to do for government what we have done for the home," said Mrs. Schoonmaker in opening the series.

The Responsibility of Citizenship was the topic assigned to Miss Edna Wright of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The League of Women Voters, a national citizenship school educating all voters, men and women, to read their own ballots and to cast intelligent votes, was presented by Miss Marjorie Shuler of New York, who also conducted a press conference.

Professor D. C. Babcock of the college outlined Municipal Problems in their intimate relationship to the life of women and children in the home. With Mr. Huntley Spaulding, state food

administrator, who has worked so splendidly and in such close cooperation with the housewives of New Hampshire presiding, one evening session was given over to reconstruction problems as follows: Americanization, Mrs. Helen Rand Thayer of Portsmouth; Child Welfare, Mrs. Frank S. Streeter of Concord; Community Service, Dr. G. L. Hanscome; Thrift, Mrs. Myra B. Lord of Boston, head of the New England Thrift Division.

The claims of the two major parties were set forth on two evenings by Mrs. Mary Grey Brewer of New York for the Republicans and Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago for the Democrats, together with the New Hampshire state Republican chairman, Mr. Dwight Hall of Dover, and the Democratic chairman, Mr. Alexander Murchie of Concord.

Mrs. Ellis Meredith of Colorado made two speeches, one on the evolution of modern government and one on the responsibility of women toward jury service and the lessening of crime through removal of profits from crime for the court officials. Professor Richard Whoriskey of the college talked on world policies as shown in the causes of the war. Mrs. Trueworthy White of Boston sounded a call for ideals of service in a speech based on "the results of victory, shall they be fruits or spoils?" The problems of the women in industry were presented by Mrs. William Z. Ripley of Boston. Professor James Richardson of Dartmouth spoke on National Problems, including Congress for which he recommended some drastic changes. Mrs. Dwight Hall of Dover, one of four women appointed to state boards this Spring by Governor Bartlett, spoke on the needs which the women have found and the service which they are giving.

Dean Ernest Groves of the college, who made the address of welcome, in the closing address on What Shall We Do With Our Citizenship crystalized the findings of the school.

Before the school had ended a committee had been appointed and was making plans for a similar effort next summer, the dates to follow the political party conventions, so that platforms and claims of candidates may be laid before the women in addition to general citizenship talks.

From Nunnery to University

(Continued from page 308)

The spread of the common school movement aided by Willard, Mann and Barnard, helped the cause of women's education. Wherever schools were started in sparsely settled places girls were counted in with the boys in order to make up a large enough population to warrant the schools. With the common schools came high schools and from the high schools developed the state colleges or universities, so it is not surprising that beginning with Oberlin in 1833 practically all the western colleges were co-educational. The civil war, which put teaching largely in the hands of women, greatly strengthened their position in public education.

In the East the story is different, for most of the men's colleges were private corporations not supported by public funds. In the East therefore women's colleges began to spring up. The earliest was Mount Holyoke, started by Mary Lyon's efforts in 1834, an institution cooperatively carried on with small tuition.

In 1865 Mathew Vassar endowed the college of that name and this was followed in the next twenty years by Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr and Goucher. To the 90's belong the affiliated colleges such as Barnard (Columbia) and Radcliffe (Harvard). Cornell in 1872 was the first men's college in the East to make itself co-educational.

BOOKS

For Reference and Study

Hoxie's Civics for New York State

(Revised and Enlarged)

In the new chapter there is a discussion of the recent enlargement of the powers of the President, the creation of various Boards and Offices on account of the war, the proposed amendments to the Constitution, the duties of aliens and citizens, etc.

Garner's Government in the United States

Shows how our government has been affected by the direct primary movement, the initiative and the referendum, the commission form of municipal government, and discusses new legislation regarding publicity of campaign expenditure and corrupt practices at elections.

Considerable attention is devoted to citizenship and to state and local governments. Frequent lists of references to collateral reading are given.

Wolfson's Outlines in Civics

This little annual presents all the material which is necessary for a rapid review of the subject of civics.

Each topic is divided into numbered sections and paragraphs in order to facilitate cross reference.

Richman & Wallach's Good Citizenship

A book for young people which teaches the responsibilities and privileges and duties they have in regard to the home, the school, the neighborhood, the city and the State.

Sharpe's Plain Facts for Future Citizens

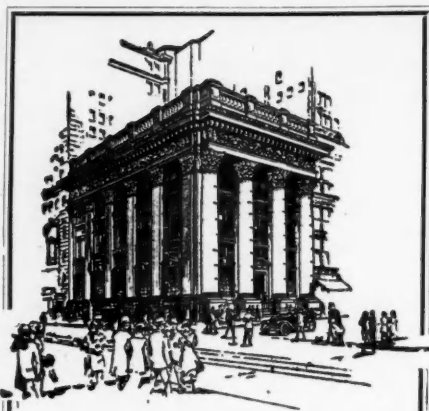
Written for immigrants with a slight knowledge of English, this book is filled with useful information. It teaches the immigrant to respect individual rights and public law and order; it inculcates civic pride and at the end it gives instruction on naturalization, the qualifications for admission to citizenship, the duties of American citizens, etc.

Austin's Lessons in English for Foreign Women

Designed especially for use in evening schools and Settlement work. Some of the topics deal with various kinds of work that women can do; with the use of American foodstuffs; proper clothes to wear; public school opportunities, working papers and labor laws.

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Mothers of Americanization

By Marian Gertrude Haines, Fort Meyers, Fla.

IN one of his sage moods, Elbert Hubbard said of Lincoln: "He did not free the blacks; he freed himself." Proverbs, like good rules, work both ways for a race as for an individual.

In blessed absence of any iron clad school curriculum our great grandmothers browsed unrestrained in flowery paths of poetry and art, in devious paths of religion and philosophy and in rigid paths of history and political economy. This educational liberation of women's thoughts together with the moral purging of the Civil War, blossomed in a renowned crop of poets, philosophers, journalists and educators of both sexes, known as the New England Transcendentalists. Then came a meeting on New England shores of American and of German transcendentalism, followers of Frederick Froebel, with far reaching results.

A NEW ENGLAND woman, Elizabeth Peabody, by name, became so enthusiastic over Froebel's system for the education of man that she went to England where the German Baroness von Marenholz was being introduced to the British public by Charles Dickens. From the Baroness, devout apostle of Froebel that she was, Elizabeth Peabody returned home aglow with the ideal of democratic public education which had been ousted from Germany. Germany can no more take credit for the birth of her one true democrat than can the manger credit itself for sheltering the advent of Jesus Christ. The autocracy of a German father, of German officials and clergy exiled Froebel to the congenial atmosphere of Switzerland where he modeled the first educationally organized democracy that has blessed the earth—a social democracy of infants, youth and adults of both sexes, Nature's own.

In this school-democracy youth and adult each learned by teaching. Their theme was the citizen's active responsibility to all circles of society: to home relationships, industrial relationships, civic, nature and ethical relationships. Froebel finally gave up all hope of realizing his ideals of educational self government for his fatherland and prophesied that only the liberty-loving people of America would ever bring to completion his system for the education of man.

Elizabeth Peabody opened the first English speaking kindergarten and training school for Froebelian teachers in Boston in 1860 and 1867.

Present-day Americans conversant with Froebel's educational principles of a self-governing society and with the purposes and methods of the present program for Americanization in Public Schools, find the two programs identical in character.

The original German form of the kindergarten was as inspiring in spirit as it was crude and cumbersome in form. It remained for the cultured mother hearts and hands of America to adjust the form to fit the fineness and power of its spirit. American Women's Clubs welcomed and aided Elizabeth Peabody and her students in establishing private kindergartens in Eastern States, then followed women's kindergarten associations which later, succeeded in placing the kindergarten where it belongs, as a department in the public schools. The ideals and the practical social results of these organized efforts of women attracted lively cooperation from such educators as Horace Mann and Dr. William Harris, who recognized Froebelian principles of self governing education as the inevitable leaven that in time would leaven the entire lump of public education in America. The torch of Liberty was firmly and devoutly grasped by young women fortunate enough to sit at the feet of Elizabeth Peabody, Susan Blow and Elizabeth Harrison, and its light and warmth made the first home spot in the chilly scholastic halls.

IN its hospitable warmth the genial teacher invited mothers of her little ones to meet and talk over home and school problems to their mutual benefit. Thus was the first touch of Froebel's guiding hand felt on American education and the school began to perform its legitimate office of acquainting its students with their responsibility toward all institutions of society, beginning with the home. Soon mothers, as well as unmarried young women teachers, demanded instruction in Froebelian methods for their own homes and for the general welfare of their communities. Elizabeth Harrison supplied that demand and opened a Mother's Department for Domestic and Social Economic Studies in the Chicago Kindergarten College. Its success led Miss Harrison to call a conference of mothers in Chicago in 1894 to which mothers flocked from all states in the Union. Three years later a national organization followed, called the National Congress of Mothers. The conflagration from Liberty's

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torch, upheld by this mother organization, soon spread from school to school over the United States and revealed the next step for social betterment. In 1899 the National Mother's Congress merged into the National Parent-Teacher Association, launched in Washington amid applause and able support of men educators, statesmen and ministers. Since then increasing numbers of parents and citizens have discovered the public schoolhouse to be the rightful forum in which citizens should meet for friendly conference for the betterment of home and school conditions, not alone for the individual child but for cultural and vocational needs of adults. It was about this time that the man upon whom America so largely depends—Woodrow Wilson—saw and proclaimed public schools to be "houses of the people" ready for social service.

Pointing to the waiting school houses where abides ready-to-use equipment for citizens' needs, Wilson further said: "They are public buildings. They are conveniently distributed. They belong to the communities. They furnish ideal places in which to assemble and discuss public affairs. They are just what we need. What I see in this movement is the recovery of the constructive and creative genius of the American people." Since that time provision has been made in Legislatures of thirty-one states and in Hawaii and the District of Columbia for making public school houses available for adult assembly and for all the larger services of which the school equipment is capable.

NOW comes the Smith-Towner educational bill before Congress for Federal aid to be given to each State in proportion to its own appropriation for the purpose of increasing more uniformly the opportunity for public education of adult and youth of each school district. It also proposes closer federation of state educational institutions with an enlarged Federal Educational Department that shall possess the standing and funds equal to the Agricultural and other federal departments, with a secretary in the President's Cabinet.

A very humble forerunner of this splendid document took form some five years ago in this wise: While the writer of this present article was a member of the State Organizer's Committee for Parent-Teacher Associations in Minnesota, she formulated a summary for broader social training and service of public schools as Community Centers. This summary she submitted to officers of the Minnesota Parent-Teacher Association, to the President of the National Parent-Teacher Association and to Dr. Claxton, Commissioner of Education. Later it was submitted to the Community Center Association, launched by John Collier in 1916, together with a plan for consolidating the activities of the Parent-Teacher and the Community Center Associations and

the Federated Women's Clubs and other civic organizations into one big Public Education movement of Federal and State units. Cordial letters of endorsement of the summary from Minnesota officials and from Dr. Claxton are still in possession of the writer. The Community Center organization, composed very largely of men, ignored the correspondence and thereafter occurred a curious coincidence. The next year—first of America's participation in the war with Germany—the men of the Community Center Association hastily and urgently proposed and received adoption of a plan by the Government for departmentally organized community and school interests for national defense. This embraced every point of the writer's summary. Walter S. Gifford was proclaimed the originator of the plan, called The Community Council Plan of National Organization by Council of National Defense. Cooperation of suffragists was sought and won and Dr. Anna Shaw became chairman of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. Another coincidence, equally interesting, occurred at the following national convention of the National Educational Association and of the Community Center Association, when a Patron's Department was added to the N. E. A., under which was listed as co-operators the National Parent-Teacher, The Community Center and National Federation of Women's Clubs.

Another woman member of the Community Center Association little heard of in the periodical of that organization is its very capable vice-president, Mary P. Follett, who gathered the first \$1,000 state subscription to finance the movement. Miss Follett is the author of an authoritative work on community center organization methods which should be in the library of every public school. The book epitomes her years of experience as chairman of Boston's Educational Committee for extended use of public schools.

MISS FOLLETT and Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley have put Massachusetts on record as a foremost state, together with California, in Americanization carried on through public schools. Mrs. Bagley is another Froebel-inspired leader in the women's activities which are incidental to both war and reconstruction service to the Nation. The study of child welfare and of social welfare pursued in the mother's department of the Chicago Kindergarten College proved fit preparation for the practical mothering aid she has rendered to America's grown-up children, the foreign immigrants. Americanization courses of study of the English language in most simple form and on the duties of citizenship, adopted by Massachusetts and neighboring states bear unmistakable impress of the mother trained heart and hand of Mrs. Bagley.

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America's Tomorrow

DANIEL and Ezekiel have been used as props for so many forms of visionary elephantiasis that they are rather discredited as witnesses in the best theological circles. The trouble with these two great prophets is that they can be made to say just about anything that is in the mind of the man who quotes them.

Mr. Snell Smith's overwhelming book *America's Tomorrow* (Britton Publishing Co., N. Y.) begins with an introduction by Hudson Maxim, and ends with an assurance from both authorities, Daniel and Ezekiel, that the triumph of the American ideal is about to come forth like the light, inspired and led by President Wilson.

Mr. Snell is a writer of immense lexicographic weight. He has worked out a unique theory that every nation, being powerful in proportion as it is an amalgamation of peoples, arrives at its apogee three hundred years from the moment of its transfusion of blood. This theory Mr. Smith elaborates by countless instances in ancient and modern history. On this schedule the United States is due to arrive at its greatest potency in 1939. It is inevitable, says Mr. Smith, that the United States must also fulfill her destiny as other nations have fulfilled theirs.

Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy have passed their zenith and are waning; therefore, future dominance lies easily under the hand of America if it will arise, shake off its sloth, and get busy at the game of ruling.

GENERALLY speaking Mr. Smith wants America's control of the world to be beneficent and spiritual. He hopes to see the great eagle spread its wings like a brood hen over Canada and Mexico, and then cluck all the islands of the Pacific under the feathers of its soft-intentioned breast. But this author does not disapprove of force. In his chapter on War and Peace, one sniffs Nietzsche, Treitschke, and all the consonantal brim-stone smelling Prussian crew. For what was it but the assurance that they were divinely appointed to rule the world by Daniel, Ezekiel, all the minor prophets and the Walhalla hierarchy that animated the Germans in 1914? And they were just as sure of being nominated to divine favor as we. Mr. Smith's theories seem to be taking long chances.

One thing is certain, his book is being widely read, and is provoking much comment.

New Schools for Old

THE Community School is not only an academic dream; it has also its concrete instances. How one highly-trained teacher left

a town position and chose to go into a more sordid wilderness than that of John, the Baptist, in order to be a fore-runner of a new ideal is told in a fascinating way by Miss Evelyn Dewey, the daughter of Professor John Dewey of Columbia.

Miss Dewey's *New Schools for Old* (E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y.) is a biographical sketch of Mrs. Marie Turner Harvey of Porter, Missouri, the woman who chose a "little red school-house" of a shamefully neglected type as a laboratory in which to try out an adaptation of modern education to local needs.

WHAT Mrs. Harvey achieved in Porter with an equipment of a "box-car," one-room district school and a tumble-down shack for a teacher's house, could certainly be done anywhere—given a spirit like that of this intelligent and indomitable educator. The scheme is, however, "without money and without price," being in reality an achievement of the spirit. For it was not because of money spent that the Porter school became famous as the first attempt in the State of Missouri to take a run-down district and reorganize it into a first-class school and a community center.

The school was reclaimed in 1912 in response to the desire of some far-seeing rural men and women. They realized that sending their children into the town for education was creating a quick severance between the child and the farm. In the six or seven years that Mrs. Harvey has been working in Porter, she has already awakened agricultural interest in her children by adapting their work to local interests. School gardens, under scientific methods, flourish in the grounds. The children have their own poultry clubs, pig clubs and garden clubs. Better than this, through the teacher's persistent efforts the Agricultural College has introduced its short courses into Porter—the first time in so small a center. Through movable demonstrations of both farming and domestic science, adults of both sexes now share in the little red school-house's curriculum. The school and the teacher's house make a real community center. They are teaching democracy in its most practical form and have brought about a social co-operation of teacher and parents.

VIEWPOINTS IN TRAVEL

BY

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE

Vice-Director Pratt Institute School of Library Economy

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A Working Library

"Government in the United States," by James W. Garner.

"Good Citizenship," by Richman and Wallach.

"Hoxie's Civics for New York State," Revised and Enlarged.

"Plain Facts for Future Citizens," by Mary F. Sharpe.

"Lessons in English for Foreign Women," by Ruth Austin.

"Outline for Review Civics," by Arthur Mayer Wilson.

"The Science and the Art of Teaching," by Daniel Wolford La Rue, Ph.D.

"The Teacher, the School and the Community," by Inez U. McFee.

HERE is a bibliography prepared by the American Book Company to meet an obvious demand. Education for citizenship has become so compelling as to occupy the attention of schools, churches and political associations. The movement includes special pedagogic preparation, such as Dr. La Rue gives in *The Science and the Art of Teaching*.

"The modern teacher," says the author, "is the social parent of his pupil." This is, of course, the modern note far removed from the "chore-boy teacher," or the "motion-maker who feels that the whole business (of teaching) is guess work." He is one who feels that he ought to get results because he has worked hard and gone through all the motions he was taught in normal schools. The teacher most desired, says Dr. La Rue is the "scientific mind-maker."

This book is neither dull nor difficult; it simplifies the psychology of teaching into something which the commonsense mother who sends her children to school and watches their progress with interest can understand without a glossary.

It is in his chapter on "The Educational Ideal" that the author speaking as the child's "social parent" gets nearest to its physical parents. There are three weighty questions that each member of the rising generation will put to its parents and teachers, he says "Have you given me *health* and the knowledge of how to care for it?" "Did you teach me *morality*, the art of living with my fellow men?" "Did you study my personal traits, my tastes, abilities, talents, aptitudes, tendencies, and help me to find the kind of life, the *vocation*, in which I could be useful and happy?" This chapter and the whole of part five—"Educational Practice

as Influenced by the Educational Ideal" might well be read by mothers, leaders, politicians, as well as by those who submit to pedagogic training.

IF such books as this by Dr. La Rue and Inez McFee's "*The Teacher, the School, the Community*" were generally read, there would be more people in every community equipped to hold posts on school boards and to work as school visitors.

Miss McFee's chapter on "The School as a Community Center" makes an excellent introduction to a subject of general social interest. It is quite elementary and sketchy, but it will awaken many desires on the part of the reader to go and do likewise. Chapters such as "School Recreations," "What to do with Agriculture," "Home Science" and "Duties of Parents and Teachers" belong quite as much to the parent as a member of the community group as to the teacher.

In the *Woman Citizen* of February 9, 23 and March 2, 1918, a long list of books on civics were appraised as guides to the newly enfranchised women of New York State. Among these were Mr. Wolfson's *Outline for Review*, Charles De Forest Hoxie's *Civics for New York State*—which is, by the way, entirely applicable to any other state,—James W. Garner's *Government in the United States*, Julia Richman's and Mable Wallach's *Good Citizenship*. These and some other books were listed and reviewed as "A Good Working Library." Attention is again called to them in view of the intensified interest in citizenship and Americanization which has been aroused by the program of the League of Women Voters.

Two other books of the American Book Company both by women, Mary F. Sharpe's *Plain Facts for Future Citizens*, and Ruth Austin's *Lessons in English for Foreign Women* have even a more obvious bearing on Americaniza-

(Continued on page 324)

Snell Smith

Journalist and Historian

is the author of "America's Tomorrow."

Every patriotic American who believes *all peoples* ought to be free should OWN a copy of this inspirational treatise on international politics.

Every library should list it, because it expresses the best judgment of this extremely able man as to where America stands today, and what steps she will next be forced to take. Speaking of—

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Major General Leonard Wood says: "It covers a field practically as wide as the world, and shows an immense amount of hard thinking."

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"America's Tomorrow" should go into the library of every executive, every army man, every statesman, every newspaper man, and every forward-thinking man and woman in the country.

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Should We Have a Children's Theatre?

The Opportunity for Better Films

An Interview with E. W. Hammons



E. W.
Hammons
Vice-President
and General
Manager
of the
Educational
Films
Corporation
of America

THERE is no denying the fact that motion picture programs, as presented in the average photoplay theatre, have left much to be desired, from the viewpoint of the American mother who intends to safeguard her children. Reams have been written to prove this point, and columns have been devoted to condemnation of motion pictures in general because of this apparent failure to measure up to a certain standard.

It is not my purpose to defend the motion picture for its performances, or to even venture into that phase of the subject. All I would do is suggest possible ways and means for the future improvement of motion picture programs, as I see the way open for the American woman to accomplish this end. Organized womanhood is the only force that can better the quality of motion picture production, and I am fully convinced that "co-operation" is the only effective method by which women can hope to secure these results.

THE production of motion pictures can be compared in every essential detail with the publication of books, magazines and newspapers. Every product of the printing press has its counterpart on the motion picture screen, and, if you seek my opinion, the motion picture has a shade the best of it all the way around as a medium of expression. I am citing the comparison between the printed word and the motion picture as a means of emphasizing what I mean by "co-operation" on the part of American mothers.

Condemnation, opposition, criticism and legalized censorship can never accomplish the results that are desired. Suppose, for instance, the demand were made that all books, magazines and newspapers be abolished, or subjected to a rigid censorship because cheap novels and unclean stories were being printed? While it is undoubtedly true that this objectionable condition does exist, there is no possibility of any

censorship of the press, for the simple reason that the vast majority stands behind the clean and the respectable, giving moral support to the better things which can be expressed by printer's ink. The unclean portion fades into a tiny segment of the whole, overshadowed by a great majority.

THE co-operation that will raise the standard of motion pictures is to be found in the whole-hearted support and approval of organized womanhood, representing the best of American citizenship. For lack of this support, the standards of the motion picture have been dictated by too great a percentage of the minority, thus establishing a demand for the less desirable kind of entertainment. There are better films—of unquestionable quality—existing today, and there has never been any inclination on the part of the producer to withhold this kind of material from the market. Motion picture producers as a whole, are straightforward business men who have but one purpose—to turn out productions that will please the public. And the proof of their pudding is in the box-office receipts thereof.

The theatre which you patronize is the key to the whole problem. If it is running questionable programs, perhaps it is your fault. A sufficient number of the better element have not registered approval and support for the higher class of film entertainment. Therefore your neighborhood exhibitor must cater to the demand he finds. If you seek better films, with a real sincerity of purpose, you will not only find them, but you will also discover that this self-same theatre man is as keenly interested in the subject as you are. You may depend upon it, the average exhibitor is proud of his calling, and is anxious to make better. It is his business to keep well in advance of his audience, and to supply the films to meet a new demand almost before you realize such a demand has been created.

The theatre that is physically clean, and well managed, can usually be depended upon to have uniformly good programs. The care that is taken in the selection of the short pictures that usually surround the main attraction is another indication of the standard of quality which a theatre maintains. The progress that is being made in the motion picture industry is measured by the extent of the use of good short-subject material. Five years ago there was but one really first-class motion picture house in New York City—now there are three, and this fall will see this number doubled or tripled. The season

of 1919-1920 will see this ratio of increase in the quality of motion picture theatres manifest from coast to coast. There could be no better time for a movement to insure the success of the higher class films.

Bear in mind that the neighborhood theatre man regards your voice as one in a thousand. Give him the impression that you as an individual, devote your time to riding the idea of "better films" as a hobby or a pastime, and he will quickly discount your express opinions. Remember that he has had much experience with various organizations who have sought to regulate and reform motion pictures from a certain "elevated" position, and remember that he can identify this sort of help at sight. But, on the contrary, don't overlook the fact that straws indicate which way the wind is blowing, and that your theatre man is all ears for the honest opinions of his regular patrons. You will find him scouting around at all hours to learn your likes and dislikes, and the next day will

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by Miss Helen Mabie
in the next issue of
The Woman Citizen

see him fighting with the producer to secure the material demanded by the majority of his patrons.

THE problem of young children is one which presents the greatest difficulty for most mothers, and in dealing with it here I shall again use my previous comparison of the motion picture industry with the publishing trade. You do not expect boys and girls to read any and every kind of magazine, and neither would you think it plausible to limit all reading to "St. Nicholas" and "The Youth's Companion" in order to protect the children. Regular motion picture programs can never be, and should never be, built to match the intelligence of an eleven-year-old child. If any detail is objectionable, it is equally objectionable whether the average age of the audience is eight or eighty, and as such, should be eliminated. There should be performances exclusively for children, which adults might find rather too slender for real entertainment, but there should never be performances exclusively for adults which would not be fit for children to see.

In the City of Chicago, so-called "pink permits" are issued for the exhibition of pictures exclusively for adults—"children not admitted." Today, the Loop district of Chicago leads the country in the exhibition of commonplace films, under high-sounding titles and "pink permits." The sign—"children not admitted"—is one of the oldest theatrical tricks, and the would-be reformers, with their mistaken idea of the value of the "pink permit" have made Chicago's Loop a genuine disgrace to the moving picture industry. Citizens of New York State see their motion pictures as they are produced, while citizens of Pennsylvania have their picture programs rigidly censored. And yet, after a number of years of this sort of thing, I am confident that no one can point to a difference of one tiny fraction of one degree in the morals of either state as compared with the other. Public condemnation of any theatrical attraction is invariably "pie for the press agent" and will always be a distinct advantage for the offending production.

The products of the Educational Films Corporation of America are limited to single-reel features—travel, scenic, scientific, nature study and kindred subjects. Our production is therefore beyond the scope of censorship, and our position with regard to better films is not influenced by our relations with the market. We do, however, note that the increasing desire for better pictures leads to an ever-increasing market for the type of material which we are producing. Motion picture audiences are changing, and creating new and greater markets for the more serious type of film production. One by one the motion picture theatres are taking on the new dignity of community centers, presenting a program with all the variety of the

newspaper, magazine and best-seller rolled into one.

It is a popular joke to refer to the motion picture trade as "the industry in its infancy." Five years ago, when the Educational Films Corporation was organized, the number of satisfactory "Educational" subjects could be counted on one's fingers. Today there are hundreds with school and college activities, and the use of "Educational" subjects in the theatres increasing every day. In the glorious tomorrow, which is just around the corner, the motion picture will come into its own—as a fine art as well as a great industry. Then we shall have our complete film library with thousands of subjects; we shall see the founding of "The Children's Theatre" in the heart of New York, and the motion picture theatre in every community will be a regular part of the daily life of father, mother and children.

Thrift Commission

THE American Home Economics Association has appointed a National Thrift Commission to encourage and popularize habits of thrift and reasonable standards of spending among college and university students.

The Commission, of which Miss Ruth Ward, all of the University of Iowa is chairman, will appoint state Home Economic Thrift Chairmen, representing the Association to carry on the campaign through domestic science teachers in public schools, normal schools, colleges and through Home Economic Extension workers.

Effort will be made to encourage all students to keep personal accounts of their school and college expenditures as a practical measure of thrift reform and a corrective for the national vice of student extravagance.

The appointment of the Commission came as a result of the recent convention here of the American Home Economic Association at which Benjamin B. Andrews, vice director of the Savings Division of the U. S. Treasury Department, outlined the possibility of promoting savings and investment in government securities as a part of the professional work of the economics teachers.

The Association at its business meeting adopted the following resolution which provides the program of action to be carried out by the Thrift Committee:

Resolved, That the American Home Economics Association heartily endorses the National Thrift and Savings Movement and calls upon all home economics workers to participate personally in this movement by furthering the introduction of government savings societies or U. S. Thrift Clubs into schools and especially into all groups and clubs of women and girls. We recommend the appointment of a National Thrift Committee of the American

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Home Economics Association to include three members who are asked to appoint a Home Economics Thrift Chairman in each state, whose duties will include—

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Youth and Reconstruction

AN "open sesame" is that word reconstruction. All the world now has its ears pricked for suggestions about how to mend a broken civilization. As the job is to be one for young men and young women, it is to them that the plans and specifications must be turned over. For the worst thing about war is that the generation which starts it only gets the first little end of the trouble. The generation which follows has to make the best it can out of a damaged universe. For this reason Gertrude Shelby's "*How to Face Peace*" (Henry Holt & Co., N. Y.) is a book for the girls who drove motor ambulances and ran canteens during the war. It is also a book for their younger sisters not old enough to serve their country in uniform and for the younger sisters still in mid-dies. A long, long program of reconstruction of America is laid out by Mrs. Shelby, who was editor of the News Letter of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, an exchange of community ideas for the 154,000 community councils scattered over the country. She speaks with the voice of experience and therefore of authority. Her book carries on the work begun by that able group of women of the Council of National Defense, whose chairman was Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

Among the specific suggestions in Mrs. Shel-

by's program are these that the young must work out if they are to be acceptable. The problems of women and children in industry, for example, are the problems of the girl just ahead. It is *her* task and *her* wages and *her* living conditions which must be attended to in the next few years. The same is true of Community Labor Boards, of re-education and more than all of recreation. All the difficult, but thrilling, way that stretches forward is a path that will be trodden by young feet. The sooner young heads and young hearts respond to the call for service of reconstruction, the better for the coming generations. Mrs. Shelby's book is at least a good road map, and traces the best pathways yet worked out. Better read it and get to work; for the work is imperative and ought to be started now.

Women Physicians 500 B. C.

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL was not the pioneer woman physician, not by over two thousand years. The palm goes, says *Le Mouvement Feministe*, to Agnodice, who in the year 506 B. C. disguised herself as a man in order to study medicine. It was recognition of her skill in obstetrics that persuaded the Athenians to allow women to practice as midwives.

Among many medieval women in the church and out of it, who practiced medicine, was St. Hildegard (1098); so many indeed did there come to be that in 1421 the men physicians of England addressed a petition to Henry V. to forbid this vocation to the feeble sex.

A celebrated surgeon and author of books on surgery in the seventeenth century was Lady Halkett. Hortensia Gugelberg von Moos was a Swiss physician of the same century. Another pioneer of the period before Dr. Blackwell was the German Regina de Siebold, who belonged to a family of scientists and who so distinguished herself in obstetrics as to be called to England at the birth of Queen Victoria (1818); Mme. Marie Heim Vogthen, a Swiss physician, who was almost a contemporary of Dr. Blackwell's, specialized on the care of infants.

The South the Cradle of Suffrage

THE Industrial Note-book of the Young Women's Christian Association recalls an interesting bit of suffrage history in Mississippi. It credits that state with being the first to have a Woman's Central Legislative Committee and tells the following story of its formation:

"In the spring of 1912 at its state convention in Flora the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association adopted a resolution inviting all women's organizations to appoint two of their number as members of a state central committee to work for such legislation as all agreed upon. The same subject was brought before the convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and in 1913 the chairman of the legislative committee of the U. D. C. called a meeting of representatives of similar committees of all women's state organizations. Working plans and an outline for a central committee were adopted at this meeting; the approval of the state organizations was sought and secured. When the state legislature assembled in 1914 it found the women of the state all asking for the same thing at the same time through their Central Legislative Committee. The Woman Suffrage Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs, The United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the American Revolution and other state organizations were each represented with two members on the committee.



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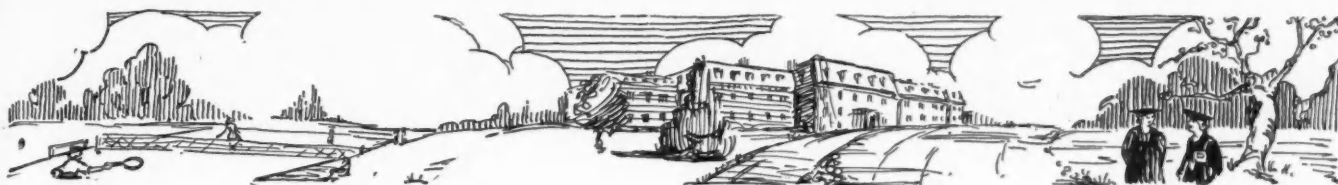
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While at play and in the process of daily living, those habits that are always valuable in life—concentration, construction, self-reliance, helpfulness, thrift, forming right judgments, organizing a democratic society, and the like, are engendered.

Atmosphere that of a well-organized home, where each may be pursuing his own interest, or where all may be pulling together to achieve some communal task.

Booklet on application



Youth and Reconstruction

"This Central Legislative Committee now has headquarters in the state capitol and has worked in the legislative sessions of 1914, 1916 and 1918. It has to its credit laws raising the age of consent, the founding of a state industrial school (reformatory), an abatement and injunction law, and compulsory education. The compulsory education bill as passed was in the nature of a compromise and not as strong as the women desired. The Committee is already at work on plans for 1920 and is making its strongest effort to have passed a bill making women eligible to the boards of trustees of state institutions."

Literacy Standards

(See editorial page 306)

Illiterates in the Population 10 Years of Age and Over, and States: 1910

Maine	4.1	West Virginia....	8.3
New Hampshire. 4.6		North Carolina...18.5	
Vermont	3.7	South Carolina...25.7	
Massachusetts ... 5.2		Georgia	20.7
Rhode Island.... 7.7		Florida	13.8
Connecticut	6.0	Kentucky	12.1
*New York..... 5.5		Tennessee	13.6
New Jersey..... 5.6		Alabama	22.9
Pennsylvania ... 5.9		Mississippi	22.4
Ohio	3.2	Arkansas	12.6
Indiana	3.1	Louisiana	29.0
Illinois	3.7	*Oklahoma	5.6
*Michigan	3.3	Texas	9.9
Wisconsin	3.2	*Montana	4.8
Minnesota	3.0	*Idaho	2.2
Iowa	1.7	*Wyoming	3.3
Missouri	4.3	*Colorado	3.7
North Dakota... 3.1		New Mexico....20.2	
*South Dakota... 2.9		*Arizona	20.9
Nebraska	1.9	*Utah	2.5
*Kansas	2.2	*Nevada	6.7
Delaware	8.1	*Washington 2.0	
Maryland	7.2	*Oregon	1.9
D. of Columbia.. 4.9		*California	3.7
Virginia	15.2		

*Equal Suffrage States.

(Census 1910, Vol. I, p. 1198.)

17 States Have Educational Qualifications for Franchise, as Follows:

Colorado, VII, 3—Legislature may establish educational qualifications, but an elector qualified in 1890 not to be disfranchised.

North Dakota, V, 127—Legislature to establish educational qualifications.

New Mexico, VII, 3—Right to vote not to be restricted, abridged or impaired on account of inability to speak, read or write English or Spanish.

NEGATIVE

Alabama, VIII, 181—Ability to read and write any article of U. S. Constitution, in English, unless prevented by physical disability. (This is an alternative requirement.)

Louisiana, 197, 3—Ability to read and write; proof required at registration; writing of 75-word application (alternative requirement).

California, II, 1—Ability to read Constitution in English and to write name required, not to apply to persons having vote or 60 years old in 1911.

Connecticut, Amend. XXIX—Ability to read any article or state constitution, or any section of state statutes in English, required.

Delaware, V, 2—Persons 21 years old after 1900 must show ability to read the Constitution in English and write name, unless prevented by physical disability.

Maine, Amend. XXIX—Ability to read Constitution in English and to write name, unless prevented by physical disability; not to apply if 60 years old in 1893.

Massachusetts, Amend. XX—Ability to read

Constitution and write name unless prevented by physical disability; not to apply if 60 years old in 1857.

Mississippi, XII, 244—Ability to read or to explain any section of Constitution.

New Hampshire, I, 11—Ability to read Constitution in English and to write unless prevented by physical disability; not to apply to persons qualified to vote in 1912, or 60 years old in 1904.

North Carolina, VI, 4—Ability to read and write any section of the Constitution in English. (Alternative requirement.)

Oklahoma, III, 4a—Ability to read and write any section of the Constitution.

South Carolina, II, 4—Ability to read and write any section of the Constitution. (Alternative requirement.)

Washington, VI, 1—Ability to read and speak English; Legislature to enact law for ascertaining.

Wyoming, VI, Suffrage 9—Ability to read Constitution unless prevented by physical disability.

Virginia, II, 19 (4)—Read section of State Constitution or understand when read; apply in own handwriting, giving testimony for two years previous to previous vote.

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Schools

Academic

Vocational

The Book Stall

(Continued from page 319)

tion programs and citizenship schools. Both are books for use in adult classes of aliens. Miss Sharpe's book gives, as a part of a simple English course, all the information needed by an alien concerning his naturalization papers, rights and duties as a prospective or actual citizen. Miss Austin's book for Foreign Women com-

bines a judicious mixture of the financial and prosaic—Marketing, household occupations, sanitation and child welfare are interspersed with little stories and verses. The book is ingenious and versatile.

ANOTHER book of the same order, also devoted to the foreigner, is H. H. Golberger's *English for Coming Citizens* (Charles Scribner's Sons). It is directed to the Americanization work accentuated by the Great War. It does not duplicate either of the previous books, having its own little program for both men and women. It takes the alien by the hand and leads him through the department store or to the seashore for a sea bath. It does much more than this—it takes him to the kitchen sink and goes through all the motions of washing hands, taking a drink of water, incidentally pointing out the beauties of soap and by illustrations showing the proper use of sink and bath tub. It pictures a decently spread breakfast table; shows the woman how American women wash and iron and sweep. It talks about catching trains and telling time, getting a haircut to say nothing of buying a hat, going to the theatre and seeking a job. This is a very complete first aid to English.

In *Government as a Business*, by Frank M. Sparks, (Rand McNally & Co., Chicago), the citizen and his government are pictured as a financial concern in which the citizen holds stock. The officials are considered as the employees of the people and, upon this basis, every phase of the business concern is analysed. This is a thoroughly useful presentation of all the ramifications of government, federal, state and municipal.

For Lovers of Detective Stories

THREE recent detective stories to put the tired business woman to sleep—for none of them is artistic enough to keep her awake, and starting at every cracking floor board or window shade flapping in the draught, are: *The Second Bullet*, by Robert Orr Chipperfield (McBride, N. Y.); *The Further Adventures of Jimmie Dale*, by Frank L. Packard (Doran, N. Y.); and *The Shrieking Pit*, by Arthur J. Rees (John Lane Co., N. Y.).

The first two are illiterate in style and the incidents are laid on too thick to be realistic. In *The Second Bullet* suspicion rests, very unconvincingly, be it said, on almost every char-

acter in the book in succession until the crime is finally fixed on the most unlikely character of all. *The Further Adventures of Jimmie Dale* is equally unconvincing. The pseudo-criminal hero enters upon a hectic pseudo-criminal career

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The Shrieking Pit comes nearer to being literature. It is not in any sense a "penny dreadful." It is well worth reading, though it does not hold the attention in quite the breathless way one expects from the title. The Shrieking Pit is a relic of prehistoric pit dwellers in a bleak Norfolk district by the sea, presided over in the popular belief by a White Lady, who is supposed to warn people of their approaching death. Into this pit is thrown the body of a venerable archaeologist, who is making researches in the district. A young man suspected by a prominent neurologist of homicidal mania and known also to have been in need of money at the time of the murder is convicted on circumstantial evidence and refuses to defend himself. But the detective hero of the book feels that the man convicted is not guilty and to satisfy himself sets out on a little unprofessional investigation and ultimately runs down his man.

Another War Book

HELPING FRANCE, by Ruth Gaines (E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y.), is valuable in giving a detailed account of the magnificent work of the American Red Cross in the devastated area. One is particularly impressed by its tactful co-operation with various French and English branches of relief work, and especially interesting is the tale of how the Society of English Friends, afterwards aided by the American Quakers, co-operated with the Red Cross and accomplished great things for the stricken refugees.

Miss Gaines has a sympathetic understanding of the French people and their love of the soil, "the pleasant land of France." She gives some account of the brave chatelaines of that heroic country who faced danger and misery in order to remain in their ruined homes, and care for the sick and terrified peasantry.

What America did is not insisted upon by this author to the exclusion of France's own efforts, for she does not forget that however American women toiled and sacrificed French women faced for four years far greater danger, and with high courage.

What the Red Cross has accomplished for children is of supreme importance, and one might wish Miss Gaines had given more details of that appealing work. The gratitude of children is always throat-choking in its pathetic simplicity. One story of the response of French little ones, as given by Miss Gaines, is that of a little boy and girl who offered what they had—all they had—to the Secours d'Urgence, which was planning a Christmas celebration in 1918 for the children of the most devastated regions, "the unknown brothers and sisters, deprived for so long of joy." All of the children in the public kindergartens of France were enlisted in this effort, and presents were sent in to the American Red Cross by the million.

ONE little girl of five came with her teacher to the office of the society, to say that she would give her doll. "But," she added, "I want to remain with her as long as I can." The kind-hearted lady in charge of the office told her the very latest date on which she must return. When she came, with her eyes full of tears, her doll held tightly to her cheek, the lady thought she would never be able to give it up. But she did, saying only: "Please tell her that she must take care of my doll as I did, and love her as I used to do!"

Another story is that of a little boy who had nothing, nothing at all except some pills. He had been a refugee, starved and ill, and these cod-liver oil pills, which a doctor had given him, had been a great help. He would share them! So, in the quaint English of the lady who told the incident, "he took them to the

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Bureau precious, for those pills meant health to him, his own health."

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Mothers of Americanization

(Continued from page 317)

WAR'S astonishing revelations of illiteracy among native as well as foreign born citizens of America offer convincing evidence of the need of adult instruction in the intelligent performance of the duties as well as enjoyment of privileges incident to citizenship. Native Americans have much to learn of the enormous resources for individual and social well being that lie fallow and undeveloped within their own school district. The Government has supplied and is increasing the supply of authoritative information on these undeveloped

resources of food, clothing and shelter and profitable cooperative endeavor which, if properly presented in school assembly halls of local public schools to adults, would go a long ways toward reducing profiteering in the cost of living and increasing good business.

MUCH as can be said on insufficient development of food products of each school district, volumes more might be recorded on ignorant and malicious waste of human, social resources.

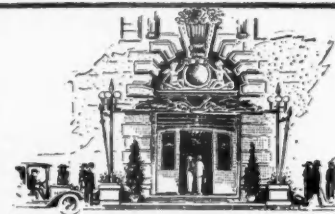
The price that genius has to pay for recognition of merit is writ in blood and tears, yes, even in shame, the country over. Self-preservation of America as a democracy now demands of every community the exchange of autocratic clique mandates of "Thou Shalt Nots," for "Come In and Get Acquainted." Prejudiced exclusiveness has given more aid and comfort to enemy propagandists in America than has been generally appreciated.

In a housekeeper's department of a community center both private housewives and public housewives, the city commissioners, will find short courses on home economics of benefit. Such educational get-togethers spell cleaner, better homes and cleaner, better towns and farms. In civic departments of community school centers citizens of both sexes and all classes come to know the laws of their community and to know whether these laws need subtraction or addition. This participating in the making of good laws by all citizens insures cheerful obedience to their own laws.

In the employment department of a community school center the problem of industrial misfits and poverty are at last receiving intelligent solution. When adults, seeking employment, may obtain a school certificate for good citizenship, or cultural and vocational training and by presenting these certificates at the employment department of the community school center be appointed to positions congenial to their ability and justly recompensed, then will capital and labor find themselves congenial partners in a common business interest.

The one original contribution which America has made to democracy is her public school system. Since its birth in New England colonies this system has survived all the usual vicissitudes, ignorant opposition and insidious, malicious misuse. The hope of its champions from the days of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and from women's earliest study circles to the present day enthusiasts for Americanization brightens hourly. American women rescued Mount Vernon from ruined

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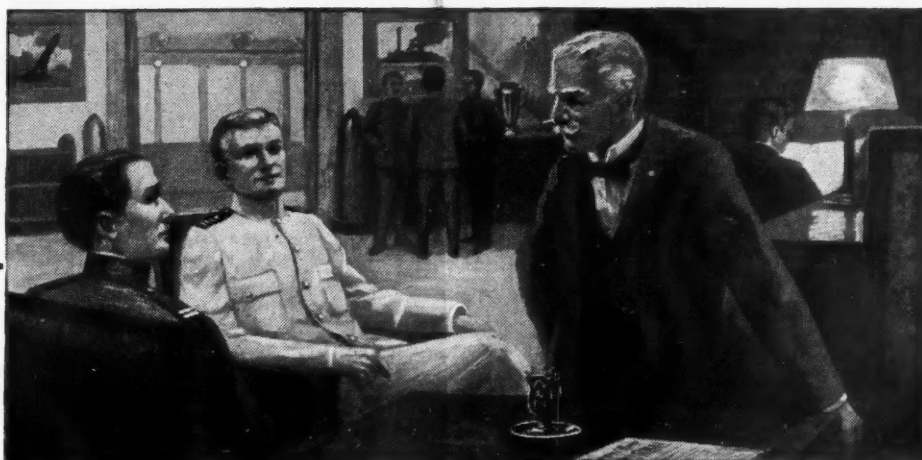
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oblivion and made it a revered tourist shrine. It is now the hope of one American woman that Mount Vernon be rescued from the exclusive limits of a tourist shrine and raised to the dignity of a Federal University, worthy of its original owner. Such a Federal Social Center would attract, not only native students, but citizens of the world, seeking principles of self governing education to apply them to world endeavors for unity and progress.

What more fitting reward to either the Nation or to individual women voters than that their seventy-year campaign for educational and political emancipation should be crowned with a Federal memorial institution housed in the old and in new buildings of historic Mount Vernon—a great World Social Center wherein humanity may learn how to study together; work together and play together in one vast kindergarten of thrift and fellowship.



The Last Word About the War

And How Colonel Sibley Was Helped to Write It

SCENE: (Army and Navy Club, New York, where Commander Ellsworth, U. S. N., and Captain Trowbridge, U. S. A., are having a conference and an after-dinner cigar in the Club Library and are joined by Colonel Sibley, U. S. A., retired)

The Colonel: Well, comrades, I win!

The Commander: Been fighting again, Colonel? Who says you're retired?

Colonel: I was retired, but now I'm in action again or soon will be, and this time with the pen instead of the sword.

Captain: How's that?

Colonel (Drawing closer to the table and glancing around): Well, comrades, I don't mind telling you in confidence that I just signed up with the Editor-in-Chief of a big magazine (name censored for the present) to write a series of articles on the Great War.

Commander: Tell us about it.

Colonel: Well, it's going to be a long campaign. The Editor, whom I have just left, wants an extended series of articles, to begin with an exhaustive survey of the causes which led up to the War.

Captain: The causes? All of them? Well, you've sure got your work laid out for you.

Commander: I should say you had.

Colonel: The Editor feels that way

himself. He's now concerned chiefly about what has happened up-to-date and the authority upon which my statements will be based. The Editor's a big gun in the business, you know, and his rivals will be getting his range if he exposes himself. He wants to secure a strategic position so that he can't be successfully attacked on anything he prints.

Captain: Well, what did you suggest?

Colonel: I'll tell you. While he was talking I was thinking and I finally told him that what he wanted as a reserve-force was some late general reference work of recognized reliability that he could fall back on. "That's it," he said, and then asked: "Which one?"

Commander (Turning his head and glancing at a set of The New International Encyclopaedia in its special case): I'll bet I can tell which one you named.

Captain (Glancing at the set): Ours, of course.

Colonel: You're both good guessers. Of course I named The New

International and the Editor nodded his head and said: "That's the very work I had in mind, not only as an authority on the causes of the War and what has already happened, but when peace comes I hear the publishers are to bring the war-volume down to date at once and are to send it to all subscribers in exchange for the war-volume now in their possession so they'll know the last word about the conflict."

Commander: Well, that settled it, I suppose.

Colonel: Yes, I told the Editor that the selection of The New International as our authority simplified the problem and he added that it not only simplified the articles, but solidified them and made them so authoritative that he would be able to follow out with safety his plan to publish the series of articles in book form.

W.C.
914

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SEP 18

The Woman Citizen

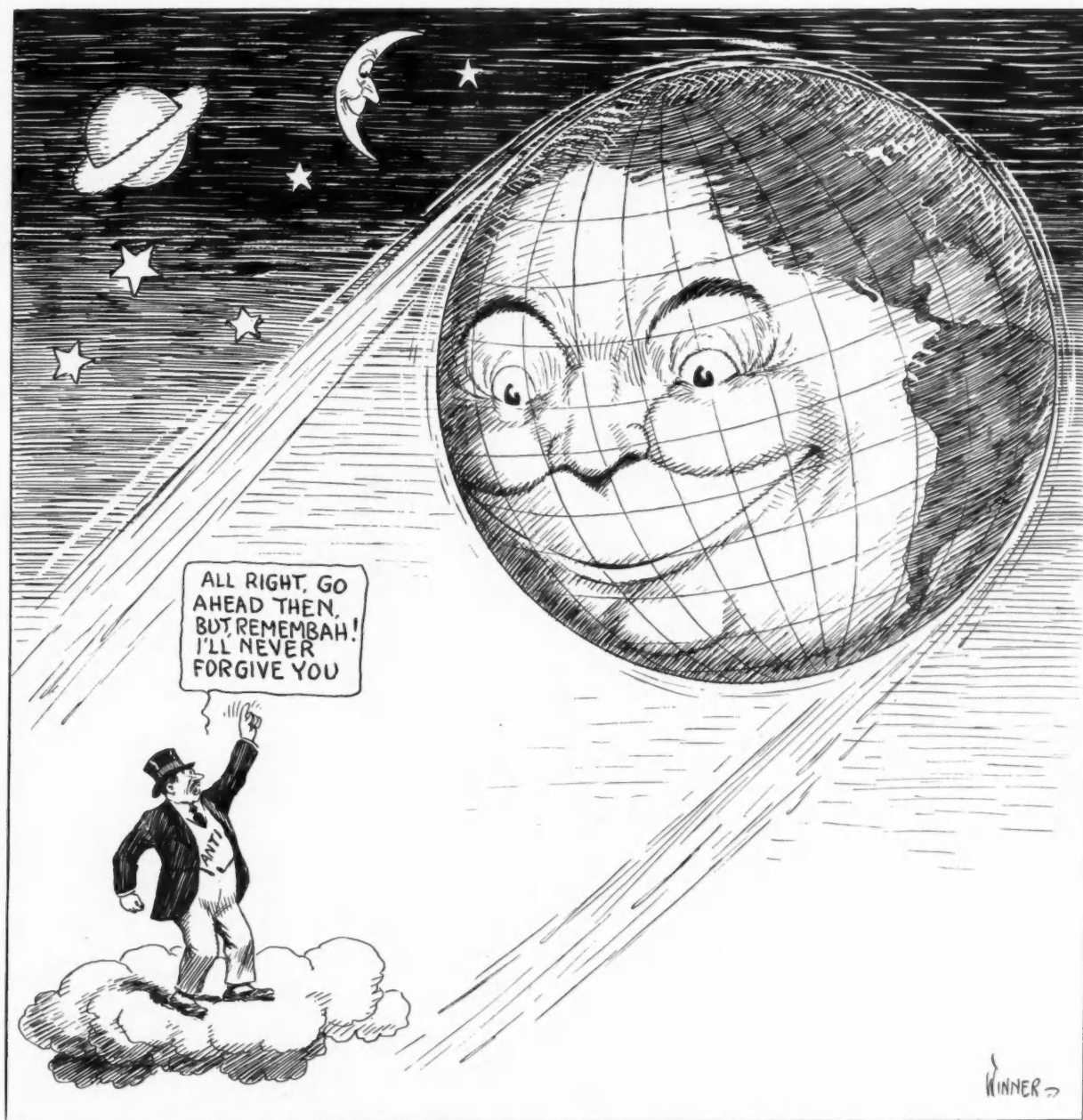
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

SEPTEMBER 6, 1919

No. 14

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

SEPTEMBER 6, 1919

NUMBER 14

Dr. Selma Lagerlof said of the Swedish suffrage victory that of all the gifts she expected from the granting of woman suffrage, the most valuable is that "an impossible cause may be led to victory"

Swinging the Circle with the New Voters

SINCE the past half year has been big with equal suffrage results, it is cheering to recapitulate a few of them.

On September 2, New York City women participated in their second primary election since they were given the franchise in 1917. In the week of October 6-11, they will enroll for their second big election day, November 4.

Already the New York Board of Elections is confronted with one direct effect of the women electorate, and that is the demand for cleaner and more decent polling places. The president of the Board is inclined to brush aside these objections as too "fussy." He thinks that the old time polling place is good enough. But the New York *World* editorially warns him that this will be only "postponing trouble. A less fussy Board of Elections will not insure women voters more blind to dirt. And if women voters can introduce soap and water into some musty shops the trading public will have no cause for regret."

NOW that Holland and Sweden have universal suffrage, northern Europe has become almost completely suffrage territory. There is not one spot of land bordering on the North and the Baltic Seas, east of Belgium or North of the English Channel where women have not attained political equality or near-equality.

In Holland on July 12, the vote on the Marchand bill in the upper house was 34-5, the same bill having passed the lower house on May 9 by a vote 64-10. Victory came to the Netherlands after a quarter century's struggle.

It was on May 24 of this year that Swedish women completed their piece-meal enfranchisement. They had won a small degree of suffrage for tax-paying widows and spinsters as long ago as 1862. This was increased to municipal suffrage for all women on the same terms as to men in 1909. The war has deferred Sweden's final action and brought her into full democracy at the tail of the Scandinavian procession.

"WOMEN vote in Jersey" was a head-line in several metropolitan papers during the last days of August, and the Atlantic seaboard pricked up its ears. But, alack, this had nothing to do with American women between Jersey City and Atlantic City. It referred to that little island in the English Channel usually associated with dairy cattle and a super-bovine quality of milk. The King has sanctioned the new British Election Law for Jersey, giving the vote to men over twenty and to women over thirty. Women over twenty may, however, vote at municipal elections.

This thirty-year age qualification for women is breeding much

unrest all over the British Isles. A public meeting for women under thirty was held recently at the Memorial Hall in London, England, at which all the speakers except two were young women of the excluded ages. It was organized by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, formerly the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies—in co-operation with the Industrial Women's Organizations, and was called to push the Women's Emancipation Bill, which would open to women all posts and professions directly or indirectly under the Crown, would enfranchise women on the same terms as men, and would enable peeresses in their own right to take their seats in the House of Lords. In spite of government opposition this bill passed through its parliamentary committee stage unaltered.

In the House of Commons on July 3, it was reported back by the committee which had it under consideration to be read a third time. At the third reading it was pressed to a division and on the division the Government was defeated. The bill went to the House of Lords with a majority of 15 in its favor. To the surprise of its supporters, another women's emancipation bill was substituted in the House of Lords. This was one introduced by the Government and was different in substance from the former one. It leaves it possible still to exclude women from the upper posts in the civil service, and it omits all mention of extending the franchise to women on the same terms as to men. The National Union of Women for Equal Citizenship is resolutely opposing this bill as unsatisfactory, and is demanding that the original Women's Emancipation Bill, which triumphantly passed the House of Commons, be submitted forthwith to the upper house. It is also strenuously opposing the Government's action in the matter, claiming that the Government was returned to power at the last election on "a programme which pledged it to securing equal opportunities of citizenship for both men and women."

DETAILS of the Czecho-Slovakia municipal elections in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, in which women as well as men participated, reveal the mixed character of what has hitherto been called "pure German" territory. Even in Northern Bohemia supposed Czech minorities developed majorities in the elections. "Thus," says a press dispatch, "the artificial 'German' Bohemia has ceased to exist."

Now come women of India all the way to London, asking for their freedom. It must have been a thrilling, as well as a picturesque sight, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu appeared before the Indian Constitutional Relations Committee of the House of Lords a fortnight ago in Oriental dress pleading for the freedom of her Hindu sisters. This is not a freakish appeal from an iso-

lated enthusiast. It is the well considered action of a large deputation of Indian men and women. Mrs. Naidu is a poet, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of Great Britain and Ireland. She is also a political reformer and vice-president of the Bombay branch of the All-India Home Rule League. In her memorandum to the parliamentary committee, Mrs. Naidu described the share that women are already taking in the national life of India. The political franchise she explained to the committee would be a natural development of these efforts and the refusal of it on the ground of sex would be regarded as a harsh set-back to the wishes of one great part of the Indian people.

Special Sessions

THE coming week is an important one in suffrage ratification history as two special legislative sessions are scheduled. On September 8th the Minnesota Legislature will convene at the call of Governor Burnquist, and on September 9th, New Hampshire will convene at the call of Governor Bartlett.

The attitude of Minnesota toward ratification is shown in an editorial in the *Pioneer Press* of St. Paul, which says: "There is no question but that the Federal Suffrage Amendment will pass."

Governor Bartlett of New Hampshire proposed to call the New Hampshire Legislature into special session, should enough states decide to do the same. To ascertain this, the matter was submitted to the governors of all the states. The poll showed an overwhelming sentiment for suffrage among state executives.

Commenting upon the New Hampshire situation and comparing it with that in Connecticut, the *Hartford Post* says: "Governor Bartlett's poll makes it reasonably certain that the women will vote next year with or without the action of Connecticut."

"It rather looks as though the politicians who long ago abandoned any idea of heading off suffrage indefinitely would do well to make plans based upon its being effective next year. That holds true even in Connecticut and since it is true, it is difficult to see why the powers that be insist upon refusing even a vote on the matter. It does not look like good politics, to say nothing of justice."

The World To-morrow

THE fate of the world tomorrow depends upon the education of the children today. In a few years, the generation now growing up will be "the people." If they are a people with level heads and sound hearts, things will go well. If they are not, things will go far otherwise than well. Catherine Breshkovsky has said with truth that the most important of all problems is the problem of rightly educating the young.

Education has hitherto been looked upon mainly as the imparting of information. It has dealt almost entirely with the head. Even more important is the education of the heart and the conscience. Definite and systematic work toward this end should be a part of every well-rounded plan of education. We labor to make our young people intelligent and well informed. This is necessary; but it is even more vitally necessary that we should labor to make them good.

Everyone interested in improved education should study Jane Brownlee's book. Miss Brownlee was the principal of a school in Toledo, Ohio. She introduced a five-minute lesson in ethics at the beginning of each day's work. For one month the children and the teacher devoted the lesson to some one virtue, and during each week of the month they specialized on some particular phase.

She generally began with kindness. The first week they

specialized on being kind to their parents, the second week to their teacher, the third week to their playmates, and the fourth week to animals. The lessons were simple, they were interesting, they involved practice as well as theory, and the whole class took hold of the work together, and made it a piece of team-play. The teaching was reinforced by "gems"—short quotations of fine passages in prose or verse that were put on the blackboard and memorized; and the children soon caught on to the idea that when assailed by a bad thought they could drive it away with a "gem." The next month another virtue was taken up for special study, the next a third and so on. A friendly and beautiful spirit soon came to prevail throughout the school. The children behaved so much better at home that the parents made inquiries; and Miss Brownlee began to be overwhelmed with questions about her method from far and near, and with requests to go and give talks about it. She finally resigned her position and devoted herself to going up and down the world to spread the idea of the regular and systematic teaching of ethics in the schools. It is years since I heard her expound her system, but I have never forgotten it. She maintains that it is just as feasible to teach children kindness or honesty as to teach them geography.

There is nothing sectarian in the instruction, nothing that need cause alarm to parents of any denomination. It deals only with the great fundamental virtues which are upheld by all denominations alike.

It has been assumed that children would be taught at home all that they need to know, outside of purely intellectual instruction. But it is painfully evident that in the case of a very large number this is not done. We are now beginning to have the children taught in the schools the main facts of hygiene and sanitation—how to keep their bodies healthy and strong. When shall we learn that it is even more vital to teach them how to keep their hearts and minds in health?

These little lessons in ethics can be introduced in any school without spending a cent for equipment. The only equipment needed is in the teacher's head and heart; but for that you must have the right kind of teacher.

Education was never before so important as now, because the world was never before in so terrible a plight as this chaos in which the great war has left it. And at this critical time, when the young people just growing up must learn to face the tremendous problems of the coming years with intelligence and righteousness, we have let hundreds of schools be closed for want of teachers, and thousands more be supplied with poor and half trained instructors, because we are not yet ready to pay teachers a decent salary. If ever there was an example of penny wise and pound foolish policy, it is here. Let the women enfranchised, or soon to be enfranchised, lend a hand to bring their country to a wiser course.

A. S. B.

THE Woman Citizen

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Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
Georgia—June 24, 1919. Did not ratify.
Alabama—July 8, 1919.
Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.

Special Session Called to Ratify in 1919

New York*—Ratified June 16.
Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
Wyoming—Called by Governor Carey. Date not set.
Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
Colorado—Called by Governor Shoup. Date not set.
Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
South Dakota—Called by Governor Norbeck. Date not set.
Utah—Called by Governor Bamberger for September 29.
Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
Arizona—Date not set.
Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
California—Date not set.
Montana*—Ratified July 30.
Minnesota—Called by Governor Burnquist for September 8.
New Hampshire—Called by Governor Bartlett for September 9.
Washington—Called by Governor Hart.

RECAPITULATION

Ratified: Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Texas, New York, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, Montana.
(14 in all)

Special Sessions for Other Purposes

Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.
Maine—Special session in October.
North Carolina—Special session called.
Virginia—Special Good Roads session called August 13.

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 Annual

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Kentucky	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 2	60 days

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921 Annual

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921 Unless Special Session Is Called, Biennial

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Idaho	January 6	60 days
Maine		None
Minnesota	January 7	100 days
Nevada	January 20	60 days
New Hampshire	January 14	60 days
New Mexico	January 1	None
North Carolina	January 8	
North Dakota	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Oregon	January 6	40 days
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
Washington	January 13	60 days
West Virginia	January 8	45 days

(17 that have not ratified)

Quadrennially

Alabama.....Convened July 8, 1919. Next session in 1923

"Sentimental Legislation"

"WHEN I see a dog kicked, I always kick the man, if I can, and I do not remember to have regretted any momentary unpleasantness that has followed in such cases," says Malipieri, in Marion Crawford's novel, "The Heart of Rome."

He has been asked why he interests himself in defending the interests of a young girl, almost a stranger to him, who is in danger of being cheated out of her property, and this is his answer. Every reader's heart warms to Malipieri.

This tendency to protect the weak is perhaps more common among women than among men, because from time immemorial it has been women's work to nurse and protect the children, while the man went out and killed something for them to eat. Probably this is why, if little girls meet with some small animal, they pet it, while if little boys come across the same animal, they pelt it, unless pains have been taken to teach them to be kind. The boys have inherited the instincts of the hunter, the girls those of the care-taker and nurse. At any rate, this theory may serve as well as another to account for the well-known fact.

This tendency of womanly human nature has been one of the reasons that made all the country's bad elements dread equal suffrage. They have been afraid of what they called "sentimental legislation." By this they meant any legislation which might put a curb on profiteering, in the interests of human welfare—whether the profits come from whiskey or child labor. The National Consumers' League, made up mainly of women, has been calling attention for years to the growing abuses which have finally sent the cost of living up to a pitch resulting in the present universal explosion of protests. Now that all the women either have the ballot or are on the point of getting it, let them use it to protect the weak or the common people, who are potentially strong, but practically weak because they are not educated and organized to resist robbery at the hands of cunning and powerful profiteers.

A. S. B.

A Woman's Police Bureau

The members of this unique and effective bureau are:

Upper Row
(left to right):
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Mrs. Lumber,
Mrs. Pearl
Bartholomew.



Center Row:
Miss Julia Marscher,
Mrs. Cecilia Clarke,
Miss Rhoda J.
Milliken,
Mrs. Louisa B.
Sank.

Lower Row:
Mrs. Mabel Batley,
Mrs. Mina C.
Van Winkle,
Mrs. Caroline H.
Votaw,
Miss Marion
Flanders.

THE Woman's Bureau of the Washington Police is an outgrowth of war conditions; but, like many other emergency measures it has well substantiated a claim to permanency.

This bureau came into existence to enforce the District's wartime schedule of legislation as enacted by the United States Congress.

Congress has ordained that the District shall be dry, free from gambling, free from prostitution, and has, in general, placed laws on statute books which, if enforced, will contribute much toward making the capital of this great nation a safe place for local youth, and for those young people who are attracted from the states by the lure of government jobs. There is no special privilege for anyone in Washington. These laws are being enforced largely by the help of the Woman's Bureau.

This was organized by Major Raymond W. Pullman, superintendent of police, and by the police department. As early as the autumn of 1918, three women were on the force. The presence in Washington at this time of thousands of unprotected war workers gave emphasis to the need of increasing this number; as a result, there were appointed thirteen police women.

Thus far, the Bureau has handled more than five hundred different problems of young girls, some of them from the District, and the rest from about half of the states in the Union. Under ordinary circumstances many of these girls would have been committed to jails or work-houses. When investigation by the police women proved that girls needed medical attention, this was secured.

THE main functions of the Bureau have been three, preventive, corrective and general police work. Under the first have come supervision of moving pictures and dance halls, skating rinks, parks, railway stations and all large public gatherings; welfare work by individuals specially chosen to find positions for girls, to advise them as to associates, amusements, etc., and to treat with families of delinquent girls under a voluntary probation system.

In the corrective duties of the Woman's Bureau have been included voluntary commitments of first offenders over 17 to public institutions in other states, because there have been neither laws nor institutions to cover their needs in the District of

Columbia. The corrections department has also made earnest efforts to remove or mitigate the causes of delinquency. It has caused psychopathic and physical examinations to be made when necessary; it has located missing girls; it has returned fugitive children to parents, guardians, or institutions.

Its general police work has included such difficult tasks as detecting crime and apprehending criminals; interviewing and searching female offenders. Its members have been present with girl criminals at their trials, and escorted them to the institutions to which they have been committed; in short, the Bureau has worked in the capacity of the wise mother who brings her child to justice, but protects and comforts it through the process.

IN doing this work it was soon discovered by the Bureau that a first-class House of Detention for temporary shelter was urgent. A building has not yet been acquired, but every effort is being made to secure it, and what is known as the "Old Emergency Hospital," at Fifteenth and E Streets, Northwest, is under consideration. Its space will permit administrative offices on the first floor together with a receiving room and wards with shower baths. On its second and third floors, the plan allows for clinics, both psychopathic and social hygiene, emergency rooms for stranded and dependent girls and women over 17, separate rooms for female wards, recreation and nurses' rooms. The fourth floor is to be given up to dependent children, and will include a dining and school room.

This plan, it is announced by the Woman's Bureau, assures "a constructive program by women for women and children. It is desired by the War Camp Activities work, the District Commissioners, the Major and Superintendent of Police, and it is appealed for by all the women of the Police Department as an immediate need of the District of Columbia."

The International Association of Police Women at Atlantic City, assembled with the National Conference of Social Workers, endorsed and adopted this program for general service wherever police departments have women in service. It was agreed by the police women that the time had arrived in the history of municipal government when police departments must be socialized from within, and must be utilized for protective work for girls.

Then and Now in Woman's Education

IF women's higher education didn't come into the world "trailing clouds of glory," it came all tangled up in clouds of tradition out of which it has been struggling ever since. It is quite true that men's colleges have been loaded up with the same sort of lumber, the accumulated notions of a "gentleman's education," but these notions were not at least super-imposed upon men from the other sex. They were accretions and experiments in education of men by men. When the men of the past fifty years began unloading, they may reasonably be supposed to know which experiments had proved definite failures.

Recently the *Woman Citizen* interviewed one of the older women educators of New York City, Miss Lydia Dwight Day, Principal Emeritus of the Comstock School, on this point—that of the impedimenta which educators of women had been obliged to carry along, and which they have literally to sort and rearrange, *en voyage*, always a difficult undertaking.

THE college for girls derived from two streams of tradition, from the deep conviction—mainly a masculine conviction—that women needed nothing but more skill in keeping house, a sort of highly specialized manual training. Paralleling this was a woman's own avidity for all the education in sight. She had been denied any for so long, that she was determined to bite into every apple of the Tree of Life, even those men declared sour. She shied off from man's opinion of apples, knowing him capable of dark designs against any tasting excursions of her own. "It must be remembered," said Miss Day, "that originally colleges and schools for higher education were founded to train priests and clergymen. The world now demands that these institutions fit our boys and girls for life."

The immediate problem of such schools as that in which Miss Day has spent her active years is how to continue the education of a large number of girls who do not wish to go to college. "Is the ordinary work the secondary schools have been doing, the work such schools should be doing?" is a question which Miss Day thinks only vaguely answered by the results achieved. Too often, she confesses, these schools appear to her to have carried on a merely conventional routine. "It seems sensible that our girls should be offered well-planned and well-taught courses in home-making and all that pertains to household duties."

For the lost art of beautiful English, Miss Day makes a strong plea. "Oral and written English should be taught *through much practice*, and without too much reference to routine grammar. There should be the best of instruction in literature, English, American and European, with the aim of cultivating the habit and love of reading with appreciation and good judgment."

Thus far, Miss Day's curriculum is all for the creation of gentle ladies whose place in the home, if jarred, would bring about disaster. But the Comstock School has had to face the same facts that women all over are facing—necessity for specific preparedness. To this end, it has undertaken a rather distinct form of secretarial training and one which appeals to girls from its social and cultural, as well as its economic side. These secretarial courses have been aimed to supply a demand for diplomatic, consular and interpretive posts. Courses in modern languages are emphasized. Miss Day herself, with a constant cultural background in mind, is insistent upon a flexible use of foreign speech as one of the most important parts of the training for this sort of usefulness. Nicety in pronunciation

DR. MARY WOOLLEY, president of Mount Holyoke—the first woman's college in the United States, founded by the pioneer educator, Mary Lyon, in 1834—forges the link between the education of women and practical politics in the following:

"The party which shows the most progressive attitude with regard to international policy, and questions of social and political welfare at home, will attract the woman who has a social conscience and thinks for herself. If the old established parties become reactionary this type of woman will ally herself with the new party certain to arise under these circumstances, a party composed of men and women. There is little likelihood of a 'Woman's Party.'"



DR. WOOLLEY

is one of her hobbies. She believes that a high responsibility for success in the teaching of foreign languages rests with the teacher, who must make the language so alive to the pupil that she can enjoy its literature. As the international field has broadened of late, there are more and more demands for the kind of secretary capable of fastidious work and good cool judgment. The Comstock School furnished just such young women to certain departments of the censorship bureau during the war. New foreign banks have been appearing of late and these are opening their doors to positions for women trained in several languages and in secretarial technique.

COURSES in sociology and economics are necessary to the outfit of the young women who use the higher grade of special school as a direct step from the secondary school into a business career or a home-making profession. "In all the modern forms of social welfare work," said the principal emeritus of the Comstock School, "there is a call for the trained women, whether as paid worker or as volunteer. Most especially as a member of boards and committees is a knowledge of social and industrial conditions of vital importance. The time for clogging up earnest efforts for human betterment with people absolutely ignorant of the history and principles of social development has gone by. If a girl enters the field of sociology as a wage-earner, she can be taught some of the things she ought to know by her employers. But if, as a rich patron, she is elected to fill a post she knows nothing about, she can easily do more harm than good. In solving the problems from the point of view of the Comstock School, we have tried to consider the reasonable calls made upon the normal woman of good background, and we are trying to help her to be ready to go out from us definitely, rather than indefinitely, equipped."

"Certainly if this war has taught us anything, it has led us to believe in a sociological and progressive view of education."

Education—

DOES it pay to improve industrial conditions?

In a recent interview Mr. Wm. Lamkie, president of the Equitable Industrial Relations Service with offices at 171 Madison Avenue, New York, gave some instances of the way the newer ideals of industrial betterment are working out. Mr. Lamkie, who was on the War Shipping Board during the war, would be quick to say that what the government found itself obliged to do for efficiency's sake in the matter of properly housing its employees, has given great impetus to an understanding of the economic value of good labor conditions.

It is a part of the policy of the Equitable Industrial Relations Service to make surveys of the plants into which they are invited. These surveys are for the purpose of aiding both parties to the contract of employment to know what is wrong with their conditions and with their relation to each other. When conditions under which the laborers work are bad, managers are urged to better them as an aid to the general efficiency of their business and not as a pseudo-philanthropy. About this Mr. Lamkie is very explicit as he is about the future for women in industry. He foresees that women will under intelligent leadership find equitable industrial adjustment, not by protective legislation discriminating for or against either sex but by the process of fitting the worker to the work. Vocational guidance is a large element in the service of Mr. Lamkie's company.

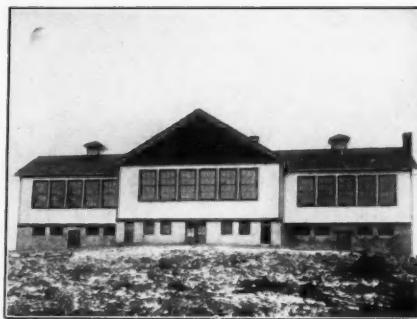
AS a concrete instance of equitable industrial relations in operation, Mr. Lamkie points to the General Chemical Company's model school plant at Gossan Mine, Virginia. Before the Chemical Company built the present school at a cost of \$10,000 there was practically no schooling possible to the children employed in this mountain region of Virginia, except for a couple of months in the year, and that of a low order of teaching. The model school will now accommodate children through the day and adults at night. In the basement are domestic science rooms, furnished with cooking stoves, sinks and kitchen utensils, and sewing machines for the use of mothers and daughters. In addition to using these as class rooms, where girls will be taught to make simple garments, the equipment has a community value to the mothers who lack machines and tools in their own homes. There is also a manual training department fitted up with work benches and tools where boys are taught practical construction of useful articles and how to read blue prints. Outside there is a forge. This has been made by the school-boys and extends their range of work. It is expected that the present curriculum will be enlarged to include the actual building of brick and wood structures which will add to the value of the company's plant.

The school started under the charge of a graduate from the Agricultural School at Cornell, Mr. H. W. Coffin, and his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin had former charge of one of the most progressive vocational schools in the country, located at Sparks, Maryland. In addition, there was a domestic science teacher.

The Gossan Model School is a community center in the strictest sense of the term and is administered, not as a charity, but by the people themselves. The workmen have formed them-



The Only School House before the Camp was opened



The Company's \$10,000 School

"BEFORE
AND
AFTER"

a Paying Investment

selves into an employees' association and are a self-governing body, whose duty it is to take charge of all community interests centering in the school plant. There is a men's club room in the school basement provided with a huge fire place, pool tables, games and reading matter. In the large auditorium there is a piano, victrola and moving-picture outfit. A community library loans books to the neighborhood adult classes in the evenings supply instruction in rudimentary subjects, with classes in home-making, cooking, washing and sewing. Every member of the employees' association pays 10 cents weekly dues, which gives him a right to the privileges of the school and of the community doctor, who gives to the children the regular school hygiene care furnished in large towns by the school doctor and school nurse. His

talks on hygiene to the mothers and fathers have already resulted in a generous crop of tooth-brushes for Gossan Camp.

This is a white community, most of the camp employees being mountaineers, who are notoriously responsive to educational stimuli. There are about one hundred and twenty-five pupils ranging from six to eighteen. So eager are they for education that Mr. Lamkie reports them as needing no compulsory school attendance law. They are on hand at seven in the morning, waiting for school to open. As the illiteracy percentage of Virginia is 15.2 per cent it can be guessed that the Chemical Company's Model School Plant bids fair to prove an extreme god-send to its community. "The crying needs of Virginia are vocational education and good roads," says Mr. Lamkie. "It has been repeated to me that individuals could not understand the motive which prompted a big corporation to undertake the model school plant at Gossan. The company is run on an efficient business basis. Study is constantly made to raise quality, increase output and reduce cost. The company's objective is to make money, but not at the expense of the individual. Each employe shares in the prosperity. Once an individual is employed, the company tries to make him a better man morally, physically and mentally. The betterment work in no way affects the wage scale, but the expense of maintaining the activities is shared by the company and workmen to the mutual advantage of both."

Seven Million Workers Need Training

UPWARDS of 7,000,000 workers in this country have not had opportunity to become properly trained in their tasks, according to the U. S. Training Service, of the Department of Labor, the function of which is to promote industrial training in manufacturing plants in this country. The system of training which the Training Service advocates is one of upgrading workers by extending their knowledge of processes and increasing their skill. It devotes itself to raising the average output of poor and mediocre and fitting promising individuals for promotion.

Part-time and continuation training, splendid as it is, does not reach the great majority of the 7,000,000 workers referred to. They are already at their jobs and because of economic necessity cannot sacrifice time or wages to attend continuation classes. To meet this situation training departments in the shops and

(Continued on page 345)

Teaching Eve to Plan

SHADES of brilliant, flashing, wonderful Margaret Fuller, Marchesa d'Ossoli, linger around the school at Groton, Massachusetts, which was originally built to be a girl's school of the "finishing" type, but is now the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture.

Surrounded by seven acres of rolling meadow and a great variety of flower and plant growth Lowthorpe's main building is an old New England homestead of colonial design, of interest to suffragists the country over because it marks two outposts of woman's struggle for an education. In Margaret Fuller's day the students studied only such branches as were held to be "lady-like," today they learn at Lowthorpe how to lay out parks and gardens, and how to grow all manner of beautiful things on the grounds of the estate. Thus the students profit by Lowthorpe's pasture and meadow, orchard, flower and vegetable gardens and an "order" of trees and shrubs valuable in landscape work. There is a nursery, too, which contains a choice variety of perennials, from which the girls get their practice in the cultivation of flowers and enjoy unique opportunities of becoming familiar, at all stages of growth, with the plants they must use in gardening and horticultural work. There is also an up-to-date central greenhouse of four temperatures, and a conservatory for hard-wooded plants—besides hotbeds and cold frames.

A definite feature of each first year's training here is surveying the grounds which surround the school. Then in the big, cheerful drafting room, the windows of which command a wide-spreading country view, these plans and many others are made concrete.

Garden problems here presented to the student for solution give plenty of scope for the clever girl who expects to set up an office of her own. She learns, among other things, to plan a moonlight garden, planted with flowers that have night scents, and show luminously white in the moonlight—yucca, white phlox, white day lilies and white peonies. Or she works out a scheme by which some flowers will be blossoming in her supposititious client's garden all summer, the flowers of early spring being succeeded by those of midsummer, and these, in turn, by those which come to glorious bloom in early September. Or she lays out a plan which will just meet the desires of an Englishman who, though he is now living on a suburban estate in America, desires a garden scheme modelled on Tudor lines, with a rose garden, a bowling green, a flagged house court and all that made the Elizabethan country home a name to conjure with.

OR again, the student plans the proper surroundings for a house of colonial style, one of those square-roomed homes in which Old New England is so rich, which would have a long garden path leading down from its back door—just as Lowthorpe itself does—and to which would be admitted no flowers introduced into this country since 1800. Thus the student learns all about those flowers with the enchanting folk names; Canterbury Bells, Sweet Williams, Bleeding Hearts, Fox Gloves and the like.



LOWTHORPE SCHOOL, GROTON, MASS.

Gardens of Eden

Imagine yourself visited by a client, a Lowthorpe student is told at examination time, who informs you that he has \$300 to spend on a garden and wants, tomorrow, a plan which will show him how best to spend his money. Now this client, like many another American business man, has forgotten all about his garden until the season has

opened. Then he sees things beginning to bloom on the grounds of his more fore-handed neighbor and he wants his "plan" all at once. The practising landscape gardener who can give him a plan in eight hours is the one to whom he will come next time. Unless a girl can work quickly and effectively in this field she loses the client.

THE Lowthorpe girl who had this particular "eight hour" problem, drew a plan for her client dividing the expenditures as follows:

Trees	\$25
Hedge	12
Loose shrubs	50
Perennial shrubs	85
Vines	6
Total in plants	\$178
Entrance gate	\$15
Covered seat	25
Bird bath	15
Total in ornaments	\$55

After thus planning a garden in which the pansies, foxgloves, poppies and pinks of spring were to be succeeded by the iris in June, the larkspur in July and phlox in August, the student indicated that there would be \$60 left for fence and lattice construction, of a rather rough and cheap nature, but which would serve.

The students at Lowthorpe spend the greater part of their time out of doors, of course, but even when they are indoors they do not leave the thought of gardening behind them. In the charming living room a photograph of Villa d'Este, with its wonderful gardens is on the wall, and a bowl of sweet peas on a low range of book shelves filled with books of poetry, as well as of the history of gardens and of architectural works. For Chaucer and Browning and Tennyson, who loved gardens and wrote about them, are here, along with the writers of things technical. Lowthorpe is like that. And on the table, every mealtime, and in all the bed-rooms, too, are flowers,—flowers everywhere. Lowthorpe's flower garden and its products are enjoyed as well as studied. One is not surprised to learn that the graduates of this school are making a great success of life as well as of work just as Alice Freeman Palmer long ago predicted they would.

Mrs. Edward Gilchrist Low, who founded the school, is a great grand-daughter of Benjamin Bussey after whom a similar institution (for men!) at Harvard was named long ago. She is an ardent suffragist as are all the women on the imposing list of the School "patrons."

MARY CAROLINE CRAWFORD.



To wake-up the beauty of your Skin

IT is never too late to wake-up the sleeping beauty of your skin. And the best tonic to awaken skins to their rightful loveliness is—the right kind of soap.

But—what kind of soap is the right kind of soap?

A soap for the care of the skin must give an abundant lather which quickly and thoroughly rinses off. It must not stick in the pores or “dry” the tender outer cuticle.

If you use Fairy Soap you notice its abundant lather. You notice how quickly it rinses off. That is most important. For a velvety cleansing lather should not only reach into pores and cleanse them, but should thoroughly rinse out and off.

If you have not already made friends with Fairy Soap, we are sure there is a pleasant surprise in store for you. Use it consistently—in your bath, too—thus giving the constant care to your skin which is so necessary if your complexion is to wake-up to its rightful beauty.

THE W.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY



FOR TOILET—FOR BATH

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The Danish Idea

THE following tribute to Denmark's disposition to educate her people comes from a woman overseas “in the service.” Before you get to the tribute you may be interested in her account of how nearly she failed to get to Denmark. Her letter was written in April of this year.

“From London I went to Hull where I climbed on a Danish Hospital ship for Denmark. After three days at sea we passed the Kagger Roe in the North Sea, the extreme northern part of Denmark where it looks on the map as if one could run over to Sweden and borrow an egg for breakfast. We got to that point about eleven P. M., a fearful night, blowing a gale. I had curled into my bunk from sheer ennui and cold. It gets to be deadly, this being with a horde of people not understanding a word of English or you their language. In a moment an order came in from the captain for all passengers to dress fully, take their small valuables, travel orders, passports, put on a life preserver and report on deck at their proper stations. I climbed out, put on my heavy army coat, tied my overseas cap under my chin, put on fur lined slippers, put my money, passports, papers and the little silver case with the children's picture in my over-coat pocket, looked in the mirror, powdered my nose, asked my reflected self if I was afraid, bade goodbye to my \$85.00 Innovation trunk and piled on deck. I found my station near a funny little life boat. Every one was at the captain's port looking like misbegotten gargoyles in their hideous life preservers. The crew were marked off at different life boats ready to hurl the passengers in and then dump them into the sea as the life boat overturned.

“WE were a miserable outfit. It was blowing a gale, almost midnight and as black as the inside of a cow. The very chill of death enveloped us. We clung to the life boats and railings and when the big, black waves hit the deck a fine sleet would form in their wake. In a little while a ship's officer came up and in Danish made a long speech. It sounded like the Maiden's Prayer. I finally clutched him frantically and conveyed to him that his message had left me uninformed, then in broken English he made me understand that we were passing the danger zone full of mines and that a ship had been sunk there the day before. This was only a precaution should we be hit. He assured us we could all be safely launched as a ship rarely sank under 10 minutes. He left me with the impression that he thought it might be something of an experience, of sorts. We shivered there, some of the women weeping on men—husbands I reckon—I felt pretty forlorn and clinging-viney and as the night went on I got fearfully sorry for myself. Finally at 3 A. M. the ship's bell warned we could go below, the danger now was passed. I climbed back into bed so cold and stiff and wet that a watery grave had no terrors for me. I am here to state that from now on I prefer drowning in my berth like a lady. The saving process is refined cruelty. Three ships have been sunk off this point in the last week. One American.

“Copenhagen is a very modern city, boasts eight hundred thousand, and fairly swarms with Russians, Poles and Germans. It's supposed to be ultra-smart and super-wicked, has beautiful cafes, magnificent theatres, wonderful museums, and exquisitely gowned women sit in smart cafes and smoke large fat cigars. It's considered very chic. Last Sunday I went out to Helsingfors, an hour's ride, where Hamlet is buried. I went through the Kronberg Castle, built in the 12th century, where Hamlet insisted his father's ghost walked. A funny old man there told the Dane I was with that tourists carried off Hamlet's grave each

No Illiteracy

season in chopped off morsels. It had to be rebuilt for 'em each Spring. Sounds fishy—but makes a story. I remember away back in the misty beginnings of my memory reading Hans C. Andersen and what he told of the gnomes and fairy folk that lived in and about this Kronberg Castle.

"I spent one week-end on one of the co-operative farms. The farmers have had a splendid organization here since 1882 which has thoroughly proved the dynamics of co-operation. They have co-operative dairies, slaughter houses, storage plants, produce-collecting agencies. They export and import co-operatively. They have for years supplied the English markets with dairy products. The entire company is managed by agriculturists and dairymen, the cottage with one cow and one egg having an equal vote. There are no middlemen. Co-operation has brought the market right to the farmer's gate, the co-operative carts call for the produce. It is weighed, tested and paid for at once, each man's name on his own eggs, butter, or whatever he sells. A fine, and public posting, is the penalty for a stale egg.

"This farm I visited was typical, built around an enclosed court as protection against the weather, the farm house on one side and farm buildings (all beautifully thatched) on the three sides. In many cases the 'beasties' are sheltered under the same roof with the humans, in stall-like arrangements around a large center room. It was logically explained to me that in this way the creatures must be kept very clean and comfortable else they would not be pleasant to live with. I quite liked the idea. Personally I would so much rather live with one of these soft-eyed Holstein cows than many people I can think of—for instance Penrose or Hardwick of Georgia.

"Tuesday if possible I am going to Jutland, an adjoining province and get all possible data on these co-operative farms. I think they have the Non-Partisan League out-distanced.

"I AM simply fascinated with Denmark's system of public universities called 'Falkenhjsskoler.' I was told that there are about 100 of them in Denmark with an estimated attendance yearly of some fifteen thousand students. There are no entrance examination or funds, no certificates, degrees, prizes, nor technical training, no arbitrary curriculum or attendance and no social distinction. They regard education as much a part of life as breathing. Ten dollars per month covers total expenses of lodging, board and instruction. Any one can get state assistance by merely wanting to attend and an inability to pay. The one university or 'high school,' I visited bore this significant motto over the entrance 'The people must be educated sufficiently to advise their rulers.' Another slogan says that 'any occupation considered indispensable is honorable.' Greater attention is given oral instructions than text books. The very best lecturers are here and every conceivable subject is covered. They consider the most essential knowledge to be industry and subsistence. One of the farmers told me an interesting thing. He said that in the autumn after the harvest the farmers hitched up their carts and came in droves to these schools, bringing their families and bedding and for 10 days had an intellectual orgy, lectures three times a day and community singing once a day. In the evenings they give plays, old-folk things and bits of Greek dancing. Now these 'students' are not Denmark's smart folk, nor the upper middle-class, but the middle-class and lower-middle-class and the peasants. I am told that practically every household takes a daily paper and they boast "No illiteracy."

For College and Prep School

IN assembling complete outfits for College Youths and Prep School Boys at **Best & Co.**, parents and guardians not only follow the lead of other patrons of the best known colleges and preparatory schools in this country, but they are assured the lowest prices that prevail for quality merchandise.

We invite inspection of our wide price range in all departments.

Young Men's Suit

Made in Our Own Shops under exactly the same high standards as our well-known men's clothes, this young men's suit of all-wool cheviot in heather mixtures is excellent for college and Prep school wear.

Sizes 14-20 years. 34.50

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Characteristic of superior **Best & Co.** workmanship that has been recognized as supreme in boys' suits for over 40 years, this boy's knicker suit of Scotch home-spun effects is built for long service. Made in Our Own Shops.

Sizes 7-18 years. 22.50

Boys' Winter Overcoat

It is wise to select the overcoat now to complete the outfit, particularly as prices are predicted to advance later. This extra weight ulster of Shetland fleece effect is an excellent present value. Made in Our Own Shops.

Sizes 9-16 years. 37.50

Young Men's and Boys' Shoes

Young Men's Shoes, black gunmetal finish, heavy tips and soles. Built for strenuous wear, to outwear ordinary shoes.

Sizes 5-10. 7.50

Sizes 2½-6. 7.00

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Education For Citizenship

MASSACHUSETTS has worked out a scheme of citizenship-education which is intriguing the imagination and commanding the admiration of everyone who comes in touch with it. According to Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, it is well worthy of imitation and can be made to serve as a model for other state citizenship schemes. To this end we reproduce it below, as issued by the Essex County League of Women Voters.

SUGGESTION OF PLAN FOR PRIMER ON METHODS

OF GOVERNMENT FOR NEW VOTERS

PART I

- Who is a citizen?
- How does one become a citizen?
- What part does the citizen have in this government?
- Does he have the same part in all governments?
- When does a citizen share in government?
- What is an election?
- When are elections held?
- Are all officials elected at the same time?
- Can any citizen vote because he is a citizen?
- What must he do in Massachusetts to get the right to vote?
- Who can register?
- Where does one register?
- When must one register?
- Why are registration and voting important?
- Should every citizen vote?
- Where does he vote in Massachusetts?
- What is the proceeding at the polling place?
- What is our system of voting called?
- Why should the ballot be secret?
- Illustration of a ballot.
- If the first ballot should be spoiled by wrong marking what can the voter do?
- What is a straight ticket?
- How does one mark a ballot for a straight ticket?
- Are there good reasons for not voting a straight ticket?
- When your candidate is elected, is that the end of your interest in him?
- What will a good citizen do?

PART II

(Political Parties)

PART III

(Local Government)

Town System in Massachusetts.

County Government in Massachusetts.

City Government in Massachusetts (general).

PART IV

(State Government in Massachusetts)

Legislative, Executive, Judiciary, Commissions.

PART V

Federal Government in the United States—Legislative, Executive Judicial.

PART VI

How does the Government pay its bills?

Note: The question and answer will be asked throughout, following the detailed method shown in Part I. Either a preface or a postscript will give an outline for Naturalization with specific information about Courts in Massachusetts. The Boston Equal

The Massachusetts Plan

Suffrage Association is issuing a monograph on the government of the Commonwealth, adapted to the needs of more advanced students.

EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP

ORGANIZATION

The State work shall be organized on a county basis following the plan so successfully used by the Finance Committee; each county to have a local committee made up of people well informed and vitally interested to carry forward the work—this need not be a stereotyped committee but one adapted to local needs—its Chairman to be called Citizenship Chairman, and this committee to co-operate with the state committee.

DIVISION OF WORK

1. Division of civic and political education. This would include technique of voting, registration, etc.; principles of political parties; political history; actual government, i. e., officers, functions, efficiency.

2. Division of research, under which would come collection of data of surveys, publicity, record of votes, reports, distribution of official information, bulletins. It will also seek co-operation with other organizations, thus avoiding duplication.

3. Division of Americanization. Under this would come education of alien women and naturalization. (Wives of foreigners already naturalized automatically become citizens. Foreign-born women unmarried, or who were 21 when their fathers became naturalized, are naturalized in the same way as men.)

4. Division of political and civic activity, i. e., education through the actual work for better civic conditions; direct participation in political parties; machinery of government.

5. The results of government as expressed in educational systems; the courts, care of dependents; defectives; public utilities; food production and distribution; taxation; conservation, thrift; public health.

METHOD OF WORK

Public discussion weeks or days or citizenship conferences in each county of the state, preferably at the county seat, these to be followed by local schools in all possible places.

Training classes for organizers, teachers, and lecturers to be established in Boston, and perhaps elsewhere, with uniform methods.

MATERIAL

The State Association aims to furnish outlines for study courses, pamphlets on phases of government activities and will publish a Primer of Facts of Government for the New Voter in which the actual government of Massachusetts, town, county and state, will be simply presented. Bibliographies on civics, history, economics will be available and a library of such authorities maintained at state headquarters. Publications by other associations, as the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, can be utilized.

The basis for a Citizenship Development plan is made up of two conceptions:

FIRST: Stimulation of interest in activities that make for better citizenship.

Note: This should be begun at the point of vital interest to the particular community at the time the program is begun; it may be a new school, a bridge, clean up week, getting better health conditions; correcting illiteracy, whatever is known to be needed in civic improvement, should be the starting point.

(Continued on page 346)

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A Plea for Occupation Therapy

By Helen R. Mabie

ONE day last winter a woman who had been sitting for days in the depths of depression caused by nervous exhaustion began to notice the basketry which was going on around her in the hospital ward. "If I can do that I can work," she said "and if I can work I can live." Think of the joy of teaching that woman to live! Ten years ago most people would have considered the idea that the sick should work rather a cruel one, and it seems curious that the healing value of work should come to be generally recognized just at the time when so many well people are trying to cut their working hours down almost to minutes. This, of course, is the natural result of too much of even a good thing, but it has been lately said that the severest shock which any organism can sustain is the realization that it is useless—that there is no work for it to perform. It is just against this realization and the fact behind it that occupation therapy is directed. If a sick person can be reached and interested in some creative work before his mind has had time to settle into the round of miserable and hopeless thoughts which wait for anyone who is set on one side even for a short time, in the current of life, he may be saved months of unhappiness and may even be returned as a useful member to the society which would otherwise have carried him as a drag. The value of work for nervous cases has, of course, been appreciated for a long time and it is coming more and more to be realized that in almost any long illness, it is very great and that patients stricken suddenly with some terrible handicap, as so many of our soldiers were, should be given something to do at the first possible moment. By this promptness it is hoped not only to avert the possibility of the patient's sinking into the depressing hospital idleness, but also when necessary to substitute a new usefulness before the possible loss of the old could be fully appreciated.

So much has been said about the importance of the work cure in connection with the military hospitals, that it seems meaningless repetition to speak of it at all, but it does seem to need

repetition in connection with our civilian hospitals and homes for old people. Many of them are already splendidly equipped to meet this need but others are not. Here are cases where work would be of great therapeutic use, and others where it is pitifully needed as recreation. There are old people and invalids who have been in the hospital so long that they have been entirely forgotten by the outside world. They are fed and sheltered, but in every other way they might as well be marooned on a desert island. It is difficult, indeed it is almost impossible to conceive of the monotony of their days, spent lying in the same bed, looking at the same ceiling, eating the same food, and talking to the same neighbors perhaps for years. They are surely in desperate need of something to occupy minds and fingers.

Even a very limited experience in teaching the sick will demonstrate, as it did to the writer, the great interest and importance of the work. Of course, there are moments of deep discouragement and gloom. Teaching is not easy at best, and this teaching is, at times, rather unusually trying but no profession offers a better field for the study and love of human nature, and the rewards are heart warming.

THE writer wishes to say that to her, as perhaps to others, the bead necklaces made by French soldiers which began to appear three or four years ago among the possessions of those returning from France, offered the first suggestion of any possibility of occupation for the sick other than reading or solitaire. This plea for interest in the work of teaching handicrafts to sick civilians, as well as soldiers, is therefore very modestly offered from a great interest in and love for it, rather than from much experience.

When the military hospitals are closed, it is to be hoped that many of the Reconstruction Aids will seek positions in the civilian hospitals and that, as a result of the new and general interest, many of the civilian hospitals which have been without them will open occupation departments. Such departments need cost the hospital little more than the initial expenses for equipment and the worker's salary. The sale of articles made will pay for materials, etc.

The training of an occupation teacher should be long and thorough, and should include psychology, designing, and all the arts and crafts which the student can by any possibility acquire. Nor should such humbler occupations as sewing, knitting, typewriting and printing be despised. It may be necessary to teach almost anything at a moment's notice, and only one who has tried to deal with a refractory printing press without previous experience can appreciate fully the value of thorough preparation, and let no one try to teach anything which she herself does not fully understand as we poor emergency teachers were compelled to do. The result is simply discouragement to both teacher and pupil. Now that the value of occupation therapy has been so clearly demonstrated in the military hospitals, it seems as though the time, for which every worker hopes, might be approaching when all our hospitals, except those treating short time or emergency cases will provide occupation for their inmates and some of the work of the world will be done by these handicapped workers. Let us make sure that the interest is not lost, and that the old invalids and the insane may have the benefit of the light into their lives from this sunny window.

Federal Suffrage Map Hangs in Old Virginia Court House



COURT HOUSE AT WILLIAMSBURG

League. On that occasion the suffrage ratification map was hung upon the walls by the president of the League, Mrs. L. S. Foster, who starred the states that have ratified. The suffragists will see that each new state receives its star.

THE progress of the ratification campaign is being traced on the walls of the historic old court house at Williamsburg, Virginia. In this building, which has stood as a symbol of justice and right since 1769, the ter-centenary of the first meeting of the House of Burgesses was celebrated in unique fashion by the Williamsburg Equal Suffrage

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Although "style" to the utmost is apparent in our attire this season, as Fashion has cast off the shackles of war-time restriction, the famous "quality traditions" of the House of McCreery were never more faithfully maintained.

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Women Demand Lower Prices

"**L**OWER PRICES' is the demand of the new voter," says Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, President of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, writing in the state official bulletin. "When men in the past have opened their state campaigns, they have had bands and fireworks and sometimes a little lady falling from a balloon with a parachute to enthruse the voters. The new voter demands not bands but lower prices and the political party which seriously realizes this will be the successful party of the near future.

"Now that women are ready the question is, where will they go. They are not partisan. They have no political inheritance. They have considered themselves Republicans or Democrats because their fathers or husbands are, not from any love of the party per se. They are shocked beyond reason at the High Cost of Living, they know what the trouble is, they know that the men at the head of the great trusts are grinding the people below them, everybody knows that, even children know it. The Sherman trust law was enacted to prevent combination but it was only enforced on local milk dealers and helpless groups. Why is this? Because brave men are never politically brave. The powerful corporations contribute vast sums to the treasuries of political parties, political parties have to have money, no politician has the courage to jeopardize his party and so he votes to investigate and investigate and that is the end. Women care for their families, they know it is not right for the father to toil unceasingly, that the family shall barely subsist. They say the political parties as now constituted must die if divorced from beef or steel. Let them die. Let us have a new one, let us get one that is not afraid."

Seven Million Workers

(Continued from page 338)

factories, maintained at the employers' expense, are urged as the most practical remedy. The training department idea has already demonstrated its great value for peace-time industry, and the number of firms introducing training in their plants is growing week by week.

The task of the government's Training Service is to provide interested manufacturers with expert advice in planning their training departments and to supply them with carefully prepared training courses. Its bulletins can be had free of charge by addressing the U. S. Training Service, care of the Department of Labor at Washington.

"North Carolina Will Ratify"

HON. WALTER CLARK, Chief Justice of the State of North Carolina, recently sent this message to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

"There has been a great growth of public sentiment in this state in favor of equal rights for women. We will have a special session of the Legislature next spring and I am satisfied that it will ratify the Constitutional amendment. However, doubtless before that time, the necessary 36 states will have ratified and our ladies can participate in the primaries next June and in the general election next November. When they once attain the right of suffrage 'all these things shall be added unto them' and equality before the law and just legislation will be a matter of course—but not till then."

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The Massachusetts Plan

(Continued from page 343)

1. Interest in local government. Classes to instruct in civics leading on to state and federal—then to international.
2. Knowledge of pending legislation and the community's representative's attitudes toward all bills; how legislation is managed—state, federal.
3. Knowing the community from a human standpoint—survey, acquaintance, friendship, agencies for mutual helpfulness, English lessons, encouragement of night schools, and schools in factories partly on employer's time; English clubs for adult foreign-speaking women. (Take a cultural toll of the foreign elements settled in your town,—learn their literature, art, music, their history and their handicraft.)
4. Industrial sympathy. Knowing local conditions, unionism, open shops, enforcement of protective laws, margin of leisure and income (time not used in work) balance between wages and average cost of living, attitude of skilled labor; recreational opportunities; neighborliness of a real significance.
5. Public health. Health laws of state; local personnel, what is needed; preventative measures; health insurance, local sanitation; (garbage collection, clean streets and alleys; milk, etc.) nursing provision, hospitals.

SECOND: The need to arouse in every community a healthy interest in the problems that inhere in the peace settlement and the consequent political and economic adjustments:

1. By means of lectures on history, on the customs and institutions of the major races; on the backward races; on capital and labor, especially clear statements of recent labor programs and what they mean; on organization for war and its lessons for peace, etc. The lecture week is a popular method.
2. By means of discussions and reading circles, these arranged by the community, a natural focus now being the terms of the peace treaty.

The object of these programs is *first*, the practical need to teach the new voter; *second*, to keep the "together" feeling; utilize social emotion stimulated by the tragedy of war, create conscious intelligence as the necessary source of democratic government.

Citizenship in North Carolina

THAT North Carolina women are keenly anxious to fit themselves for exercising aright the new opportunity that is so soon to be theirs is shown by the fact that many towns throughout the state have formed leagues for the study of citizenship problems.

The spirit of their work is well expressed by one suffragist who said: "We hope too many states will not ratify before our special session next July. We want to give North Carolina the honor of being one of the thirty-six!"

Under the direction of Miss Gertrude Weil, of Goldsboro, President of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage League, public meetings have recently been held in twenty-nine towns throughout the state. The following towns have formed leagues or active committees for citizenship study, and a number of others plan to form leagues in September: New Bern, President Mrs. Chas. Buford; Henderson, President Miss Mariel Gary; High Point, Miss Clara Cox; Salisbury, Mrs. Edward Burt; Gastonia, Mrs. Fred Smyre; Monroe, Mrs. Walter Crowell; Carthage, Mrs. H. F. Seawell; Shelby, Miss Selma Webb; Bryson City, Mrs. Lilian Rowe Frye; Sylva, Mrs. Mary Denning; Brevard, Mrs. David Ward; Statesville, Mrs. B. F. Long; Newton, Mrs. J. Y. Killian. A number of other towns are carrying on enrolment work.

The following comprehensive program has been adopted by many of these leagues: to interview and pledge representatives for ratification; to obtain suffrage signatures; to increase the WOMAN CITIZEN circulation; to conduct in the fall a series of meetings for citizenship instruction.

A committee of the State League is preparing a series of papers which may be obtained for use at these meetings and which comprise the following subjects:

- 1.—Progress of Freedom; a History of Popular Government.
- 2.—Democracy and the American Constitution.
3. Development of Suffrage in America.
- 4.—League of Women Voters; Need and Program.
- 5.—City Governments; Types and Functions.
- 6.—The Ballot and Its Use.
- 7.—Woman's Obligation to the Future.
- 8.—Biblical Basis for Woman Suffrage.

The women's clubs of the state are cooperating through their civics departments in spreading citizenship instruction. A Voters' Manual is in preparation, and also a series of suggested subjects, which will be used by local men and women in lectures to the new leagues.

Indianapolis Citizenship School

THE Indianapolis League will hold a "Citizenship School" during the latter part of September. Mrs. Walter Greenough will be general chairman, acting in conjunction with Miss Sara Lauter, president of the Indianapolis League. Leagues from all over the state will send representatives to this school, in order that they may fit themselves to take up similar work in various parts of the state. A sort of normal course will be given, and the women taught ward and precinct organization, parliamentary law, methods of voting, etc. Special accommodations will be arranged in Indianapolis for the women attending the school who have no place to visit while there, in order that the expense to the women and the leagues may be reduced to a minimum.

THE Extension Department of Indiana University is preparing courses in civics, public speaking and parliamentary law, and will co-operate with the Franchise League in arranging a course in civics to meet the needs of the newly enfranchised, the work to be given in classes or by mail.

Work for Health Education Bill

MRS. ELIZABETH HEWES TILTON of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been appointed chairman of the Child Welfare Committee of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government. This committee was created recently to co-ordinate the work of the local association with that of the Child Welfare Department of the League of Women Voters. The principal work of the Boston Welfare Committee will be along Legislative lines, special attention being given to the Health Education Bill.

Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, who is a national figure in suffrage work, has taken up her new duties as secretary of the Committee on Education for Citizenship of the Boston Suffrage League.

MRS. W. E. BIRDSALL, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs of Boston, has been appointed chairman of the committee on Food Supply and Demand, of the Boston Equal Suffrage League.

One of the aims of this committee will be to try and find out where the food supply comes from, what happens to it before it reaches the consumer, and what women voters are doing to facilitate the process.

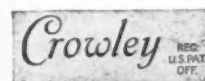
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JUST why she chose to be Florence E. Allen, lawyer, instead of the conventional "attorney-at-law" I do not know, but so she had it on her first letterhead and on her first sign on the door of her modest little office in Cleveland when she started the practice of law five years ago. That modest little office did not last long as Miss Allen was speedily gathered into a big law office in an important downtown building and there she stayed until she was appointed an assistant in the office of County Prosecutor Samuel Doerfler last spring.

The appointment, made possible by a vacancy caused by the election of one of the assistant prosecutors to Congress, was remarkable since there is no record of a woman prosecutor in any other state where women do not have the vote. And votes for Ohio women seemed a much more remote contingency six months ago than now. The appointment came out of a clear sky and none was more surprised than Miss Allen herself. She was assigned to duty on the "criminal side" of the office and has been trying from three to six cases weekly, winning about three out of four.

Miss Allen won her spurs before the State Supreme Court in 1916 when she came out victorious in the case for municipal suffrage for the women of East Cleveland on the ground that the "Home Rule for Cities" provision included in the amended Ohio Constitution, adopted in 1912, gave to the electors of charter-governed cities the right to extend suffrage to women. The men who have been largely responsible for that amendment, among whom Hon. Newton D. Baker, then Mayor of Cleveland, is the best known, were greatly surprised at the Court's ruling. They had builded more democratically than they knew. Since then Lakewood and Columbus, the state capital, have extended municipal suffrage to their women.

Miss Allen was the first, and is so far the only, woman ever invited to address the Ohio State Bar Association at its annual dinner. She was the first, and so far as is known, the only woman in Cleveland or elsewhere in the United States to act as arbitrator for a men's trades union in a labor dispute, having been chosen to represent the Street Railway Men's Union of Cleveland last year in an important controversy.

LAST autumn Miss Allen appeared before the National War Labor Board as attorney for the women street car conductors of Cleveland, and after the close of the war Mr. Frank P. Walsh sent word by a friend that Miss Allen's presentation of the women conductors' case was the best made before that Board.

Miss Allen was well launched on a musical career when she decided to become a lawyer. While studying at the New York University Law School from which she graduated, she

Florence E. Allen— Lawyer

By Elizabeth J. Hauser



MISS ALLEN

pieced out her income by giving music lectures for the New York City Board of Education. During this period she was executive secretary of the National College Equal Suffrage League, the headquarters of which were in New York City. It was then Miss Allen got her first experience as a suffrage campaigner, when, under the direction of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, she was initiated into many avenues of activity in the Ohio campaign of 1912. Miss Allen was equally active in the Ohio campaign of 1914, both in helping to get the question on the ballot, through an initiative petition, and afterwards as speaker and organizer. She was one of the leaders in the referendum campaign on the Reynolds Act of 1917 and with the single exception of Miss Zara duPont, first vice-president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, Miss Allen has worked in more counties probably than any other woman in the state of Ohio. Last winter she gave a series of lectures on Citizenship for the Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs at which the average attendance was about 600. She was one of the most effective speakers in the various Liberty Loan campaigns.

Cleveland was the logical place for Miss Allen when she was ready to open her law practice. She is a graduate of Woman's College, Western Reserve University, having been prepared for college by her father and by him saved the routine of years in public school. She gained some newspaper experience on the Plain Dealer. Her maternal grandfather, Jacob Tuckerman, had conducted a famous school at New Lyme, two counties distant

from Cleveland; her father, Clarence E. Allen, now manager of mines for the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, at Salt Lake City, had been a professor at Western Reserve before it was removed from Hudson to Cleveland; her mother's brother, the late Dr. Bryant B. Tuckerman, whose name was a synonym for radicalism of the soundest kind, was a power in Cleveland in his day and had commenced to liberalize the thought of a very large number of the people of that city some years before the advent of Tom L. Johnson.

When Florence E. Allen, lawyer, located in Cleveland, she came into her own. That she has attained so much is due to two things. She is the right person in the right place and she works—works prodigiously.

Receive the D. S. C.

BESIDES the names of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Miss Hannah J. Patterson, of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and Mrs. Jane Delano, of the Red Cross, the list of recent War Department awards of the Distinguished Service Cross or Medal, shows seven other women. Mrs. James S. Cushman, chairman of the War Work Council, Young Women's Christian Association, is one of those who receives the medal. Another is Miss Grace D. Banker, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, of whom the official notice says: "She served with exceptional ability as chief operator in the Signal Corps exchange at General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, and later in a similar capacity at 1st Army Headquarters. By untiring devotion to her exacting duties under trying conditions she did much to assure the success of the telephone service during the operations of the 1st Army against the St. Mihiel salient and to the north of Verdun."

Of Miss Mary Vail Andrews, of the American Red Cross, it is said: "On her own initiative she organized and efficiently developed and administered the work of the American Red Cross at Toul, France. Under her wise supervision this work grew from the ministering and supplying of small comforts to soldiers passing through in hospital trains to an undertaking of extensive proportions, which has aided and cheered thousands of men in the service."

MISS JULIA C. STIMSON as chief nurse of Base Hospital No. 21, "displayed marked organizing and administering ability while that unit was on active service with the British forces. Her devotion to duty was exceptional while she was chief nurse of the American Red Cross in France. Upon her appointment as director of nursing service of the American Expeditionary Forces, she performed exacting duties with conspicuous energy and achieved brilliant results."

Miss Helen G. McClelland and Miss Beatrice MacDonald, Army Nurse Corps, Base Hospital No. 10, were awarded the cross, the citation stating that Miss McClelland "occupied the same tent with Miss MacDonald, cared for her when wounded, stopped the hemorrhage from her wounds, under fire caused by bombs from German aeroplanes, while on duty with the surgical team at British Casualty Clearing Station No. 61, British Area, France."

Miss Isabelle Stambaugh, who also receives the cross, "was seriously wounded while with a surgical team at a British casualty clearing station at the big German drive of March 21, 1918, in front of Amiens, France."

Profiteering

The subject of profiteering is engaging the mind of the American housewife practically to the exclusion of all their problems. Something of this intense feeling is shown in the following communication from Mrs. M. W. True of St. Johnsbury, Vermont:

"The women of America have made good in war. Will the same women make good in the great need of the people regarding the high cost of living? After the civil war the prices slowly regained their normal level. Now they are soaring still higher, which is not the natural condition after war. Of course it is due to profiteering. We all understand that the question is broad and intricate. So many different conditions affecting prices and affected by prices.

"But it seems to me that women may do more now in regulating prices than the government. I will not presume to make any suggestions regarding ways and means, as the women who have helped win the war are more capable of judging regarding that than I.

"But the high cost of living is now the most critical question of the hour. There has never been a time like the present. The President and Congress are doing all in their power to lighten the burden of the people. You women who control the *Woman Citizen* practically control the women of the country. As the President and Congress have dropped everything for this vital question, so do you drop all other work and study this question—the higher cost of living and higher wages or the opposite. If it is the higher prices and higher wages soon will come a crash that will shake the world. Not only thrones will totter and fall, but republics will fall. It is now more necessary that you do your part, and that a greater part than ever before."

Honored by France

THE French Croix de Guerre has been conferred upon Miss Theresa Leshar of Rye, New York, in recognition of valiant services under fire as a French Red Cross Nurse.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park To Lecture on Reconstruction



MRS. MAUD WOOD PARK

A SERIES of talks on Reconstruction by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will feature the coming year's work of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for good government.

The purpose of this series is to bring to the attention of voters, particularly the newly enfranchised voters, some of the most important issues before the present Congress. The sixty-sixth Congress will play a tremendous part in peace and reconstruction problems, many of them of vital importance to the women of the country. Mrs. Park's continued residence at Washington as the head of Congressional Committee working on behalf of the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, brought her in close contact with the proceedings of Congress. A keen student of social and economic problems, Mrs. Park is thus peculiarly fitted to make this course one of more than usual value.

MRS. PARK will spend some time in the early fall in Washington getting in close touch with the matters before Congress, following which she will give her lectures before the Boston suffragists. She will also fill a number of similar engagements in other cities.

The six lectures on Reconstruction will cover the following main divisions:

- 1—The Way the Congress Works.
 - a. Its Personnel.
 - b. Its Procedure.

- c. Reforms Proposed.
- 2—Hope for the Toilers.
 - a. Senator Kenyon's Industrial Program.
 - b. Other Labor Measures.
- 3—New Safeguards for Mother and Child.
 - a. Bill providing for Maternity and Infancy.
 - b. Social Hygiene Measures.
 - c. Prevention of Child Labor.
- 4—Education for Citizenship.
 - a. The Smith-Towner Bill.
 - b. Other Remedial Measures.
- 5—The Public and the Food Supply.
 - a. Investigation of Packing Industry.
 - b. Price Fixing.
- 6—The Best Use of National Resources.
 - a. Land.
 - b. Water Power.
 - c. Minerals.

MISS EMILY L. FARNUM of New York City is the first woman to be made chief of a division in the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. Miss Farnum is an ardent suffragist.

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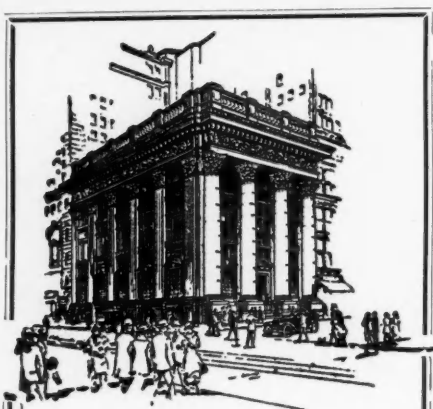
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World Congress of Women Workers National Women's Trade Union of America

THE call to the first world congress of working women was issued recently from the National Women's Trade Union League of America to the women of thirty-four countries, whose representatives are to meet in Washington the week preceding the International Labor Congress called by the League of Nations. The cablegrams, sent from Washington, are signed by Miss Mary Anderson, newly appointed director of the Woman's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, who is secretary of the Women's Trade Union League Committee on International Relations, which has charge of the arrangements for the Congress.

As the date for the International Labor Conference, called by President Wilson, has been set for October 29, the women's congress will convene about October 23rd. Each country represented in the latter congress will be entitled to ten women delegates and ten votes, and all delegates must bring credentials signed by accredited trade union organizations. This will mean that for the first time in the history of the world the elected representatives of the organized working women of all countries will have opportunity to discuss the problems of the workers. In this manner they will endeavor to bring their influence to bear upon the determinations of the International Labor Conference of the Allied Governments in which, under the terms of the labor charter of the League of Nations, no direct voice or representation is provided for women.

THE cablegrams are addressed to the labor organizations of the following countries: Great Britain, France, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Canal Zone, Porto Rico, Paraguay, Chili, Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Republic of Salvador, Venezuela, South Africa, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria and Japan.

Supplementing the cables, a formal call, signed by the President of the National Women's Trade Union League, Mrs. Raymond Robins, and the national secretary-treasurer Miss Emma Steg-hagen, has been mailed to the labor organizations of each of the 34 countries. The call urges the delegates to prepare and bring to the Women's Congress material concerning the

agenda of the International Labor Conference, especially bearing on conditions of women's employment, the employment of children, application of the principle of the eight-hour day, 48 hour week, provision against unemployment, the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, and all the various aspects of these questions as set forth in the agenda.

The purpose of the congress is stated in the call as follows:

"Whereas, the League of Nations calls for an International Labor Congress to be summoned by the President of the United States of America, and,

"Whereas, items on the agenda intimately concern working women, and further,

"Since women must now assume responsibilities in the affairs of the world, we urgently hope you will be represented at this congress. The call voices the belief that women must at this time assume their new responsibilities and that fellowship and conference together can alone guarantee mutual faith and joint action which shall make for universal industrial justice."

The plans for this first international congress of working women were first projected in conferences between Miss Mary Anderson and Miss Rose Schneiderman, representing the National Women's Trade Union League of America at Paris during the Peace negotiations, and the women trade unionists of Great Britain and France. The British women trade unionists, through their Standing Joint Committee on Industrial Organizations, asked the National Women's Trade Union League of America to be the hostess organization in the United States, and their proposal was adopted.

Federal Employees Convene

THE National Federation of Federal Employees, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and which includes Government workers of all occupations and grades not exclusively eligible to other National Trade Union Organizations, will meet in its third annual convention at San Francisco, beginning September 8. The call which is signed by the national officers includes the name of one woman, Miss Florence Ethridge, third Vice-President of the National Federation.

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Diana with Pen and Brush

A Fairy Tale of a Woman Who Bathed in a Conch-Shell

WOMEN as intrepid travellers are not so rare as to excite much comment; yet perhaps even to a jaded public which is used to the woman explorer and the woman huntress of big game, there is left a thrill for the exploits of a woman whose explorations were for beauty in strange places, and whose implements of warfare were paint brushes and palettes of color.

It needed color, all the colors in the spectrum to furnish Mrs. Ellis Rowan of Australia with the necessary equipment to capture and put on paper or canvas the Birds of Paradise and tropical flowers of the remote places into which she has pursued her game.

At the American Museum of Natural History in New York City this summer there has been a collection on view, which is unique from many points of view. This is the work of Mrs. Rowan, who spent two years amongst the cannibals of New Guinea painting these wonderful birds and flowers from life. The head-hunters caught 40 out of 46 known species, which enabled the artist to make this collection of pictures, which may not be seen in America again for years.

Someone has called Mrs. Rowan the woman Ulysses. She has travelled all over the world, has written six books of wild life, three of them published in America and three in Australia. In one island between New Guinea and the mainland, she stayed eight weeks in a native rush house without walls, ate turtle steaks and drank coconut milk. As if she were telling a Grimm's fairy story, she speaks nonchalantly of bathing in a conch shell filled by gourds full of water carried by a Samoan woman, her only attendant. Mrs. Rowan is the only white woman who had ever been to this island. Cross country among bottle trees and huge ant-hills of her native land, from Gipps-land to Cape York has this indefatigable Australian woman pursued her humane hunting. Some of the most beautiful of her flowers, she says, she has found in the sand-hills of West Australia—"the loveliest flowers in all the world." Here are acres of pink everlasting. The back waters of Queensland are pools of blue and mauve water lilies. Here also are the marvelous flame trees.

Neither has she omitted the western hemisphere in her researches for birds and flowers.

MRS. ROWAN, who is a sister of the Duchess of Buccleuch, was borne in Melbourne, Australia. She was the daughter of Captain Charles Ryan of Derriviet, Macedon, an old Kilkenny family. In 1875 she married Captain F. C. Rowan, one of the heroes of the New Zealand war. With her husband she lived in New Zealand without white neighbors, and so made neighbors of the plants and birds. Her intimate knowledge of bush and bush-

men made her fearless about both. The greatest kindness in the world, she says, is found in the Australian bush. "A woman is as safe anywhere in Australia as she is in an ordinary city street." Once when a snake of unusual coloring started to slip past her in the bush, she forgot everything but her desire to paint it, and grabbing it behind its head, she held it steady until she had caught its brilliant color scheme. Then, as it was a rare specimen, she killed it and put it in a bottle. If she had killed it before she painted it, she explained convincingly, some of its wonderful tones would have faded before she transferred them to her canvas.

Mrs. Rowan's collection, which is said to be worth £10,000, has received nine gold and ten silver medals.

Honor Dr. Shaw

Honolulu, August 11, 1919.

WHEREAS, in the course of human events, it has pleased Almighty God to call our beloved leader, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw,

Be It Resolved, That the Suffrage Association of Hawaii regrets the loss of one of the world's greatest leaders, and

Be It Further Resolved, That we extend through Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, our sincere sympathy to the Board of the National Woman Suffrage Association for the loss of Dr. Shaw.

MRS. J. M. DOWSETT,
President, Woman's Suffrage
Association of Hawaii.

In Memoriam

Rhoda Palmer

Last Member of Convention of
1848

MISS RHODA PALMER, the last member of the 1848 Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, New York, died at her home in Geneva, early in August. Miss Palmer was 103 when she died. She was the only one of the group of women making that protest against woman's political and civil enslavement which rang around the world, to receive the reward of her labors. At the election of 1918, Miss Palmer was driven to the polls and cast her first vote.

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An Address Made at the First Annual Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at St. Louis, July 18, 1919.

FOR most business and professional women, the civil service does not exist. They have heard of it. They know in a general way that it is there. During the war there was a great expansion of the federal service and a dearth of men to fill the positions, which for the first time brought the public service home to the consciousness of women.

Even so, few business women would dream of turning to the civil service if they wanted a job. Most of the women in the service have stumbled in. Of conditions in general women are profoundly ignorant. They do not know whether the positions are few or many. They know almost nothing of the types of work or conditions of work. They have little knowledge of the salaries or chances of advancement. Above all, they do not know of the discriminations and handicaps under which women in the Service, or who wish to enter it, are struggling.

The civil service is by no means universal, as is generally supposed. There are only 10 states which have state commissions, and only 260 cities are under municipal civil service commissions, including only 107 of the 200 cities of the first class. Twenty states in these United States have no civil service whatever. The federal service has upwards of a million employees today, possibly more. Nobody knows how many and nobody knows the percentage of women, though it has vastly increased during the war. In normal times the federal service included over half a million positions. Only a handful of women in the Federal Service receive salaries above \$2500. Probably Miss Julia Lathrop, Director of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, is receiving the maximum salary paid to a woman in the service of the government of the United States, \$5000; but the great bulk of women in the federal service are paid under \$1800 per year.

In New York State,—I speak of New York because I come from there, and because I have made a study of conditions there which are probably more favorable to women in these respects than many of the other states,—there

are about 20,000 employees of whom approximately 2,000 are women. The maximum salary for women in the state service is about \$3500, with quite a respectable number receiving between \$2000 and \$3000, but here again the vast majority of women employees are in the clerical service and are paid less than \$1,800.

New York City may be taken as typical of the best of the great municipalities. It has about 86,000 employees including some 18,500 women teachers. 55,000 of these employees are under civil service, of whom 7,000 are women, or approximately 12½%. Of these women only eight receive more than \$3,000, and only three are in the competitive class. The salary range for women is from \$6,000 for Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner, Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, to \$96 a year for hospital helpers and pupil nurses.

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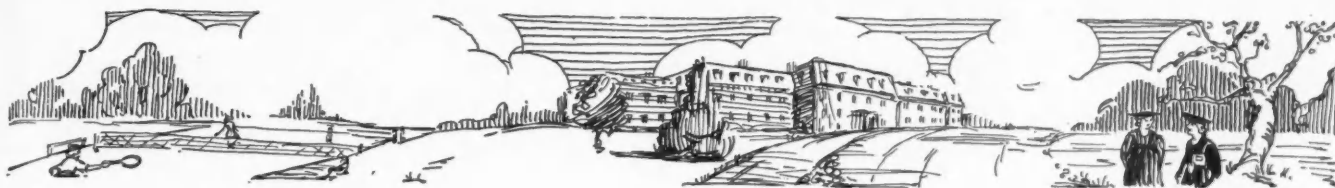
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In general women in the public service are employed in the old type positions, stenography, teaching, nursing, and institutional labor. The vast majority of women in the civil service receive less than \$2,000 a year. They are discriminated against as women both in salaries and advancement. I could quote chapter and verse to prove this, but it is not the worst discrimination. There is a wide-spread discrimination against women throughout the civil service east, west, north, and south, for appointment to positions in the public service, and still worse, even for admission to examinations.

IT is with regard to these last two points that I wish particularly to speak to this Federation. About a year ago the Federation of Women's Civil Service Organization was organized by Mrs. Olive Shepherd of Boston, then employed as an examiner in the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York. The Federation at once took a strong position in opposition to these discriminations against women. It has celebrated its first birthday by issuing a report of great significance to women,—"Women's Place in Civil Service" by May B. Upshaw, Assistant Chief Examiner in the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City.

The report was read at the Assembly of Civil Service Commissions of the United States and Canada, held in Rochester, N. Y., in June. It created a sensation on the floor of the convention and led to the passage of a blanket resolution, condemning discriminations against women. The report was prepared from statements made by civil service authorities themselves, with regard to their methods, procedure and legal rights. It was therefore semi-official in character. It indicates a nation-wide condition of things, as far as women in the civil service are concerned, so appalling that it was a shock even to those of us who thought we were familiar with the situation.

The full details of the discriminations you can read for yourselves. As for the general situation, it is enough to say that Miss Upshaw has condemned the civil service authorities out of their own mouths. They had no idea that the discrimination was so great until she presented it to them. They had been quite pleased with themselves and thought everything was "perfectly lovely."

It is not my purpose to go over the report here. The facts speak for themselves. But there are two outstanding factors which should be mentioned, and certain specific applications,

high spots, as it were. First—practically everywhere that civil service exists, an appointing officer by his mere say-so can refuse to appoint women who have actually qualified on civil service eligible lists and proved their fitness for the work by every test of experience, technical and theoretical examination, and every practical test the Civil Service Commission has required, thus nullifying the very principle upon which the merit system was founded—determination of fitness for public service by means of standing on a competitive examination. The only excuse needed is that the appointing officer does not want a woman!

Second, and even more outrageous, is this: All over the country, under the rules and practices of many of the civil service commissions, women are not even permitted to enter the examinations, if an appointing officer says he does not want a woman. The reasons given by these appointing officers are often very amusing. They are so afraid that women may have to do something unpleasant; that the work will be too shocking; they are even afraid that they may have to travel! So they will not allow women even to take an examination to qualify. And of what is suitable—they are very strong on suitability,—for a woman to do, these appointing officers are both judge and jury.

THE Federal Civil Service Commission, in spite of the fact that the Civil Service Act makes no discrimination against women, for instance, says that appointing officers appear to be willing, as a rule, to appoint women to all classes of positions in which women could appropriately serve. But, "the decision as to whether a man or woman shall be appointed rests with the appointing officer, who alone can properly decide the question." Fortunately, there are other civil service commissions which do not agree with this dictum. We must say for them, however, that there is a federal statute which provides that once appointed, women shall have the same compensation as men in like lines of work. Whether it is enforced or not, I do not know!

In California—taking up the states alphabetically—the determination of which list shall be certified, male or female, is based on the request of the appointing officer. However, the Commission says that where a position may be filled equally well by a man or woman we find no prejudice in the employment of women. But the San Francisco Commission states that prior to the adoption of the equal suffrage law,

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requisitions were seldom received for the certification of women except for positions such as stenographers, graduate nurses, etc. "The matter of sex is rarely mentioned now."

New Jersey states that they use a single list, unless it is directly specified by the appointing officers that the vacancy must be filled by a male.

New York State, as distinguished from New York City, I am sorry to say, has an especially bad record. Women are admitted only to examinations where the "duties may be performed by a woman." Notice the wording! And in April, the State Commission refused to

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admit women to examinations for such position, and statistician.

In New York City, on the other hand, largely owing to the influence of our women assistant chief examiner, Miss Upshaw, examinations are wide open to women. But the appointing officer still has control of certifications. Recently the appointing officer in the Department of Education refused to appoint women as attendance officers, although twenty of the first twenty-five on the eligible list were women, thirty-five of the first fifty were women and sixty-five of the first 100 were women.

THE Ohio Commission states that certifications are made without regard to sex, unless sex is specified in the request for certification; and in Cleveland women may qualify in a competitive examination, unless the work be of a kind unsuited to their sex.

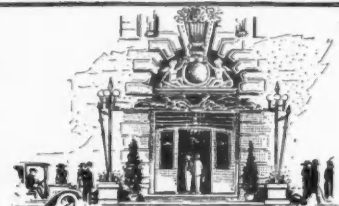
In Wisconsin the Civil Service Rules give the appointing officer the right to specify the sex desired, and the same is true in the city of Milwaukee.

In St. Louis the rules of the board permit appointing officers in their request for certification, to state whether or not they desire the certification of the names of male or female candidates.

The same condition obtains in Seattle, also in Minneapolis, although the Minneapolis Commission states that "appointing officers have a tendency to ask for the certification of women in all lines of activity in which women take an interest."

The Illinois delegation may be proud of its state commission as it has the best record. The commission admits women to all examinations, and itself determines the reasonableness of requests of appointing officers for certification by sex. "If the evidence proves that the person selected should be of a certain sex, the requisition is filed accordingly, and a notation is made, giving the reason for this action." However, I must qualify my commendation by giving the concluding statement of the Illinois Commissioner. He writes: "It is my personal observation that an appointing officer generally desires a man, except for stenographic positions. My personal opinion is that women are just as qualified to hold responsible positions as men, and that, in most cases, when the requisitions are for men only, it is because the appointing officer entertains the common prejudice against women." In the city of Chicago "the head of the department in which the position is to be filled may specify the sex required."

As you will see by this brief summary, the appointing officer very largely has power, due either to law or civil service rule, to close the civil service to women. This state of things must not be allowed to continue. As one woman said this morning, "We must change it from one of the things they can do to one of the things they can't do." The civil service must be thrown open to women.



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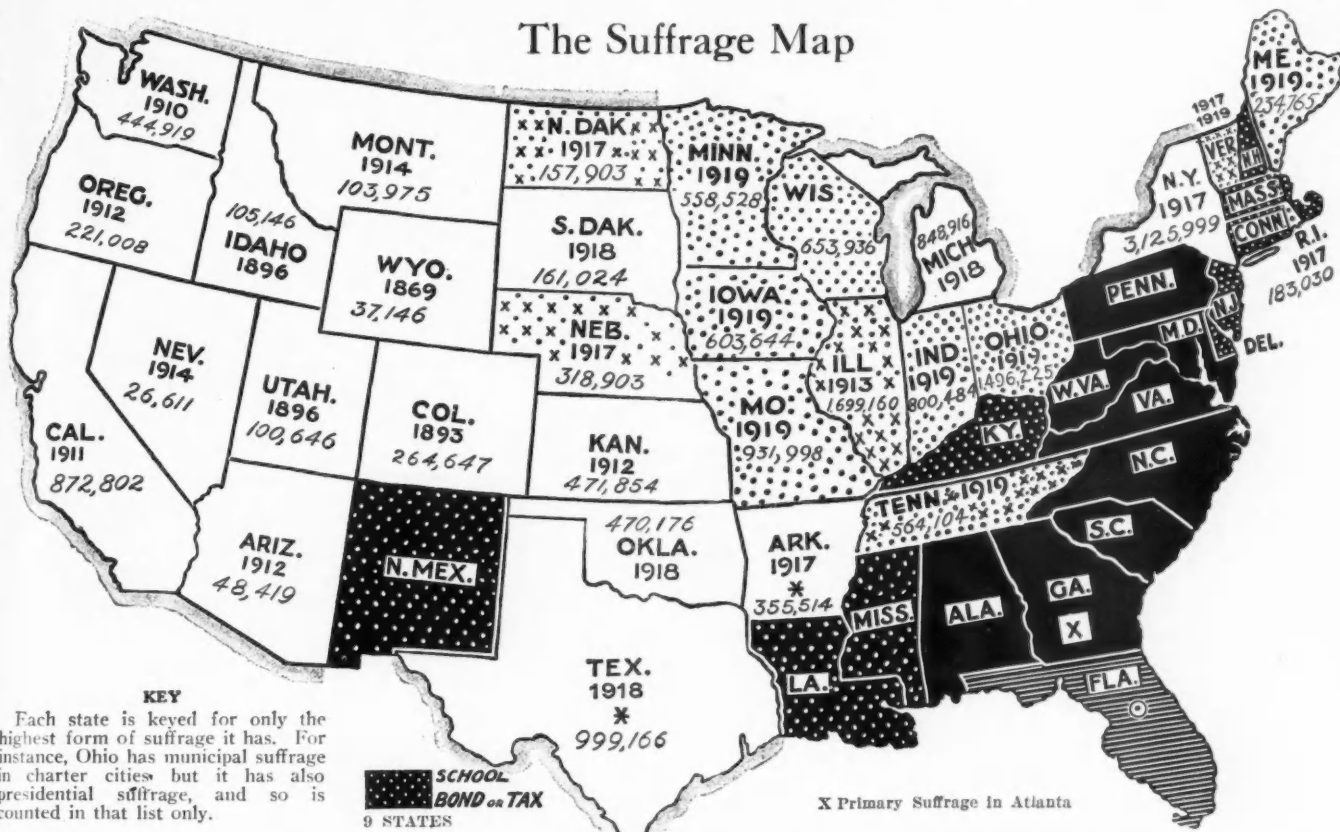
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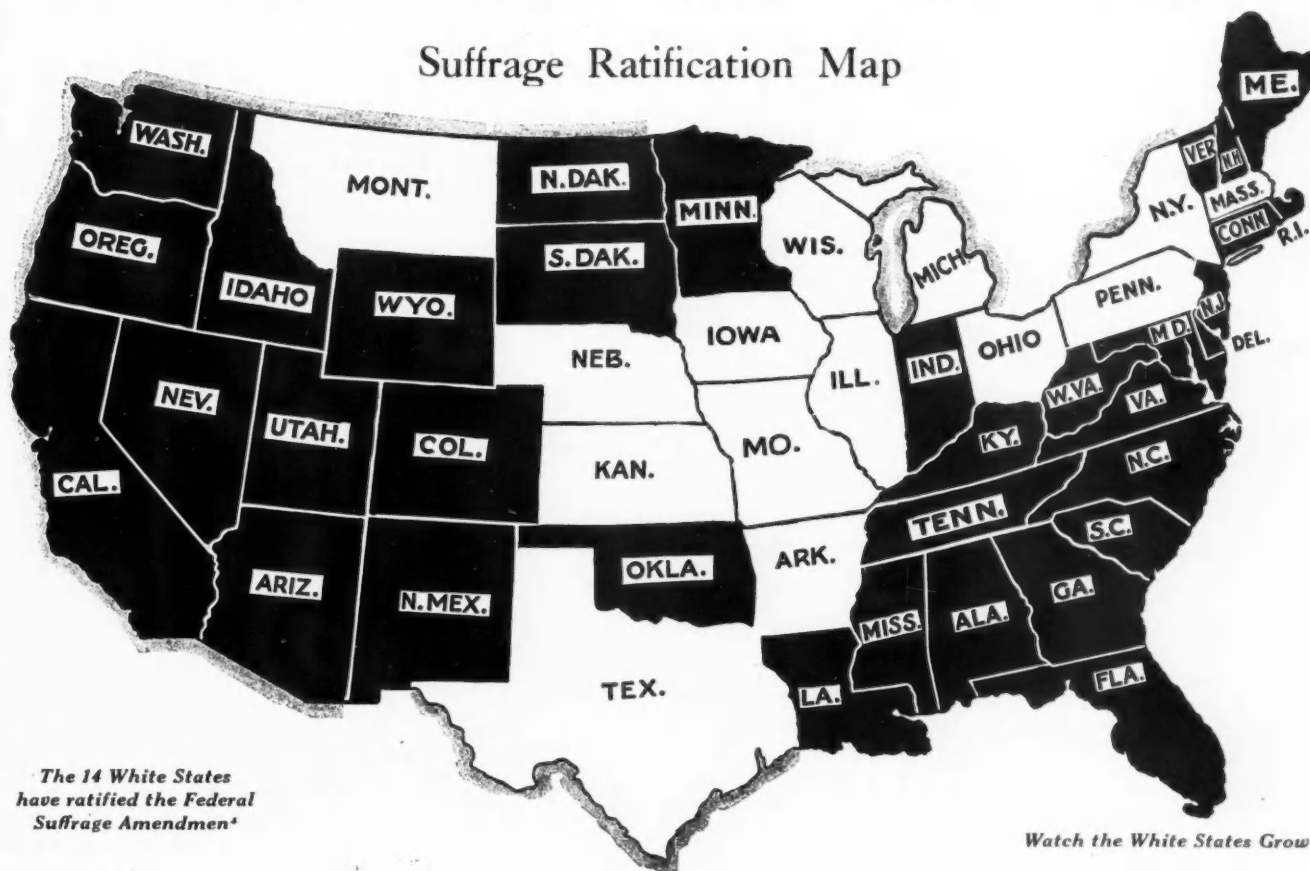
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The Suffrage Map



Suffrage Ratification Map



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Vol. L Old Style
Vol. IV New Style

SEPTEMBER 13, 1919

No. 15

WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN THIS ISSUE

Forgetting the Soldiers; Equal Suffrage For Italian Women; "What War Meant to Women," By Dr. Anna Howard Shaw; Women of the Orient Interested in Politics—China an Illustration; The Ratification Schedule; The Attitude of the Anti-suffragist; Dr. Mary Safford Casts Vote in Municipal Election; Successful Women Candidates in Primary Contest; Mother and Daughter Rival Candidates; Canadian Women Soon to Vote; Comments on Action of Georgia Legislature; Coming Home to Roost; Atlanta and New Jersey Show Interesting Pictures of Women and Practical Politics; The Southern Woman and Education; The Only Woman Privy Councillor; Woman's Point of View; State Notes; Motherhood and Americanization; The Passing of the Mystery Woman; Women in Suffrage, Church, War and Industry; Am I My Sister's Keeper?

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The Woman Citizen

A WEEKLY CHRONICLE OF PROGRESS

VOLUME IV

SEPTEMBER 13, 1919

NUMBER 15

The Minnesota Legislature ratified the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment September 8, House 120 to 9, Senate 60 to 5. New Hampshire's House ratified September 9, 212 to 143. Now goes to Senate.

This Week in Ratification

REPUBLICANS of Oklahoma have determined that the women of the whole nation shall vote in 1920. A telegram just received at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association gives the following pledge of support to a special session of the Oklahoma Legislature for immediate ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment:

The telegram announces that J. J. McGraw, National Republican Committeeman of Oklahoma, so unqualifiedly favors the plan of the ratification committee of Oklahoma for a special session for immediate ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, that he has succeeded in getting the Republican state organization to offer to pay all expenses to the special session for any Republican legislator unable to pay.

He says: "The question of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is of great national importance and one of fundamental fairness to American women. Suffrage in the state of Oklahoma was won at the last election by an overwhelming majority of all votes cast. The Legislature is bound to safeguard the right for Oklahoma women, and extend the same to the women of the nation. Oklahoma should act as quickly as possible. The refusal of Governor Robertson to call a special session can mean nothing else than his determined opposition to national woman suffrage. Republican members of the Legislature may be depended upon. Our party has led this fight from the beginning and will go through to the finish."

THE past week has been notable in the South for its attitude on the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

On September 2, President Wilson, as leader of the Democratic Party in the United States, sent the following message to the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky, meeting in Louisville on September 4: "Both as the leader of the party and as a student of existing conditions throughout the world, I venture to urge with the utmost earnestness that the State Convention include in its platform a plank in favor of the suffrage amendment. It would serve mankind and the party by doing so."

The Kentucky Convention responded promptly with an urgent plea to the Kentucky Legislature to ratify the Amendment at the next session in January, 1920. "And we urge," continued the Kentucky resolution, "our representatives in the Legislature of Kentucky and all executives of other offices to use their votes

THIS is the week to remember what General John J. Pershing said, in an address to a group of American women in France:

"This war is being fought by women. It is women who suffer and lend courage to us. Women are the ones to whom honor will be due when the war is over, and they will deserve honor for their aid in establishing democracy."

and influence in every legitimate way to bring about the ratification of same. We pledge ourselves to support in the next General Assembly if the Federal Amendment has not become operative by that time the submission of an amendment to the State Constitution granting suffrage to women on the same terms as to men and when the amendment is submitted to support it at the polls as a party measure."

In Virginia and in Alabama, there were heated arguments for the Amendment, which had many friends in both states. It was only after a struggle of several hours that the Alabama Senate achieved a second vote refusing to ratify the amendment.

VIRGINIA women suffragists rejoice in their victory in the special session of the Legislature, which was called on August 13 to consider good roads, not the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The Leedy Resolution to reject the suffrage amendment passed the House of Delegates by a vote of 61 to 21. The Senate refused to permit a similar resolution to come to a vote and indefinitely postponed the Leedy Resolution, which was worded in a manner so obnoxious to many Virginia gentlemen, that two Legislators, Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Willes, each introduced a resolution deploring its language. It reads as follows:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, the house and senate concurring, That the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and hereby is, rejected as an unwarranted, unnecessary, undemocratic, and dangerous interference with the rights reserved to the States or to the people in both State and Federal Constitutions, and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be filed with the Secretary of the United States as the expressed will of the people of Virginia as registered in their Constitution and by their elected representatives in the General Assembly, to retain the fundamental rights of local self-government vested in the states or in the people; and be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon our Sister States of the Union to uphold and defend the right of each state to decide who shall vote for its own officers, and to oppose and reject any Amendment to the Constitution of the United States that would transfer control of State franchises to the Federal Congress without

the consent of the people themselves as duly exercised under their several State Constitutions."

THE Senate resolutely opposed the Leedy resolution after a battle of nearly two days on the floor, and it was eventually postponed indefinitely. Friends of the Federal Suffrage Amendment are sure that the support of the Leedy resolution in the House of Delegates was not so much in opposition to the Federal Suffrage Amendment itself as to action upon it at this time, at a special session called for an entirely different purpose.

A resolution favoring the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the meanwhile had been introduced into the House Committee on Federal Relations.

The suffragists of Virginia, not in the least daunted by the House's action, sent the following letters of thanks and appreciation to the members of the House who worked against the Leedy resolution.

"The Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, representing 175 centers of suffrage sentiment in the state, and many thousands of Virginia suffragists, both men and women, affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association—the conservative body of suffragists in America, desires to express to you its thanks for the staunch support given to you in the house of delegates on September 3 and 4.

"We appreciate your fairness in rejecting a negative resolution while a positive resolution was still in committee awaiting action at the proper time, which, in your judgment, was not the special session called for good roads.

"We appreciate further the spirit which prompted you to spread upon the records of the house of delegates your position in repudiating the language of the negative resolution as unbecoming a southern Legislature in a Democratic state, to the national leader of its party, and to the chairman of its national committee.

"We have reason to believe with you that the majority vote does not express the sentiment of the house of delegates toward equal suffrage or the ratification of the Federal Amendment, but that many of the members voting for its adoption were prompted by their desire to keep the question out of the special session. Several members casting the adverse vote have so informed us.

"It is a matter of justifiable pride to us that our own Virginia men should wish to confer on us themselves the right of citizenship rather than have it conferred upon us automatically by the men of thirty-six other states. We rejoice with you in this victory for suffrage in the Virginia Legislature, the negative resolution having failed of passage in the upper house."

Forgetting the Men in the Trenches

THE New York Elections of 1918 were twice notable. They were the first general state elections in which women took part in great numbers, and they will go down to history as the time when thousands and thousands of New York men were fighting, not voting.

New York sent to the army the largest number of fighting men of any state in the Union—naturally—as it is the most populous state. It sent, to be exact, 367,864 soldiers. Many of these soldiers were on the firing line in France in November, 1918.

How many soldiers did *not* vote, and how many women *did* vote, in New York on that day may sometime become a matter of research. It is now, however, a matter of estimating probabilities.

When a woman gains the ballot she becomes part of the electorate. Interest in her ceases as woman and becomes fixed

upon her as voter. Both men and women are citizens and to the practical politician the sex of the person who votes in, or out, his man or measure doesn't count. It is wholesome and sane, therefore, to find election returns generally listed by counties, by districts, by parties, but not by sex.

A casual way of reaching the number of women voters in New York in 1918 is to take the total gubernatorial vote of 1918, with women voting, and subtract from it the total gubernatorial vote of 1916 without women voting. Presumably the increase would, roughly speaking, represent the woman vote. If it were not for the unusual factor of thousands and thousands of men in the war zone and so not counted in the election returns, this would make a good guess as to the voting women. The total soldier and sailor vote in 1918 was for the whole state 17,080. This out of 367,864!

Recently those opposed to giving women the vote have issued a statement that the whole state returns show only 511,404 voting women. They reached this figure by subtracting the 1916 vote from the 1918 vote, making no allowance for the decreased male vote, on account of the absence of soldiers. That is, they brushed aside the little fact of the war zone to make a point.

This was to do the soldiers a double injury. As soldiers on active duty they had been deprived of their vote and so of their citizenship. In the bulletins of the anti-suffragists they were ignored as soldiers in order to swell the civilian numbers at home and make the woman's vote seem less. Could figure juggling go further in discourtesy?

Taking the anti-suffragists' own figures of 1916 and 1918, New York's total gubernatorial vote in 1916 was 1,615,065; in 1918 it was, they say, 2,126,469, showing an increase of 511,404, new voters. As a matter of accuracy the New York Legislative Manual for 1919 gives 2,192,970 as the exact return on the gubernatorial vote of 1918, a number which would increase the woman vote by more than 65,000, even on the anti-suffragists' own basis of reckoning. But what's a little thing like 65,000 women when one seeks to cast discredit on a whole sex?

The real dishonesty of those opposed to woman suffrage was in misrepresenting the 1918 vote by omitting to mention the thousands of men in active service and in whose places women were voting in 1918. If 2,192,970 votes were cast in 1918 with the soldiers on duty, there might have been something like two million and a half votes cast with the soldiers all home. Therefore the increase in New York State from the woman's vote was nearer 900,000 than 500,000. And this is about what it was roughly estimated to be last November by those observing the elections.

In putting out their figures, the anti-suffragists have sought to insult the women of New York State and of the United States. Instead of this, they have insulted the intelligence of the public, which has been constantly cognizant of its men at the front. They have also insulted the soldiers by ignoring that they were on duty and so unable to vote. Do not anti-suffragists want to remember that men were in the trenches, and loyal women at the polls in 1918?

Hungarian Franchise Law

A BUDAPEST message states that the suffrage law fixed by the Hungarian ministry accords the franchise to every man over 24 who has been a Hungarian citizen for six years and has resided six months in the same commune. The women are also entitled to vote on the same conditions if able to read and write any of the national dialects now in use. Young men under 24 may vote if they served 12 weeks with the army in the field before November 1, 1918. Every man over 30 is eligible for election.

Ratification Schedule

(Those starred have ratified)

Legislatures in 1919 Session

Massachusetts*—Ratified June 25.
 Michigan*—Ratified June 10.
 Illinois*—Ratified June 10—Re-ratified June 17.
 Pennsylvania*—Ratified June 24.
 Wisconsin*—Ratified June 10.
 Georgia—June 24, 1919. Did not ratify.
 Alabama—July 8, 1919.
 Ohio*—Ratified June 16, 1919.
 Texas*—Ratified June 28, 1919.

Special Session Called to Ratify in 1919

New York*—Ratified June 16.
 Kansas*—Ratified June 16.
 Wyoming—Called by Governor Carey. Date not set.
 Missouri*—Ratified July 3.
 Colorado—Called by Governor Shoup. Date not set.
 Iowa*—Ratified July 2.
 South Dakota—Called by Governor Norbeck. Date not set.
 Utah—Called by Governor Bamberger for September 29.
 Nebraska*—Ratified Senate July 31; House Aug. 1.
 Arizona—Date not set.
 Arkansas*—Ratified July 28.
 California—Date not set.
 Montana*—Ratified July 30.
 Minnesota*—called by Governor Burnquist for September 8.
 New Hampshire—Called by Governor Bartlett for September 9.
 Washington—Called by Governor Hart.

RECAPITULATION

Ratified: Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Texas, New York, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, Montana, Minnesota.

(15 in all)

Special Sessions for Other Purposes

Iowa—To ratify code revision January, 1920.
 Maine—Special session in October.
 North Carolina—Special session called.

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920, Annual

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Kentucky	January	60 days
Louisiana	May	60 days
Maryland	January 1	90 days
Mississippi	January	None
Virginia	January 2	60 days

Legislatures That Will Meet in 1920 and 1921, Annual

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Georgia	June 26	50 days
New Jersey	January 14	None
Rhode Island	January 7	60 days
South Carolina	January 14	None

Legislatures That Will Not Meet Until 1921 Unless Special Session Is Called, Biennial

(Have not yet ratified)

	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.
Connecticut	January 8	155 days
Delaware	January 7	
Florida	April 8	60 days
Idaho	January 6	60 days
Maine		None
Minnesota	January 7	100 days
Nevada	January 20	60 days
New Hampshire	January 14	60 days
New Mexico	January 1	None
North Carolina	January 8	
North Dakota	January 7	60 days
Oklahoma	January 7	None
Oregon	January 6	40 days
Tennessee	January 6	75 days
Vermont	January 8	None
Washington	January 13	60 days
West Virginia	January 8	45 days

(17 that have not ratified)

Quadrennially

Alabama.....Convened July 8, 1919. Next session in 1923

Italian Chamber of Deputies Votes for Woman Suffrage

BY a vote of 174 to 55 the women of Italy were granted the right of suffrage by the Chamber of Deputies on September 4.

Practically all the speakers during the debate in the Chamber supported the bill. Premier Nitti, speaking during the debate, placed himself unequivocally on the side of suffrage for the women of Italy. He said in the course of his speech that the women of that country, as in other countries, must become an important element in the political life of the nation. He paid high tribute to his fellow country-women who had "assumed eminent positions, especially during the war, when they nobly contributed their share towards those hardships and sacrifices which Italy underwent during that period." He pointed out that the women had worked as hard as the men, and in some instances had excelled them, showing remarkable competence and endurance—a fact all the more remarkable in a country where women, for centuries, have been excluded from contact with masculine interests. As a particular instance he spoke of the Calabrese women who, while their husbands emigrated to America, carried on the work in the fields and in the factories, and transacted various lines of business. He said that the Calabrese women were the back-bone of that region, and they more than anybody else were entitled to participate in the government of the country.

As it will be necessary to examine into the political status of about 11,000,000 women, the Premier explained it would be a physical impossibility to have women vote at the next general election owing to the lack of time to complete the voting lists.

Orlando

MANY a pioneer suffragist who has campaigned for years for the right of citizenship has enjoyed the fruits of her long wait within recent weeks or months as the result of the rapid progress of the equal suffrage cause throughout the United States. One of the ardent suffragists who has just realized the ambition of her life time is Dr. Mary Safford of Orlando, Florida, who is shown here in the act of casting her first ballot as a citizen of the community in which she lives. It was indeed a memorable occasion. Early in the year the Florida Legislature gave to the women



DR. MARY SAFFORD CASTING HER VOTE

Dr. Safford is President of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association. She Was Formerly on the Executive Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

forts to advance the cause to which she has given such sincere endeavor.

Votes

of Orlando the right to vote in municipal elections. This bill was signed by Governor Sidney J. Catts on April 21. Recently the Orlando women were able to cast their first votes, the occasion being an election on the question of issuing bonds for street paving and other civic improvements.

Dr. Safford is one of the most active of the early suffrage workers, and much of the credit for the granting of municipal suffrage to the women of Orlando is due her untiring ef-

Women and Politics

RETURNS from the New York City primary contests held on September 2, indicate that a number of women were successful in obtaining nominations for offices on the two party tickets. Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, a member of the last assembly, was renominated on the Democratic ticket in New York County. Mrs. Lilly represents the seventh district. Another woman, Margaret L. Smith, was nominated as the Republican candidate for the assembly in the nineteenth district of New York County.

Bertha Rambaugh was nominated by the Republicans as one of their first district candidates for municipal court judges, while Eva Miller was nominated as the Republican candidate for the board of aldermen of Kings county from the forty-fourth district.

MISS MARGARET L. SMITH, who was the successful Republican candidate for Assembly in the 19th district, has already announced her platform. It includes, vocational training for returned soldiers and their preference in the matter of employment, equal pay for equal work, Government control of the cost of living, curbing of profiteers, liberty but not license of speech and press.

Miss Smith is a teacher of hygiene and physical training at the Horace Mann School and is an expert athlete.

A UNIQUE demonstration of the independence of women voters was given in the primary election held in New York on September 2nd, when a mother and daughter were rival candidates for office. Mrs. Mary A. Wehrum of Brooklyn was a candidate for membership on the Democratic county committee, while her daughter, Mrs. Louis W. Quick was a candidate for a place on the Republican county committee. This unique situation caused no family friction.

CANADIAN women, in a number of widely scattered localities, will participate in their first elections as full citizens on October 2 when a number of vacancies in Parliament are to be filled. By-elections will be held in the following districts: Prince, Prince Edward Island; Carleton, New Brunswick; Quebec East, Quebec; Glengarry, Stormont; North Ontario and Kingston, Ontario; Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Victoria, British Columbia.

Unusual interest is displayed in these coming elections, due to the fact that they will be the first political contests held in Canada since the wartime "coalition" and also to the fact that women in these districts will have their first opportunity to vote for members of Parliament.

THE action of the Georgia Legislature in failing to make legal its adverse action on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, which leaves the question still to come up for decision by the Legislature, has caused no end of rejoicing among Georgia suffragists.

Mrs. W. H. Felton, sister of Mrs. Mary McLendon, president of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, upon hearing the news, said: "In English history, it is recorded that in the gunpowder plot a kingdom was snatched from the jaws of death by the mistake of a word in the direction of a letter. Woman haters in the Legislature raised a storm, Providence steered the vessel to safety."

Mrs. McLendon when told of the Legislature's mistake said: "Now Georgia will become one of the thirty-six states to ratify the Amendment. The question will come up next session, which will give us the chance we want."

MISS ANNE MARTIN of Nevada will run again this Fall for a seat in the United States Senate. This time she expects to run as a regular Republican nominee.

Coming Home to Roost

Hennessey Remembered

LAST October, New Jersey suffragists went into the congressional elections against David Baird, short term candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Baird had been elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator on the campaign slogan "Support the President, Win the War." He did not support the President on the Federal Suffrage Amendment, which lacked but two votes of victory at that time.

Mr. Baird's opponent for the senatorial short term was Mr. Charles O'Connor Hennessey, sound on the suffrage question, and with a record of "conscientious endeavor and accomplishment."

It is not the policy of suffragists to enter a party fight, nor to work for the election of any candidate. But it was very much their policy to return a man to the short term of the Senate who would stand by the Amendment. Therefore the Suffragists' part in the New Jersey Elections of 1918, became a "Help Hennessey" campaign.

Mr. Baird was a Republican, but he did not hesitate to combine with James R. Nugent, Democrat Boss of Essex County, for the purpose of getting himself re-elected. Mr. Nugent, according to the New Jersey press, "knifed" Hennessey, and supported Baird.

Now Mr. Nugent wants to be Governor. He wants this office in order to defeat the ratification of the Federal Suffrage and Prohibition Amendments. He says so all the time and everywhere. He has called upon Mr. Hennessey to help him. But Mr. Hennessey has a long memory. In reply to Mr. Nugent's letter asking his support, Mr. Hennessey says a few things calculated to discourage any hope that he forgets the part that Mr. Nugent played for Mr. Baird in 1918. He says among other things:

"I MUST write to say I will not support you. With a considerable acquaintance with your public record, I do not consider you a Democrat in anything but the name. As long as I can remember, you have been affiliated with the mercenary, reactionary and least respectable political interest of New Jersey, whose aim has been to obstruct or defeat every liberal or progressive advance in Government that might be for the benefit of the ordinary sort of men and women in the state.

"I note that you are violently opposed to the ratification of the Federal Constitutional Amendment that secures the voting right to the women of New Jersey, notwithstanding that equal suffrage for all citizens has come to be recognized as not merely just but as the simplest and most fundamental of political rights in a democracy. That you cannot perceive this, is an evidence of your hopeless incapacity for political progress, and it ought to make you impossible as a candidate for any responsible office.

"I oppose your nomination, also, not only because of your consistent opposition to worthy democratic ideals, but because I know that in your capacity as boss of the Essex Democratic machine you have been disloyal in the past to the state candidates of your party and have for your own selfish purposes made discreditable deals with Republican machine bosses. I could prove this by 'Davy' Baird if he would only say publicly what, I understand, he has often said privately. But I don't have to prove it as you know very well, for not only have you admitted it yourself, but in your joyful moments have made boasts of it." Thus are Mr. Nugent's curses against progress "coming home to roost."

The Atlanta Boomerang

ATLANTA women voted for the first time in the municipal Democratic primary election held on September 3. Despite the fact that the state law does not extend suffrage to women, the primary committee of Atlanta voted to allow women to participate in the selection of the party's municipal candidates.

According to press despatches of September 4, the members of the Democratic City Executive Committee, who are elected in the primary at which city officials are nominated, appear to have been defeated to a man. According to E. C. Buchanan, chairman, the result was due to women's votes.

Behind the women's final achievement at the polls, there lies a little story so much to the credit of Atlanta women, that the *Woman Citizen* publishes the following first-hand account of it which was written by a young professional woman, a leader in the suffrage association of the city, a few days before the primary election.

"Possibly," she writes "you will hear of our recent trouble and the threat of the Democratic Executive Committee to take the vote away from the women after they had registered. Lest you get your information in a distorted form, I am very briefly relating something of the affair.

"IN May the Democratic Executive Committee gave the women the right to vote in the primary this Fall. They imposed a \$1 registration fee. The Central Committee of Women Citizens was formed at the suggestion of the officers of the Democratic Executive Committee for the two purposes of spending the money accruing from the fees and of getting out the registration. The keynote of our campaign was that the women would have the money to spend for some good public purpose.

"A few weeks before the close of the registration, the Democratic Executive Committee passed a resolution that our committee should appoint seven women to confer with seven men from the Executive Committee as to the expenditure of the fund. We thought this a little strange when we had believed that we were to have the fund but decided that we would allow the joint committee to spend the fund. As we had already called a mass meeting of the registered women to decide on how the money was to be spent, we continued our arrangements.

"The joint committee met before the mass meeting, and the sum and substance of what we women learned was that the joint committee could only recommend to the Executive Committee (composed entirely of men), the purpose for which the money would be spent, and that the Executive Committee was to have the disbursing of the fund. The seven men refused to be bound in their recommendation to the Executive Committee by the vote of the registered women. They had decided that a kitchen at Grady Hospital would be the best thing to spend the money for, and had already got out estimates on that particular thing. They had also decided that, even though the women voted at their mass meeting for a playground, as it was expected they would, the Executive Committee would turn down their vote, and carry out their own plans. In other words, the men expected that out of gratitude to them for giving us the vote we would second anything they suggested and push it through at the mass meeting. Under cover of giving the women the vote, the men expected to be so immensely popular that they could do what they wanted with the money and spend it as they liked.

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"What Diantha Did"

THE scarcity of domestic help is a burning question. The suffragists have been discussing it during the past summer along with the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and the high cost of living.

The only real solution of it, some of us believe, is pointed out in Charlotte Perkins Gilman's problem novel, "What Diantha Did." That book was looked upon as terribly radical when it first came out, seven or eight years ago; but the course of events has been steadily carrying us towards an acceptance of its central idea. I have long been urging my friends to read it. For those who cannot conveniently do so, I will outline the story.

Diantha Bell is a young California school teacher who hates teaching but has a remarkable gift for housework. She is engaged to Ross Warden, whose heart is set upon making scientific experiments, but who is forced to run a grocery store because his father's sudden death took him out of college and left him in charge of the business with no other way to support his mother and four sisters. They all adore Ross, and make him neckties, afghans and embroidered shirts; but it never strikes them as wrong that he should have to follow an uncongenial calling and put off his marriage indefinitely in order to maintain five able-bodied women who could very well earn their own living. Ross likewise thinks it would be a disgrace to him to let any of his women folks work.

Diantha has other ideas. She wants to hasten the time when they can marry. Against the protests of her family, her lover and all her friends, she gives up her school, arms herself with a letter of recommendation from her pastor and goes away to a seaside resort where millionaires abound but good domestic help is very scarce, to do housework.

SHE gets a place at good wages, with a woman whose health and domestic happiness are going to pieces, because she is not cut out for housework. Her best endeavors fail to make her home comfortable, and she gets no time for her profession of architecture, which she had intended with her husband's full approval, to keep on with after her marriage. Diantha puts the housework through with ease and also plans the meals and does the marketing. She reserves some hours a day for herself, and in the evenings gets acquainted with as many other servants as she can, making a study of their condition and their needs.

Her mistress boasts among her friends about her paragon of a servant, who has given up school teaching for housework; and finally the woman's club invites Diantha to read a paper on the domestic service question. They expect her to set forth reasons why educated women should more generally go into housework. To the horror of the more conservative members, she sets forth instead the reasons why they cannot be expected to do so, under present conditions, and advocates a radical change in the traditional way of getting the work done. She says in part:

"The keynote of all our difficulty in this relation is that we demand celibacy of our domestic servants. Since it is natural for women to marry, the result is that our domestic servants consist of a constantly changing series of young girls, apprentices as it were; and the complicated and important duties of the household cannot be fully mastered by such hands."

Instead of domestic service being safe and sheltered work, Diantha points out that an ignorant young girl, living away from her parents in a family of strangers, is exposed to serious moral danger. The records of hospitals and reformatories show that a

large proportion of the girls who go astray come from the ranks of domestic service.

Diantha reminds them that a multitude of things which used to be done at home are now done outside, by specialists—spinning, weaving, making soap and candles, and much of the laundry work; that the cleaning is also being taken over by specialists, vacuum cleaners, window-washers, rug-cleaners, etc. Some of the cooking is being taken over in the same way, by the baker and confectioner. She boldly predicts that soon the bulk of the cooking will be done outside. The present method of employing fifty women to cook for fifty men is wasteful of time, labor, fuel, and material. Four professional cooks could furnish them with better food at less expense.

D IANTHA says she does not believe in co-operative house-keeping. Every family is a unit, and should have its separate home: "But the separate home may be served by a common water company, a common milk man, a common baker, a common cooking and a common cleaning establishment. The private home will no more want a cook shop on the premises than a soap factory. The necessary work of the house will be done by the hour, with skilled labor; and we shall order our food cooked instead of raw. This will give to the employees a respectable, well paid profession, with their own homes and families; and to the employers a saving of about two-thirds of the expense of living, as well as an end of all our difficulties with the servant question."

This revolutionary paper raises a huge uproar, and splits the club in two. But a rich young widow, Mrs. Weatherstone, is so pleased that she engages Diantha as her housekeeper, to supervise her big house and large staff of servants. Afterwards Diantha gets up a servants' club house, where about thirty maids live together, with a matron to keep house for them, and they go out in pairs to do housework by the hour. In an hour, two of them can put one of the summer cottages in order from top to bottom. With Mrs. Weatherstone's encouragement and financial backing, Diantha buys an old hotel, sets up a cafeteria, and also delivers cooked food, hot and delicious, at people's homes. Her business grows and prospers. She gets her mother to come and keep the accounts of the hotel. Her father, an unsuccessful inventor, comes too, and relieved from care and hard labor, begins to make inventions that succeed. But Ross steadily refuses to use any of Diantha's money, and there is still no prospect of his being able to marry.

Diantha's bitterest critic has been a pompous Mrs. Thaddler, who holds forth about the "sanctity of the home," but makes her own home so uncomfortable that her husband is always glad to thwart her purposes. Partly to spite his wife, partly because he likes Diantha, he quietly causes a proposition to be made to Ross to exchange his grocery store for a fruit ranche near Diantha's hotel, where he can do his scientific experiments and make a good living at the same time. The two young people are overjoyed; at last they can marry. But Ross insists that Diantha must give up her business; she refuses, and this keeps them apart for a while longer.

Mrs. Weatherstone builds a new and magnificent hotel, surrounded by lovely cottages, in beautiful grounds, and puts Diantha in charge of the whole. She makes much of her socially, and has Diantha receive with her when there are titled guests. Ross's mother and sisters are impressed, and begin to doubt

(Continued on page 367)

The Turning Worm

WHILE the actors, the railway shopmen, the conductors and what not, are striking, two groups of people, hitherto looked upon as too-long-put-upon even to resist, are showing signs of turning in their tracks; that patient worm "the middle class" is forming a union in Great Britain, according to Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, who arrived in America in August on the Adriatic—the first ship to be permitted out of port by the striking dockmen of England.

The Middle Class Union was the last word in collective bargaining when Mrs. Hale sailed for New York, therefore its aims and its outlook were still in the future. But this Union denotes a significant stirring of one invertebrate class hitherto counted upon to do nothing more violent than to squirm when stepped upon.

Paris, France; Montclair, New Jersey, and Hartford, Connecticut, are furnishing other indications that it doesn't pay to trample too long on the mildest mannered human beings. Montclair housewives have had enough and a-plenty. They are forming an Employers' Union for collective bargaining with the laundresses. They object to paying \$3 a day plus car fare, plus two meals, and they are revolting according to the traditions of Montclair, whose women have been first in co-operative buying, first in cooked food experiments, and first in reduction of infant mortality.

Hartford housewives have rolled up their sleeves to the elbow to go into the cost of living fight. Every housewife in the vicinity has been asked to enlist in the campaign to cut prices.

It is on the storied heights of Montmartre in Paris that a similar situation has arisen. Citizens and housewives of the whole district have formed the Consumers' League of France to combat the high cost of foodstuffs. A definite feature of this concerted movement is to be a National Buyers' Federation with members throughout the country.

Little things these—in themselves no more than the eternal kaleidoscope of life, which shapes and forms men and women into star forms of mutual interest only to dissolve again into new antagonisms and new affinities. But the fact that the least resistant people are getting themselves into mass formation in every country and in many parts of each country for similar purposes, points to a hopeful and intelligent rearrangement of living conditions, and shows that the woman in the home will not be content to be the passive instrument of economic forces forever, but is about to arise and take an active part in the settlement of the questions that concern the continuance of that home.

FIFTY thousand housewives of New York City have entered into a campaign against the cost of living. These women are lined up under Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, daughter of E. H. Harriman, and the head of the Community Councils, for a strict examination of prices and for profit-checking.

Mrs. Rumsey's army is a battalion of life, not of death; it is fighting under-nourishment, hunger, discouragement. It is working through the Fair Price Committee of which Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York, is chairman.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman of the New York State League of Women Voters, is also a member of this Fair Price Committee, which publishes semi-weekly lists of food showing reasonable profits and a maximum equitable price.

Mrs. Rumsey's 50,000 housewives of the Community Council are enlisted to carry the price lists with them on their daily

marketing rounds. Where they find that dealers are charging more than the fair maximum profit, they are asked to report the fact on a special franked postcard which is to be supplied; then investigations will be made.

Mr. Williams is well pleased with the result of the fair price campaigns thus far. He said recently he believed that the price lists were being adhered to, and that the campaign had been started just about in time, as otherwise there would have been another upward swing which would have been difficult to stop. He has pointed out the following objectives of his committee:

1. The elimination of the profiteer.
2. To give food dealers a guide for the fair sale of their goods.
3. To persuade women to buy carefully, to avoid hoarding and buying on "futures."
4. To protect fair dealers from unjust criticism and to secure the co-operation of all the dealers.
5. To induce women to buy the cheaper cuts of meat and grades of food, many of which are just as nourishing as the more expensive ones.

As soon as the agreements with wholesalers in meat, groceries and other commodities are concluded fair prices will be issued once a month. The retail prices have been approved in Washington.

It was later reported that this Fair Price Committee will publish the names of those who persist in excessive charges.

THE government war against profiteering and the high cost of living will undoubtedly be carried on with the assistance of a number of women special agents of the Department of Justice, according to reports from Washington. The passage of the food control act now before Congress will require many special agents for the enforcement of its provisions, and the Department of Justice is said to be giving consideration to the appointment of a number of women as investigators.

"I think women would be most valuable as agents in the enforcement of this profiteer act, not only for clothing overcharges but for food as well," said one of the Department of Justice officials. "Women have been purchasers of these commodities for years and they ought to make good detectives of profiteers."

"What Diantha Did"

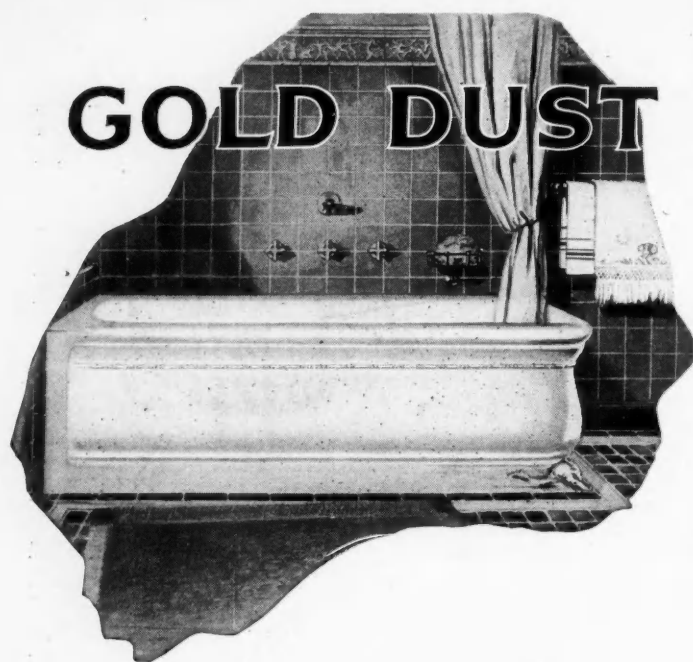
(Continued from page 366)

whether it really is discreditable for a woman to run a business. Then Mr. Thaddler reveals to Ross his own agency in getting him the fruit ranch. "What do you think I did it for?" he says, "so that brave sweet little girl could have her heart's desire. She's established her business, she's proved her point—she's won the town—most of it; and there's nothing on earth to make her unhappy now but your pigheadedness!"

Ross gives in; but the knowledge that at heart he still disapproves of her business is an alloy to Diantha's happiness. After they have been married several years, Ross goes away to a scientific convention. There he learns that her new way of getting the housework done has grown and spread, that it is recognized as a great blessing, and she has become internationally famous. He writes to her that he is proud of her.

"As a man of science," he says, "I must accept any truth when it is once clearly seen; and I do see at last what valuable work you have been doing for the world."

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Southern Women

EDWARD KIDDER GRAHAM was a young man when he died on October 26, 1918. His public career lay entirely within the twentieth century, and his opinions were those of the modern educator. Although only 43 when he died, Dr. Graham had been president of the University of North Carolina for several years. His espousal of the education of southern women is unequivocal. It falls into line with his ideals of the meaning of education. These are also clear cut and unequivocal. He saw in the University a bulwark of democracy. "The evolution of the democratic state in the past hundred years as an attempt to actualize in human society the principles of liberty, equality and brotherhood," he said in his inaugural address on April 21, 1915, "is parallel to that of the state university." This is one of the meanings of University education which one finds Dr. Graham insisting upon over and over, in his published papers, *Education and Citizenship* (G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y.).

Education for citizenship and education as a phase of the democratic state are his constant themes. "The college must help a man or a woman to master the art of making a good living—justifying existence by productive labor in God's good world of things," he said at Meredith College in 1916, "and it must help a man or woman to master the art of living a complete life—justifying existence in God's great world of ideas and ideals. In neither of these aspects of education has Southern opinion given sufficient emphasis to the education of women. Generally speaking, the public is not concerned about the higher education of women, except for those who mean to teach. The colleges themselves therefore have, perhaps, not felt able to apply themselves with the high seriousness that the task demanded.

"AND yet, the home, if I may put the matter in an unqualified word or two, is the clearing house of our whole material and spiritual income and expenditure. In ninety per cent, I venture to say, of the homes that the students of this college will preside over, the woman in the partnership will spend necessarily over sixty per cent of the total income. In the great economy of making a good living, she is quite as important as the man. Our education has not taken sufficient account of this simple fact. We have said with some unction that "woman's place is in the home"—which is at once both a wise, beautiful, and also a very stupid thing to say, unless we realize the fact that the home, and the office, and the store, and the farm are an organic union in the economy of living.

"But the college also fails, and fails tragically, if it does no more than train its students to be efficient in the task of doing a necessary job well, and even accumulating material wealth. It is the unique and sacred privilege of colleges to preserve to mankind through a period when practical efficiency and general material welfare are compelling attention away from certain aspects of culture, to maintain at every hazard the standards of sound scholarship, of learning, of beauty, of truth made visible in daily affairs, and to translate the temporary appetites of hand to mouth existence into the durable satisfaction of life.

"Here is the opportunity of the college, if it can vitally comprehend it; and to the Southern college for women it is once more an opportunity singularly rich and wonderful, for here again public opinion has not taken it as seriously as it should, nor equipped it as adequately as it should for its task.

"If our civilization is ever to be what all good men wish it to be, it will be so not through the identity of the function of men and

And Education

women in doing the work of the world, but through equal opportunity to enjoy and freely exercise their human aspirations for fuller knowledge, keener appreciation, wider and richer service. And because I believe in the equal humanity of women, I believe in equal privileges to them in the humanities, and in their superior opportunity to saturate our life with the curative and liberating influence of the humanities.

"I believe, therefore, that the standards of scholarship of the college for women should be as high as the college for men; its faculty as well paid and strong; its laboratories as well equipped; its mental demands and mental discipline as severe, its intent as definite and full of conviction. Such parts of its present curriculum as cannot be interpreted in these terms of creating the ultimate wealth of life should be discarded; but whatever parts may be, should be administered with the sincerity, passion, and power of the eternal verities."

The Woman's Point of View

THE Suffragists of Covington, Kentucky, or a number of them, turned editors for a day recently on the occasion of the publication of a special suffrage edition of *The Kentucky Post*. When the editor of the paper offered to allow the women the opportunity of getting out his paper in the way they would like to see it published, the women gladly accepted, appointed a corps of editors and assistants and began work upon what proved to be one of the most interesting editions ever published in Covington.

In handing over his paper for the day the editor said that he was doing it in order to get the women's point of view. "You are to change it as you like, play up stories and heads as you see fit and, if you want an article on canning strung across the front page, you shall have it."

"The last remark shows you do not know the modern woman's mind," replied Mrs. Layne, the chairman.

"Can the cans," a would-be editor exclaimed impatiently. "We had enough of that during the war and the wet season."

"I do not want recipes in a newspaper," said Mrs. Rothier. "I look in a cook book for them. I am not interested in who entertains, but I am interested in all the big questions of the day."

MISS LILLIE SOUTHGATE acted as editor-in-chief and was assisted by as capable a group of women workers as had ever been gathered in a newspaper office. And the entire newspaper reflected accurately the viewpoint of the modern woman, being filled with timely and interesting stories on such subjects as the schools, pensions, the nursery and its problems, the garbage plant, food prices, a drive against illiteracy and other matters of a timely nature. In their editorial column the women demanded that "Mr. Voting Citizen" let them have clean and pure water and urged that further delay in the solution of the water problem be eliminated. Another editorial urged higher pay for the teachers, another discussed the question of the kindergarten, a local problem of importance, while good roads and community houses came in for their share of editorial discussion.

A suffrage cartoon with its liberty bell ringing out "Equal Rights! Votes for Women! Justice!" was a dominating feature of the special edition.

The special women's edition of the *Post* was a complete newspaper in every respect, containing a wide range of newspaper features of interest to all readers.

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The Only Woman Privy Councillor

By Madame Amy Adams

BLANCHE PARRY is the only woman on record as a Privy Councillor. She was born at New Court, Golden Valley, Herefordshire in 1500 and came of a good stock. As a very small child of 6 or 7 she was taken by her father, Harvy ap. Harvy to visit her aunt, the lady de Lacy at Ludlow, under whose charge the widowed Catherine of Arragon was residing. Catherine took an immense fancy to the sprightly child and prevailed on her father to have the little girl to cheer her solitude. She was instructed by the Queen herself and enjoyed all her life the close friendship of Queen Catherine and her daughter, afterwards Queen Mary.

It seems strange to us, but records prove that Mary then about 17, and Blanche a young woman of 25, were present at the birth of Elizabeth. Blanche watched over the motherless little girl and her epitaph tells us she rocked her cradle and often guided her by her advice. Later when Elizabeth was sent to the Tower, Blanche was sent to "reason with her," and records that she, Elizabeth "did weep very tenderly." Mary never seemed to lose faith in Blanche as she did in others and the two were always friendly. When Elizabeth came to the throne, Blanche was made keeper of the jewels, and in an old record she is described as *Domina consiliorum secretorum*. She lived to see Elizabeth's crowning glory, the defeat of the Armada, and died at the age of 82. Her cousin wrote to the Earl of Malmesbury, and described her death very quaintly,— "on Thursday . . . Mrs. Blanche a'p. arvy departed—Blinde she was here on erthe but the joies of Heven she shalle see."

There are many memories of this lady, a monument in West-

minster, and her effigy in wax, still to be seen. A beautiful monument in Bacton Church, Herefordshire, where her heart was sent. She kneels before her royal mistress holding in one hand a bible, another a pomice box of ancient pattern. Her epitaph is most curious and composed by herself. She was Shakespeare's first patron and got him out of some boyish scrape. He visited Bacton and left bay and rosemary still to be seen at the shrine of his benefactress. Blanche is remembered by the poor of Bacton as she bequeathed to them a perpetual legacy.

She spoke four or five languages and was the court genealogist and an excellent historian. It is said she composed the lines:

"Fower corners to my Bedde

"Fower Angeles round my Hedde

"I to wache I to praze

"And 2 to carry my Soulle awaye."

The beautiful "Angel" window to her memory in Bacton Church was taken away in the dead of night in 1811 to Atcham near Shrewsbury, where they are today, by Lady Burton; she doped the church-wardens one Christmas night and managed to get them while they slept.

Blanche seems to have possessed poise and personality, much determination and refinement, and a clear headed shrewdness, great charity and a wish to help the poor and unfortunate. There does not appear to be any other woman who ever was a Privy Councillor in England, although many woman were Justices of the Peace, and filled other offices of distinction.

Blanche never married, and writes in her epitaph "Never no man's wife."

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595.00, 825.00, 1085.00, 1275.00, 1475.00, 1650.00, 1865.00 to 3750.00.

The Atlanta Boomerang

(Continued from page 365)

"We conferred for several days with the chairman of the Executive Committee trying to bring about harmony. We thought we could do this, as we gave him credit for political sagacity. Our mass meeting was to take place on the night of the day when the registration closed. On that day the Executive Committee tabled a motion to turn over the money to us. We exposed the situation, and the women unanimously refused to vote on an object for which to spend the money, and took the stand that they would give up their vote if the Executive Committee would not carry out what they had led us to believe was their agreement. For months the newspapers had reiterated that the women were to have the spending of the money. The officers of the Executive Committee had so stated publicly and in fact never denied such statements until five days before the close of the registration.

"WE served notice on the Tax Collector, who registered the women and held the fees, that we should hold him personally responsible for the money if he turned it over to the Executive Committee. He is Mr. Lucian Harris, and has been our friend throughout. He is still holding the money.

"The number of women registered was 3796. The Central Committee raised \$1,055 for campaign expenses. We got out over 1,400 letters to indifferent women, to tax-paying women, and to registered women urging them to bring in others. Over a majority of the ministers in town endorsed the registration. We spoke at all the movies; had open-air rallies in all the wards downtown with the most prominent men in town speaking.

"Finally the sub-committee of men issued an 'ultimatum' that we could turn over the money to them or lose our vote. This position was backed up by the Executive Committee and we called another mass meeting at which approximately 300 women were present. Only 21 voted against the resolution that we would stand firm.

"Two days later the Executive Committee met but did not dare to carry out the ultimatum. We still have the vote, and Mr. Harris still has the money! But the executive Committee soothed its injured feelings by passing a vote of confidence in its own integrity and a resolution saying it would have no more dealings with the Central Committee.

"We consider the women won a decided victory. The politicians expected to control the women and were shown distinctly that they could not do so. The women were aroused and solidified as they could not have been otherwise, and the administration has now one more thing to its discredit. The public has been on the side of the women throughout and two out of the three newspapers in town gave editorials on our side.

"The primary is to be held on September 3, and we are hoping to complete our victory by defeating certain men. This, however, will be difficult as the leader, Mr. Buchanan, has the appointment of all the managers and clerks at the polls! Ordinarily the Executive Committee (which makes rules for the primaries) is elected by wards, four men from each. When Mr. Buchanan became convinced he could not be elected from his ward because of the opposition of the women, he threw the election to the whole city and every voter must vote on 44 committeemen."

THE primary elections were held on September 3 and proved to be a boomerang for the men who had tried to juggle the women out of their rights as voters.

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What the War Meant to Women

THE time was when women were not considered as having any part in the concerns of Government. When I was a little girl a woman could not make a will, she could not make a deed or transact any legal business without the consent of somebody else; that is, if she were married. But, as these disabilities were removed, women arose to their sovereignty. It may not be a super-sovereignty, such as our Senate seeks to guard us from, but it is a kind of sovereignty which is very comfortable when you want to make a contract.

Because of this newly found power women, more than men, understand the dignity that comes to a great nation when it has the power to use its will in deciding what it will and what it will not do.

Women never had such an opportunity in the world's affairs before as we had during the war just closed. At the beginning of the war very little attention was paid to the women but gradually, as the man power began to leave for the front, and as the greater need for munitions and other necessary equipment of war demanded larger bodies of people in the service of the Government, more and larger demands were made upon women, until it came to such a pass that it is declared by every nation which has been at war that the war could never have been won if it had not been for the work of the women.

And so through this cooperative service of the men and women we have been able to reach this peace which now is so very near.

During the war women were called upon to serve and the response was universal. We are told that five million men in this war died in battle and that two million more died from wounds received in battle and that two million more died of disease in the hospitals, making a great total of nine million men who died. But when we speak of the cost of life in this war we enumerate only the men who died. We have made no enumeration of the women. We have made no enumeration of the children. We do not know the vast bodies of women and children who have been slaughtered, women who have been outraged and who today are filling the mad-houses of France and Belgium and Serbia and all the other nations which have been overrun by the armies. We know nothing about the horrible results which have come to the lives of women or of the cost of this war in women as well as its cost in men. . . .

WHEN I was appointed by the President of the United States and the Council of National Defense as Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, it was not because the women needed to be urged to do patriotic service, it was because women from all over the United States, in organized groups and individually, came with such a demand asking that they might serve, that the Government was swamped by this desire; and the Government found it necessary to organize a group of women to direct the war work of women—not because they lacked patriotism but because of their patriotism; they all wanted to serve but they did not know in what way they could best render that service or what the country desired of them.

The Government called the women who organized the Woman's Committee together and they made us the medium in directing all the war work of the women of the United States.

Excerpts from the Last Speech of the Late Dr. Anna Howard Shaw

Member Executive Committee League to Enforce Peace, Honorary President National American Woman Suffrage Association, Chairman Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.

This is Dr. Shaw's last message to the women of the country, to whose service she devoted her life and by whom she was singularly revered. The revised manuscript was received from Dr. Shaw the day before her death. The address was delivered in a series of conventions held in May, and ordinarily followed an analysis of the Paris Covenant by ex-President Taft or President Lowell of Harvard University.

From the beginning of the war, long before our Government entered into it, the women of this nation began to organize. The society to which I belonged went to Washington in February prior to our entrance into the war with Germany. We called the women of our whole national organization together; they came by hundreds and we formulated a plan of service. We saw the war was coming and we wanted to be prepared. And after we had made our preparation, deciding what lines of work, as a society, we would undertake, we offered ourselves, our two million women, to the Government and declared that whenever the Government called us we were ready to respond.

That was in February and war was declared in April, and when the Government did call upon us we were ready.

To the honor of the women of this Nation, let it be said that from the beginning of the war to the end of it they maintained their pledge of cooperation. . . .

WHAT was the cry that brought women together? What was the one impulse which drew them, as one woman?

Men told us that, if we made a conquered peace, if we subdued militarism and the militarist spirit which Germany was inciting not only in its own country, but in the countries of the world, it would be conquered forever. "This is the war to end war."

It was that thought which brought women together, "This is a war to end war," and women must play their part in helping to end war forever. . . .

We know that men are ready to die in war; but there are a great many things harder than to die. Everybody must die sometime and it does not make so much difference perhaps as to the number of days we live as it does to the manner in which we live the days we *do* live. There are some things that are worth a great deal more than life, and one thing which was worth more than life to the men who went out and laid down their lives for their countries was not to leave a dishonored nation, a nation unworthy of the civilization of our time, a nation which had no heart to feel and no understanding to realize the conditions of intimate association between nation and nation and the obligation which one nation has to care for and sympathize with another.

Having grasped this idea of democracy, this idea of the oneness of the human family, we declared that we would give everything that we had and sacrifice everything that we had in the interests of ending war forever. So our women toiled and sacrificed and saved and toiled again, until the war ended. . . .

NOW, whether we agree with every part of that Peace Treaty or not, no matter whether we agree with everything there is in the League of Nations or not, the question remains that now with the Germans, our opponents, defeated on the field of battle, is that the way to end war forever, merely to defeat them on the field of battle? Is there not something to be done afterwards? Every one knows that no war is ended on the battlefield. The last word in any war is not spoken on the battlefield. The last word in war is spoken in the halls where the people meet together to decide what shall be the result of the war, what shall be the penalties of the war, and how peace shall be made. . . .

While Mr. Wilson said we want nothing out of the war, I said in my own heart—It may be that we want nothing material out of the war, but, oh, we want the biggest thing out of this war

that has ever come to the world. We want Peace now and Peace forever.

If we cannot get that peace out of this war, what hope is there that it will ever come to humanity? Was there ever such a chance offered to the world before? Was there ever a time when the peoples of all nations looked towards America as they are looking today, because of our unselfishness in our dealings with them during the war?

We have not always been unselfish, but we have been in this war. Because of this they are looking to us, with hope.

What would there be of inspiration to these people to come back to their ruined homes and build up again their cities, if, within a few years, the same thing could be repeated and homes destroyed and cities devastated, the people outraged and made slaves as they have been? What hope would there be to these people? Why, men and women, they are looking to us as the hope of the world. And whenever I look on our flag, whenever I look on those stars on their field of blue and those stripes of red and white, I say to myself, "I do not wonder that when that flag went over the trenches and surmounted the barriers, the people of the world took heart of hope."

It was then that they began to feel they could unite with us in some sort of security for the future. And that flag means so much to me. I never look on its stars but that I see in every star the hope that must stir the peoples of the old world when they think of us and the power we have of helping to lead them up to a place where they may hope for their children.

We have come to the place now where we can fly in a day from this country to any other country on the earth, almost, and we have become so closely interallied that national interests merge the one with the other, in such a manner that we cannot go alone. We must look facts in the face. All humanity is one. The world is one. And no nation can suffer unless all nations suffer. No nation can prosper without all nations prospering.

We women, the mothers of the race, have given everything, have suffered everything, have sacrificed everything, and we come to you now and say, "The time has come when we will no longer sit quietly by and bear and rear sons to die at the will of a few men. We will not endure it. We will not endure it. We demand either that you shall do something to prevent war or that we shall be permitted to try to do something ourselves."

A Protest

OWING to repeated false statements, the Woman's City Club of New York City has requested the *Woman Citizen* to publish the following protest:

To prevent misunderstandings, the Board of Directors of the Woman's City Club issues the following statement:

A year and a half ago, long before prohibition was a national law, a regulation was posted on the Bulletin Board which allowed a member to have wine in a locker to be served on special occasions.

The circulation of an utterly misleading story in a New York newspaper made it appear that the Club was preparing to evade the law.

The Club is giving no storage space for wine or other intoxicating beverages. No liquor is stored on the premises and the Club has observed, and intends to observe, the war-time and national prohibition laws, even beyond the letter.

Among our membership of more than 3,000 women there was a diversity of opinion before prohibition went into effect. But there is now no conflict of opinion as to where the Women's City Club stands on the subject of the enforcement of the Prohibition Law.

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NEW YORK

Motherhood and Americanization

A STRIKING illustration of the meaning of Americanization is furnished by a report on "Maternity and Infant Care in Two Rural Counties in Wisconsin" sent out today from the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. Both counties studied are dairying centers. The first of them, the Northern County, holds a number of those foreign communities that, set down in the midst of America, retain their old-world characteristics. The second, the Southern County, though many of its inhabitants are only "first-generation Americans," is typical of the prosperous farming country of the Middle West.

Representative sections of both counties were chosen for the study on which the report is based, and facts were secured about all the families into which babies had been born during the two years previous to the study. In the Northern County—the old-world county—453 families were visited. While only about 30 per cent of the parents in these families were foreign born, more than half were native born of foreign parentage who had retained the customs and often the language of their European ancestors. A number of the mothers interviewed by the agents of the Children's Bureau were unable to speak English although they had been born in the United States. The illiteracy rate among the mothers was 5.4 per cent among the native born and 26.7 per cent among the foreign born. Parents as a rule showed little interest in education for their children, being satisfied that grammar-school education or less was enough.

In the Southern County, while only 14 per cent of the parents were foreign born, at least half of the mothers visited were

native born of foreign parentage. They had, however, in contrast with the mothers of County One, lost most of their foreign characteristics. Only seven mothers in the county—and those foreign born—had not learned to speak the language of their adopted land. All but two of the mothers could read and write.

The standards of living in the two counties varied widely. County One, like many parts of northern Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota which were forest territory not much more than a generation ago, has not yet passed the pioneer stage. Clearing of brush and stumps and trees is for many farmers a prerequisite to tilling the soil, and life is a long struggle to win out to comfort and prosperity. The mothers, of course, share in the struggle; according to old-world tradition they carry water, tend churn and separator, wash heavy ten-gallon milk cans—some even do the arduous work of the fields, such as raking hay, planting, digging potatoes, harvesting with a hand sickle. The agents of the Children's Bureau found that a number of mothers did such work up to the very day their babies were born.

ADDED to the work of farm and field was housework. For the majority of women housekeeping was made unnecessarily difficult by the lack of conveniences. No planning had been done to save steps for the mother. Less than one in ten of all the country families in the county had water in the house, and but two of these families had running water, while none had a bathroom or water-closet. As a rule the pumps were a little distance from the house; water had to be carried up a flight of stairs, and the waste water carried out, for few families had sinks in the house. Wood, too, had to be fetched by most housewives from a pile or shed in the yard. In some cases, there was no inside door to the cellar, and every trip cellarward meant a roundabout journey outside. Few houses had telephones, and some of the mothers were practically shut off from communication with the outside world by distance made longer by bad roads and lack of means of transportation. The first sign of prosperity in the Northern County is not a comfortable dwelling but a commodious barn, because, as the local saying goes, "the barn will build the house, but the house won't build the barn." More than one-fourth of the country families were crowded into inadequate quarters, with more than two persons to a room, so that when the weather was bad the children must be always "under foot."

The Southern County is, in most respects, a better place for children to grow up in than the Northern County. It has the reputation of being one of the most prosperous farming centers in the State. The people are housed, for the most part, in commodious, well-kept farm houses. Only one in fifteen of the 123 country families visited were living more than two persons to a room. About one-fifth had water in the house, and where the carrying of water was necessary, it was usually regarded as a man's work, not a woman's. Most of the families had telephones. While half the mothers did milking and many did light work in the garden or raised chickens, as a rule the women did little other work outside the house. To work in the fields was contrary to local standards. "Mothers who work outside just don't care for their babies right," said one mother, voicing the common opinion.

Ideas concerning the care a mother should have differed greatly in the two counties. In the Northern, many mothers did hard work up to the time their babies were born. Fifty per cent of the mothers were attended in child birth by midwives, with one or two exceptions ignorant and dirty; and eight per cent had no professional attendants. Only one-fourth of the mothers re-



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NOW, as the city reclaims its own, Ovington's is ready with an unmatched array of decorative articles for homes of good taste. The prices are, as Ovington's prices have always been, reasonable and fair.

New Catalogue ready October 1st.

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mained in bed for the customary period of ten days after their babies came; many of them were up and at their housework in less than a week.

In the Southern, mothers generally recognized that hard work, at least during the month before their babies came, was likely to prove injurious. Three-fourths of them stayed in bed for at least ten days after childbirth. All but five of the mothers were attended by physicians. But in 13 of the cases attended the doctor arrived late, due in most instances to distance. At 12 confinements the physician was summoned from 10 miles or more away.

BUT even in the Southern County, according to the report, the standard of maternity care can not be considered worthy of American ideals. Although 38 per cent of the mothers, as compared with 19 per cent in the Northern County, had consulted their physicians during the months before their babies came, none of them had what is considered by authorities to be adequate prenatal care, and only 13 had what could be classed as "fair" care. While more than one-fourth of the mothers in both counties were attended by a "practical" nurse or, in the case of the mothers of the Northern County, by a midwife after childbirth, trained nursing care was almost impossible to secure even for those families who could afford to pay for it, and the majority of mothers were dependent upon such assistance as they could obtain from relatives and neighbors.

According to the report, rural nursing service working from conveniently located centers to which mothers may go for advice concerning the care of themselves and their babies is a means of bringing the care given mothers in such communities as these up to the American standard, and securing safety for them and their babies. It is suggested that home helpers can be trained to care for the mothers, under the direction of the nurses, and to direct the work of the household so that the mother can be relieved of the burden of responsibility during the time when she should be conserving her strength.

The Leaven

SHE hears a child's voice, calling in the night,
And, with her candle, goes from room to room,
Only to find the dear tranquillity
Of sleeping childhood, resting after play;
Resting in love and happy confidence.
But, standing there, in the sheltered stillness,
She hears the cry again,
The cry of children, calling in the night,
Louder and louder, calling in the night;
The cold; the hungry, and the terrified;
The weary ones, who toil beyond their strength;
The sick, untended in their pain;
The unwanted; the unloved;
The motherless, who call to deafened ears;
Out of their darkness and despair, they cry,
And, in the night, she hears and understands
As though the sweet security of these, her own,
Gave her a line to plumb their misery.

DESPAIR not, Little Ones of Shame and Crime and Wretchedness;
Be not disheartened, Children of Sorrow and of Poverty,
Slowly the leaven works within the meal,
And it is not in vain she hears you in the night.

EDITH B. ALLEN.

We Do, Indeed!

ELEANOR AGNES SHIPMAN, age 7, of Sulphur, Oklahoma, believes in making an early start towards economic independence. For a little girl of 7 she is undoubtedly one of the busiest of the coming generation of women workers to be found in this country. In a letter to the *Woman Citizen*, which she wrote unaided upon the typewriter, the little worker gives a resume of her working day, and concludes it with the question: "Do you think I earn my salt?" We leave the question to our readers. Here is the letter:



Dear *Woman Citizen*:

"**M**Y mother belongs to a Child Welfare

fare Circle and they believe a child of ten should be self-supporting.

"I am seven. I wipe dishes, care for the baby, pull weeds, mail the letters, go for the milk, make the beds, and clean up my playthings. I type-wrote this. Do you think I earn my salt?"

Very truly,

Eleanor Agnes Shipman.

P. S.—See how pleased my little sister, Olga, is when the *Citizen* comes."

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The Book Stall

The Passing of the Woman of Mystery

"The Arrow of Gold" by Joseph Conrad (Doubleday Page & Co.)

"The Jervaise Comedy" by J. D. Beresford (The Macmillan Co.)

"Java Head" by Joseph Hergesheimer (Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y.)

"Shops and Houses" by Frank Swinnerton (George H. Doran.)

HERE are four novels all of excellent workmanship, and all by super-craftsmen. They present pictures of women from a man's point of view. Studying them one wonders whether the male mind has a touchstone by which it measures woman. If Mr. Beresford, and Mr. Conrad, and Mr. Hergesheimer and Mr. Swinnerton show a common denominator, so to speak, it may go a long way towards determining what particular myth of woman's fascination has ruled man from time immemorial.

There is for instance, the woman of "mystery" who has always been supposed to play domestic havoc with man. Two of these authors dilate much upon this type of woman. "He possessed a stupendous admiration for her," writes Hergesheimer, explaining the attitude of Gerrit Ammidon to his Manchu wife, Taou Yuen. "He watched her with the mingled understanding and mystification that gave his life with her such a decided charm."

AND in Conrad's *Arrow of Gold* the lure of Dona Rita seems sometimes to be of the same exotic quality. "She is something of the women of all time," her lovers insist. She is all the vampires, all the Cleopatras and all the La Valliere's—and at the same time she is Mona Lisa and the saints. She is as old as the Eden tree, and so young she is adolescent. Even her voice floats "mysterious and penetrating from her lips." She had a way of "sitting cross-legged on the divan in the attitude of a very old idol or a very young child," applauded Monsieur George, pondering upon her.

Now if one can attach mystery to Mr. Beresford's Anne Banks, or to one of Mr. Swinnerton's women, one might say that the testimony of these extremely able men novelists is all in, and take it for what it is worth in establishing forever the secret of

woman's hold upon man. But Anne Banks is not mysterious; she is far from it, she is frankness itself and so is Dorothy Vechantor. Woman as mystery does not compel the admiration of either Mr. Beresford or Mr. Swinnerton, who are quite articulate as to what does constitute woman's charm. In fact, the author of Anne Banks repudiates the nondescript woman made up of shreds and patches of Cleopatras and Helens, women who sit sphinxlike with head of woman and body of beast—none of that for him. "It was the glow of her individuality that was her surpassing charm," says Beresford's hero of his Anne. "She had that supremely feminine vitality which sends a man crazy with worship."

THUS having barked mystery up a tree, one abandons it as a universal solvent and finds that "vitality" shows even more votes than does mystery. When one comes to think about it, vitality is an asset of all the heroines in all these books. In Monsieur George's analysis of Dona Rita—and he is always analysing her—one sees her a creature of irrepressible vitality in spite of her habit of Buddha like immobility. And it was really Nettie Volmar, blowsily commonplace, but passionately alive, whom Gerrit Ammidon loved in spite of his admiration for the elusive strangeness and perfection of his Manchu lady.

Mr. Swinnerton gives a further blow to the fallacy of mystery, since he makes it a feature of his neurotic and erotic Veronica. He has made an intensive semi-scientific study of the sex-absorption of women. It was sordid enough in his *Nocturne*, and rather clumsily blundering as any intimate guesses of a man as to women's inner reactions must always be. It is a very ugly study of two sisters, mutually hating each other out of rivalry, driven by suppressed sex longings into ignominious quarrels and compromises, a favorite picture in the mind of this author. He introduces it again into his latest novel *Shops and Houses*. Veronica and her sisters hate and thwart each other because their lives are narrowed to petty small-town intrigues, and their one hope of release—marriage—becomes a matter of colossal consequence. They do things which are contradictory, exasperating, alluring or shameless,

because they are without other outlet. Thus Mr. Swinnerton gives a final staggering blow to man's long fetic—the "mystery of woman." He takes the cover off this obscure secret and depicts it as pathological. Woman thwarted, turned away from natural activities becomes a furtive, curious entangling creature, whom men have really feared while they have pretended to admire.

It is Dorothy fresh from study, full of enthusiasm and natural human interests who becomes a comrade. Just as Anne Banks, looking out fearlessly at life and asking no quarter, solves the silly class barriers of the *Jervaise Comedy*.

These four men writers in their several ways, and their ways are as several as can be imagined, have shown once for all that there is nothing in this one-time fable of woman as sphinx. Of course, being men they will hug to themselves the tradition which has been their special stage property, and so for some time to come they will continue to stress and exaggerate woman's mysteriousness.

ONE does not wonder at this insistence in Joseph Conrad's *Arrow of Gold* since all his woman characters are as unreal as the fabled auk. This story is not in Conrad's best vein. He is more at home when he talks of the sea than when he talks about women, having never yet portrayed one convincing or endearing heroine. Dona Rita is as soulless as a tropic sea, as bewildering and as lovely. But she is a mermaid, a nixie who steals men's souls, and not a woman who nourishes them. The book is written with superb skill, but with all Conrad's rather trying mannerisms, such as introducing most of his narrative by means of conversations.

Mr. Hergesheimer's *Java Head* is also a novel of excellent workmanship. Its picture of life in Salem, Massachusetts, in the days of the East India trade in sailing vessels, presents a new and interesting American background. It is a novel of skill and finesse—unpleasant and decidedly unconvincing in its tragic and sordid finish. Yet one recognizes that here is one of the very few skillful craftsmen of the modern American school of novelists.



Mr. Beresford's story is clever, light and of far less worth from any point of view than the others. Its main appeal is in the skillful handling of a hackneyed theme.

The taste for Mr. Swinnerton is as much an acquired one as is a taste for olives. Some people will see nothing but a novel of manners in this, his latest novel, a sort of early Victorian picture of an English village, imitative of Jane Austen's technique, yet lagging behind it. Others will see Beckwith Village as a symbol of a passing and monstrous phase of British life carefully drawn, almost matchless in its meticulous accuracy. The power of public opinion in a small town to oppress and stultify was never more faithfully portrayed.

A Poilu Epic

THE enlisted man has been the theme of song and story in this war as in no other. "Tommie" or "Yank" or "Poilu" he has come into his own. The psychology of this selection of the common soldier in his ugly marching outfit as eponym, instead of the officer in his smart trappings, must be left to a future generation to determine. But, however it happened, he is there. On posters, American, British or French, it is the plain trench soldier who is pictured, transfigured, symbolized.

Numerous French war novels have given the epic of the poilu, but none more sincerely or simply than Jean de Vignes Rouges's *Bourru, a Soldier of France* (E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y.).

This book, which was awarded a French Academy prize, has the special excellence that it will retain for all time a photographic portrayal of the common soldier in action. Bourru, himself, is a personification rather than an individual. The author has given a close, sympathetic, study of the French *esprit de corps* so different from what one imagines the Prussian to be.

The style of the book is simple and direct, a draughtsman's style rather than a painter's. Its lack of color and its dead realism sometimes make this book hard reading. In its photographic clarity one sees the poilu as he actually existed, afraid at times, grumbling at times, but ever steadfast, always a hero, scaling bloody heights with no illusion as to the chances ahead, enduring awful cold, hunger, loneliness, separation. Rouges did not need to exaggerate, the simple truth about the poilu is sublime romance. The various adventures described must have come straight from life; they are so convincing.

Therapy of Equal Suffrage

IN Clelia Del Mosher's *Health and the Woman Movement* (The Woman's Press, N. Y.) there are some cheering thoughts on the hygienic value of votes for women.

"Whatever may be one's personal opinion of the advantages or disadvantages of woman's suffrage," says Dr. Mosher "It may be said that equal suffrage like many of the economic and philanthropic opportunities now open to women, helps to meet this problem of the hygiene of middle life. During the years of a woman's necessary total absorption in her occupation of home making and the bearing and rearing of children her intellectual occupations and interests outside of the home are laid aside. Where equal suffrage exists civic matters become a topic of home discussion; they concern the mother and daughters as well as the father and sons. Thus a passive interest in politics is kept alive in the woman during her years of total absorption in her family and home. When the period of leisure arrives it is not necessary to try to manufacture an interest for the woman whose occupation, as has been shown above, has in the normal course of events been taken away from her. Thus 'votes for women' becomes not only a safeguard to the woman of middle age, a help in preserving the integrity of the family, but a protection to the community from the menace of the unoccupied middle aged woman. It becomes economically an asset in the productive use of the force and intelligence otherwise wasted in doctor's bills, sanatorium treatment, or too often expended in dangerous fads."

Dr. Mosher is Medical Adviser of Women, Leland Stanford Junior University, California. Her investigations into the relative muscular strength of women and men have been mentioned in a previous issue of the *Woman Citizen*. The present volume sets the attainment of health before women, not only as a desirable asset, but as a possibility and a duty.

Two Books for Students

AN ever present help in trouble to the person, who feels it on her conscience to be informed about the League of Nations is *The Covenant* (Doubleday, Page & Co., N. Y.)

This book gives the complete text of the League—not of the Peace Treaty—with an exposition of its meaning. Each article is explained paragraph by paragraph by well recognized authorities.

Several preliminary chapters define general aspects of the League, its object, constitutionality, and its powers. The book is convenient and usable, and will serve as an antidote against much casual and undigested comment on the League.

A FASCINATING scheme for those who still love to dabble in water colors is issued by the Women's Press, New York. The charm of this outfit is a bunch of white maps of the United States accompanied by a booklet *State Laws Affecting Women in the United States*, which contains a "key for making maps." This key gives figures for women in industry: women having political rights, civil rights and industrial advantages. It is quite possible with these blank maps and their keys to make an entire reference library.

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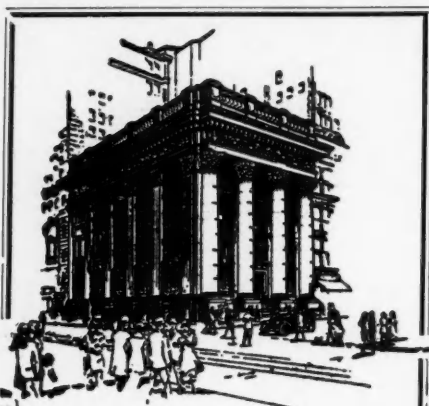
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Suffrage

THE aeroplane is now the ally of suffrage. Five thousand suffrage fliers were showered from a fast flying plane recently at Sedalia, Missouri. Miss Marie B. Ames, Field Director of the Missouri Woman Suffrage Association, with Lieutenant Montgomery as pilot, took this very modern and up-to-date means of acquainting the people of that city with the League of Women Voters program. Miss Ames at that time was conducting a citizenship school in Sedalia and also had charge of a suffrage booth at the state fair. "Just completed trip, great sensation," was the telegram received at Suffrage headquarters from Miss Ames, following her flight.

The women of Missouri, in many ways, have attested their keen interest in their new right of citizenship. The newly enfranchised women of Clayton, in St. Louis County, made excellent use of their new privilege. Hearing that a vacancy had occurred in the School Board, the women circulated petitions and secured 500 signatures asking that a woman be appointed to fill the unexpired term of the man who had resigned. The women experienced no difficulty in getting the signatures, which were presented to the School Board. As a result, Mrs. Seth Merton has the honor to be the first woman to serve on a school board in the state of Missouri.

COMMENTING upon the progress of suffrage and prophesying "So it will some day be in Georgia" the Atlanta Constitution says:

"What effect, if any, a woman member would have had thus far upon legislation that has been acted upon by our legislature now in session no one, of course, knows; and conjecture is not worth much.

"There is, however, one fairly safe assumption, and that is that if a representative Georgia woman had been a member of the senate the bill to provide for an increase in the salaries of teachers, which was defeated, would at least have received one vote that it did not receive."

THE Franchise League of Frankfort, Kentucky, has reorganized, and has outlined an aggressive program for the winter. Mrs. W. A. Morris was elected president; Mrs. O. E. Brumbaugh, vice-president; Mrs. R. L.

Industry

Fowler, Secretary and Miss Jeanette Dunlap, treasurer.

The League had a booth at the Shelbyville Chautauqua recently, closing a busy day with a picnic dinner in honor of Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, of Illinois, who was the speaker of the day at the Chautauqua.

The Shelbyville League is arranging a window display, which will show the progress of the ratification of the Federal Amendment. All the women's clubs of that town have been asked to devote at least one meeting during the coming year to the program "Citizenship for women."

NEW YORK'S law regarding the employment and the working hours and condition of women elevator operators become effective on September 1. This measure, which was passed by the last assembly, provides that no woman under eighteen years of age shall be employed in such work, and stipulates that the working hours shall not be in excess of 54 hours per week, or nine hours per day for a six day week.

Unless the business or industry is on the exempted list, women shall not be allowed to work before 7 a. m. nor later than 10 o'clock p. m. Seats must be provided, proper arrangements made for the care and comfort of the women workers and definite luncheon periods set which will best guard the health of the workers, the law provides.

WOMEN workers employed by the government laid plans for a determined campaign to obtain equal pay for equal work at the annual gathering of the National Federation of Federal Employees which convened in San Francisco on September 8. Women at work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the navy's flag making department, and in various other governmental departments at Washington and wherever women are employed at governmental work who feel they are entitled to the same pay as men were represented at the convention by the largest number of delegates in the history of the organization.

When the first meeting of the organized government workers was held two years ago at the capital, but one woman delegate was present. This number was doubled at the next meeting, a year later in Chicago, while this year the



War

women have ten accredited delegates. During the two-year period there has been a great increase in the number of women members of the various unions, which accounts for the increase in the number of delegates.

The union of workers in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving was represented by five women, the flag makers had one representative, as did also the clerical workers. The women workers employed in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance were represented by Mrs. Luella Poindexter. Miss Florence Etheridge, a United States Probate Attorney for the Indian Service, stationed at Oklahoma, represented the professional women employees of the government, and Mrs. W. E. Cramer of Kansas City, head of the women's division of the Federal Employment Service for Missouri, was also a delegate.

"I NEVER felt so proud of women as I do now" was the way Mrs. F. Louis Slade summed up her observations and experiences gained during her stay in France and Germany. Mrs. Slade, first vice-president of the New York City League of Women Voters, has just returned from her stay abroad where she did important post-war work on behalf of the Y. M. C. A. among the 3,500 women canteen workers whom she helped the war Council of the Association to select for service. "Everywhere I went" said Mrs. Slade "through the territory occupied by the American army, I found not only the 3,500 women under my supervision working efficiently and devotedly but I saw and heard also of thousands more who kept the standard of women as a human being and as a worker very high. I am more convinced than ever of the greatness of the contribution that woman has to make to the work of the world. When these women war workers return to this country, they will not only have a better conception of their abilities and of their place in society but they will also stand for a higher type of democracy than we have ever had before. For the great lesson of the war, for women as for men, has been the meaning and the value of real democracy."

THE French Government has conferred the "Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise" of the first class on Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, wife of the former ambassador from the United States to France, who died about a year ago at Cleveland without the knowledge of the honor that was to be hers.

Mrs. Herrick's efforts were a big factor in the founding of the American Hospital in Paris. Out of this movement grew the American Ambulance Service.

Church

MISS Zella de Milhau of Southampton, Long Island, has been awarded the gold Medaille de la Reconnaissance by the French Government.

KING GEORGE of England has conferred the Second Class of the Order of the British Empire on Vicomtesse de la Pannouse, president of the British Committee of the French Red Cross.

THE meaning of full equality from the church view-point is discussed in the following communication:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

"I AM a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In your issue of August 9 you say that this church will be the first orthodox denomination to grant full equality to its women if the proposed canons are approved at the biennial general convention. It must have been a slip of the pen to call it 'full equality,' when in the next sentence you say that women are 'barred the candidacy for holy orders.' Surely you know that there is no such thing as full equality when discrimination in the smallest or largest office is made between the sexes. Our beloved Anna Shaw, an ordained minister, would never have termed it 'full equality.' 'There is neither . . . male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.'"

Some years ago, Dr. McKim, in a churchman's league lecture, said: "in every crisis of the church a woman has stood. St. Hilda turned out five bishops from the college." If a woman can stand at a crisis, she can stand in a pulpit. If she can turn out five bishops, she can teach and preach to any congregation. The battle is on in England for women candidacy for holy orders, and this country is not one to be lagging behind the band wagon on any question of right and progress. It is a great pity that the Christian women of the country, because of ignorance, are not imbued with the fervor of spirit of Dr. Katherine C. Bushnell of Oakland, Cal., who, in her remarkable Bible lessons, reveals in a startling manner the spiritual privilege of women accorded them by their creator, beginning with Eve."

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Am I My Sister's Keeper

By Annie Webb Blanton

State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Texas

UNDER the topic, "Am I My Sister's Keeper?" I am to apply today an age-old question (1) to the obligation which the successful wage-earning woman of the present owes to those who, in the past, have made possible her success, and (2) to the duty which she owes to her sister women less fortunate than herself. Shall a woman regard her own success as an opportunity to aid in a great world movement toward democracy and progress or shall she view it from a narrow per-

Address before the Section of Deans of Women, National Education Association.

sonal standpoint and use whatever power it may bring, to further her own interests alone?

I hold that the interests of man and woman are inseparable; that while man may have made this a man world, it was not so designed by the Creator; I hold that man cannot attain his highest development unless woman keeps pace with his progress; the Creator did not make brains hereditary in the masculine line only; a man is more likely to inherit his mental ability from his mother than from his father. Woman cannot reach her highest development so long as she has no part in democracy, for so long will her ambitions be curbed and her initiative and originality crushed; since there are few lines of endeavor in which autocracy has place for these qualities in a woman. To my mind then, whatever any woman can achieve towards the recognition of the work of womankind, is a step toward the advancement of the human race. When we struggle to abolish sex distinctions in wage earnings and in government, we are acting on the same principle which the world war was fought to maintain—that might and power do not constitute justice and right.

EVERY woman who has achieved success as a wage-earner owes something to the past pioneers in democracy. Whatever may have been the courage, the talent, the struggles of her own career, it was the daring, the perseverance, of her predecessors who made this career possible. Whenever she can convince her own small part of the world that a woman can be a success at any kind of public work, without losing any of the feminine qualities which both men and women hold precious, she is paying part of this debt; whenever she can aid and encourage others less fortunate than herself, to aspire along with her, she is proving herself worthy of the sacrifices which others have made, in order that opportunity might be hers.

The spirit of democracy which America cannot carry to other nations and yet deny to the women of our country is now sweeping the world. It seems almost certain that before the next presidential election the Susan B. Anthony amendment will have become a part of

our Federal constitution. But even with the ballot, the woman's right to an equal opportunity in the fields of industry and in the various professions is still to be established. There is, perhaps, no other line of work in which sex privilege is more firmly entrenched than in the teaching profession. Usually when this well known fact is timidly brought to light in public assemblies, some one remarks in a tone of bland reproof, "Let us have no man-and-woman division in the teaching profession." There has always been a man-and-woman division in the teaching profession, but it has not been of woman's making. It owes its origin to the obsolete prejudices of some superintendents and school boards. Most women who have had to face the world alone, often with a

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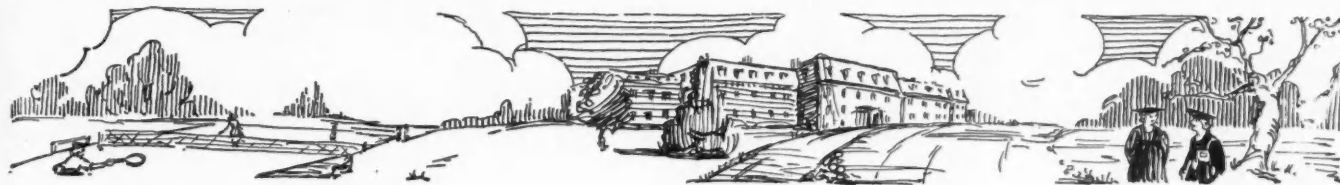
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living to earn for others dependent upon them, have found themselves up against a solid wall of sex prejudice. It has, in effect, been said to them, "It makes no difference what ability you may have nor how hard you may work, thus far you may go, and no further—because you are a woman." There are some of us who have climbed to the top of that wall, and we are stretching out our hands to those who are still struggling after us; and we shall never be satisfied until it is beaten down forever.

THE question is, how is that to be done? Ever since the time of Adam, one of man's favorite diversions has been marking out woman's sphere, and warning her off his own preserves. The men of most of our country, like ourselves were born to the old order of things. A man hates change more than does a woman. Frequently, in his mind, the old order is God's order, and in maintaining it, he feels a sort of partnership with God. His attitude is like that of the little boy in a recent newspaper squib.

An enthusiastic woman-suffrage worker was grieved when her young son declined, for several nights, to say his prayers with her, but said them with his father instead. She finally asked him the reason. He said: "Well, I thought God and us men ought to stick together."

This idea that God is with the established order of things is not infrequently typical of the masculine point of view. But every woman knows that even the most deeply rooted ideas may be changed if the efforts are made gradually and tactfully, and are kept up with untiring persistence.

Unfortunately we still have some men like the crusty old bachelor in a story which I read recently. He was asked, "Do you believe that on election day women should be at the polls?" "Yes, sir," was his unexpected reply—"at both of them, North and South."

But this kind of specimen is rapidly becoming so rare, that his species will soon have to be cherished as a curiosity. Experience shows that each new privilege granted to woman, aids in the struggle for every other right; that each time that woman asks for representation and proves herself capable in administrative affairs, a step forward has been taken.

The great task before woman-kind today is to prove her right to any work which she claims, by performing its duties efficiently; to ask recognition of the work of all women, be-

cause that is a part of humanity's progress; to secure representation of women in all lines in which they work, because that is a part of the task of breaking down sex prejudice.

We must say to the world, "We want not only a brotherhood of men, but a sisterhood of women. We want an *esprit de corps* in our sex which recognizes the responsibility of every woman to do her part toward the advancement of the whole body of women workers."

Most of you to whom I speak have the important duty entrusted to you of shaping the ideals of the young woman of our country. Teach her that no woman achieves man's respect who is a traitor to her own sex. Teach her that one who labors with a wholly selfish motive—who does not place above what may come to her personally from her efforts, the welfare and the advancement of all woman-kind, is an ingrate to the pioneers of the past who have paved the way for her own achievement and that she is a slacker in the battle for progress of the future. Teach her that, to do her full duty towards both man and woman, she must be, in the highest sense, her sister's keeper.

Shortage of Teachers

The shortage of teachers has reached a critical state, according to reports coming from various states. Miss Lizzie Wooster, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kansas, is endeavoring to find enough young women to supply the vacancies in the teaching force in several hundred rural school districts. According to reports, as many as twenty schools in a county are in need of teachers in some portions of the state. The country school teacher in Kansas receives from fifty to seventy dollars a month. In some districts they must pay for janitor service and contend with poor equipment and poor buildings.

And several hundred teaching positions are going to waste in Michigan, according to reports from that state. The low salaries are said to be responsible for the fact that some 500 rural school teachers have gone into more lucrative work.

Consolidation of some of the rural schools is a plan that will probably be followed out to alleviate some of the stress.

PRESIDENT WILSON has nominated Miss Florence M. West of Pueblo as receiver of public moneys at Pueblo, Colorado.

THE September Circuit Court Panel of Jurors shows the names of two women, Mrs. May Roland and Mrs. Charles Pierce.

THE Province of Manitoba has granted an increase of salary to its public school teachers of \$165,000. There are approximately three thousand three hundred public school teachers in the Province.

BURMESE women are said to be the only Asiatic women who have absolute freedom and control over their property. In law, religion and custom they are the equals of their husbands.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, has its first police woman in the person of Mrs. Catherine D. Gillette. Mrs. Gillette, who is a widow, will receive the same pay as that given to first year patrolmen.

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Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, a Tribute

THE New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association assembled upon the birthday anniversary of its founder, Lucy Stone, wishes to record an expression of its profound grief in the passing of their beloved National Leader, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

Thru all the years of her long and selfless life, Dr. Shaw fought for the spiritual, intellectual and political liberties of women. Before the white flame of her dauntless courage, her unanswerable logic and her gentle satire, the barriers of sex prejudice and age-long tradi-

WE shall be glad to have readers of the *Woman Citizen* who contemplate visiting New York refer to us for detailed information with regard to local hotels.

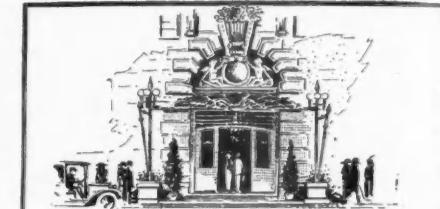
The Woman Citizen Corporation.

tion were burned away while that ever-increasing band of women, seeking those higher intellectual and political levels, found, spring from her magic, widening opportunities and a larger tolerance and justice. We the women of our land, who felt ourselves to be her special charge, and blessed her, knew the far-reaches of her soul's horizon; knew her heart embraced and her brain laboured for all who suffered and were oppressed. And no words can measure the heights of her spirit, the depths of her tenderness, the profound resources of her mind. Then her country called, and she rallied to its cry and its peril. In the full majesty and vigor of her deathless youth in age, she poured out her last, priceless, passionate gifts of loving service; and her spent life lies surrendered upon the altar of her country and her people. She died as she would have wished to die—in the thick of the battle, in the moment of victory. The stars of her beloved flag and the Distinguished Service Medal of her country, pinned on her breast. She has passed beyond into the higher place of endeavor; but her spirit beckons and calls, and upon us and the coming generations has fallen the glory and the burden of carrying on, until injustice and oppression and tyranny are banished from the earth.

FLORENCE P. EAGLETON.

Praise for Pioneer

IN the death of Mrs. Sophie Gudden of Oshkosh, Wis., which occurred recently, the suffrage cause lost one of its most ardent supporters. Mrs. Theodora M. Youmans, president of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, pays warm tribute to Mrs. Gudden, in the Wisconsin press saying in part: "Mrs. Gudden seemed to me a woman of quite unusual qualities, combining fine intellectual ability with scholarship rare among women and with a singular devotion of purpose. I know in a general way only of her work as a club woman and as member and president of the Consumers' league. But of her services to the cause of woman suffrage I can speak with better authority. That work was always intelligently directed and so inspired by her native wit and her keen incisive manner of pre-



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sensation that it was always very effective, either spoken or written. She continued her press work until almost the end of her life. In these late years she has been ill and very sorrowful, but her suffrage letters went out regularly to the German papers, whatever her personal condition. It is a telling tribute to her character and her ability as a writer that she was able to secure space regularly for woman suffrage letters in several of the most widely circulated German newspapers in the state. No doubt her influence was one of the forces which brought about so great a change in sentiment in Wisconsin that the state legislature at its recent session passed several woman suffrage measures and adopted the federal amendment conferring franchise upon women at its earlier opportunity."

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